THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, MONDAY, MAY 13, 1940—VOL. XXXII, NO. 142 R

••ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Queen of Netherlands, Members of Family Are Safe in London

The World's Day—At a Glance

May 13, 1940

War Summary: Fate of Liége in Doubt

Queen Wilhelmina of Holland arrived in England the Associated Press reported from London. Other members of the royal house of the Netherlands were reported safe. [Details: Page 19.]

In Belgium the Germans forced their way through the second Belgian line at the Albert Canal, took the fortress of Eben Emael, and continued on to Liége. Whether Liége was in German hands or not could not be confirmed, but German troops are already to the west of Liége at Waremme. [Details: Page 1.]

In Netherlands the Germans have overrun the undefended northern areas. Further south the Netherlands troops have withdrawn from the Yssel River and taken up positions behind the flooded defense area.

In Luxemburg the Germans were stated to be held up by the French across from the French border.

British and French troops are being moved as fast as possible across from France into Belgium and the Netherlands to help against the invader.

Winston Churchill's new Cabinet won a 381 to 0 vote of confidence in the House of Commons. [Details: Page 1.]

Britain moved drastically against any "Fifth Column" within its borders. Scotland Yard rounded up more than 3,000 Germans and Austrians, living in 20 East Coast counties, and turned them over to military authorities for internment. Other male alien residents at the coast must report daily to the police

Spain emphasized its neutrality. Gen. Francisco Franco, following official notification of war in the Low Countries, ordered Spaniards to observe a "strictly neutral" position.

Rumania strengthened its Cabinet under pro-Ally Premier George Tatarescu. The Defense Minister, Gen. Ion Ilcus, emerged with increased powers uniting the War, Air, and Marine Ministries under his control. Other changes were only minor.

Switzerland—with from 500,000 to 600,000 citizens fully mobilized—issued 40 bullets to every rifle owner not in active service as a guard against parachute troops. Foreigners were required to surrender arms as a safeguard against "fifth column" treachery.

Turkey ordered 11 classes of reserves to report for registration to facilitate emergency mobilization.

Yugoslavia today reported that "all security measures" had been taken to guard against possible entrance of Italy into the European conflict. Yugoslavia has some 700,000 troops on a war basis.

From "Somewhere in Norway" the Norwegian telegraph agency reported that a German attempt to land troops to help the besieged garrison at Narvik failed when several transport ships were sunk. No details were given.

Sweden darkened lighthouses off its East Coast and announced that a mine field had been sown in the Oresund Channel, separating the country from Nazi-occupied Denmark. Germany meanwhile denied reports that German troop ships were passing the Kiel Canal.

Merchant shipping of Belgium and Netherlands passed into the protective custody of the British Admiralty, giving Britain virtual control over nearly half of the world's merchant marine—some 15,000 vessels displacing as much as 33,000,000 tons. [Details: Page 4.]

In Washington: Treasury Asks Chromium Bids

The United States Housing Authority estimated that jobs for about 1,000,000 workers in building trades and allied industries would be provided if all unfilled requests for low-rent housing loans were granted. The Authority said the requests totaled $1,006,900,000, and that it could not act upon them until Congress authorized additional loan funds.

The Treasury asked for more bids on chromium ore to be delivered to the Army and Navy for storing as strategic war materials. In addition to similar purchases in recent months, bids were asked on 17,500 tons of the ore to be delivered at Philadelphia, New Cumberland, Pa., and Ogden, Utah.

The Railway Labor Executives Association through its counsel asked Congress to cut from 38 to 22 the number of days a railroad employee would have to wait for unemployment compensation after losing his job.

In Boston: 4 Quabbin Contractors Indicted

Names of 20 young New England musicians, who will be given auditions here late this month by Leopold Stokowski for his 109-piece, All-American Youth Orchestra, were announced today by National Youth Administration officials. Dr. Stokowski will conduct the orchestra on a good-will tour of Latin America this summer. [Details: Pages 3 and 13.]

Federal indictments charging evasion of income taxes were returned in Boston today against Joseph Perini, Louis Perini, Joseph Carvin, and Clement J. Maney, contractors, in connection with construction work in 1936 on the Quabbin Reservoir and the Cape Cod Canal. [Details: Page 13.]

"Courageous and active" steps must be taken by Christians of this country as well as elsewhere to halt military aggression, the Rev. Dr. Arthur Lee Kinsolving told his congregation in Trinity Church (Protestant Episcopal), Boston. [Details: Page 13.]

Stock Market Industrial Leaders Decline

NEW YORK (AP)—Stock market industrial leaders were pushed down $1 to more than $4 a share by an early selling movement. Bonds followed a similar trend, as did some key commodities, notably silk. Chicago wheat prices were moderately down. The British pound again broke widely in the "free" foreign exchange market. In terms of the dollar it was marked down about 7 cents in early dealings, to around $3.21. The French franc and Canadian dollar also were depressed.

New American Neutrality Parley Proposed

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay (AP)—With Argentina calling for the Americas to adopt a "nonbelligerent" attitude toward the European war, Uruguay was reported today to have proposed a new conference to decide the future steps of the 21 American republics now pledged to strict neutrality. President Baldomir and Foreign Minister Alberto Guani were said to have dispatched a telegram to President Boyd of Panama urgently requesting a meeting of the 21 republics "in view of the gravity of the situation." [Details: Page 19.]

War Games Test Mexico City Defenses

MEXICO, D. F. (AP)—War games to test the Capital's defenses were conducted around Mexico City today by 5,000 soldiers, divided into red and blue armies. Ambassador Josephus Daniels returning to the United States from Mexico on vacation reported that Mexico was alert against any Nazi or Communist infiltration.

Wallpaper Union Reports Pay Rise Rejection

CLEVELAND, Ohio (AP)—Manufacturers have "flatly rejected" a request of the American Federation of Labor United Wallpaper Craftsmen and Workers for a five-cents-an-hour wage increase and other contract improvements, Joseph M. Jacobs, the Union's general counsel, said today. The employers' spokesman could not be reached for comment.

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'Newspaper Week' In Massachusetts

This is "Newspaper Week" in Massachusetts, by proclamation of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall. Calling attention to the importance of an uncontrolled press to American freedom, the Governor has urged citizens to visit their local newspaper plants and get to know their papers better.

In co-operation with Governor Saltonstall, The Christian Science Monitor is pleased to invite its readers to inspect the building of The Christian Science Publishing Society at 1 Norway Street, corner of Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, during "Newspaper Week." Guides will be available to show visitors through the building from 9 to 11:30 a. m. and from 1 to 4 p. m., daily.

Women Told Of Dangers Of Isolationism

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass.—In a vigorous call for a realistic alertness to the menace of continued German aggression, Dr. Samuel Hazzard Cross, head of the Department of German and Slavic languages at Harvard University, warned the members of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs assembled at the New Ocean House for its 48th annual meeting today, against a false sense of isolationism.

"I am persuaded myself," he declared, "that the spirit of isolationism that dominates large sections of our country rises from a totally false appraisal of the dangers and issues involved, coupled with a disastrous overestimate of the protection offered by mere geographical distance. No one remains neutral when his neighbor's house is on fire, and with the shrinkage of distance before modern progress in mechanical and vocal communications, it is cheaper," claimed Dr. Cross, "to avert a catastrophe than to await specifically the impact of those whims of disaster that no wall can bar."

Minces No Words

Dr. Cross minced no words in his effort to awaken the club women to what he believes to be a serious danger, not only to the freedom of European countries but the safety of American democracy as well. Describing what he feels to be America's responsibility in this present crisis, Dr. Cross said, "I can see that it is our duty at this time so to conduct ourselves by rendering assistance in money and munitions, yes, and even in the last case in man power, if we must, that we may help in destroying the Nazi menace, in establishing the just peace of which we were deprived 22 years ago, and in creating an economic system under which no nation may again be tempted to follow the false gods of vengeance and selfish nationalism.

"If Hitler's machine wins this war, we, as the richest and even in our present economic difficulties the most prosperous land, are the next logical goal for his fifth column, if not for actual physical attack."

The morning session at which Dr. Cross spoke opened a three-day conference with over 1,000 women in attendance and with new arrivals constantly swelling that number. The morning session was presided over by Mrs. David A. Westcott, incoming President and Mrs. Henry W. Hildreth, who is concluding her two year term as President, and reports were read by various officers.

Literary Taste

"Literary taste of the educated public has risen very considerably in the last 10 years," asserted Miss Elizabeth Drew at the afternoon session, in her address on "Modern Spirit in Literature."

Miss Drew, who is a well-known lecturer on English and American literature, as well as author of several books, discussed the literature of the people and the effects of radio and motion pictures on the reading of the community. It was her conclusion that these agencies have been useful ones in promoting an appreciation of good literature.

Mrs. John L. Whitehurst, the First Vice-President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, spoke on "Woman's Part in America's Future." The Federation today elected Mrs. David A. Westcott of Boston, as President. Other officers: Mrs. Herbert S. French of Braintree; Mrs. Fred L. Pigeon of Boston; Mrs. Edward T. Broadhurst of Springfield, and Mrs. Edward Troland of Malden, Vice-Presidents; Mrs. W. O. B. Little of Boston, Recording Secretary; Mrs. C. Vernon Innett of Worcester, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Schuyler W. Vanness of Framingham, Clerk; and Mrs. Raymond Merrill of Winchester, Treasurer.

Pictures on Page 14.

Augusta Gains 2,087

PORTLAND, Maine, May 13 (AP)—The Capital City of Augusta in Kennebec County enjoyed a population increase of 2,087 in the last 10 years, according to unofficial census returns released there.

Civil Service Reform Bogged In Committee

Best chance in years of reaching goal periled by rush of Congress in concluding weeks.

Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 13—The biggest civil service reform drive in years is now caught in a race against time.

The goal of extending civil service for the first time in American history to every Federal job in the country, outside WPA, is now within grasp. It is contained in the Ramspeck bill, HR 960, which passed the House, 2 to 1, three months ago.

But for three months the bill has been tied up in the Senate Civil Service Committee. Congress is expected to quit within about four weeks. If the bill is not out of committee in time to give the expected Senate approval, and to meet the delays of later conference discussions, the long-waited chance will be lost.

Failure is of particular moment to civil service reform. Failure will not merely mean that the bill must start all over again in the next Congress. Failure means something more serious than that, for the chances of the Ramspeck bill will not be so good in the next Congress, reformers believe, as they are now.

The Time Is Ripe

The record of civil service extension in history leaves little doubt that the crucial time to drive through a reform bill is at the point in the normal eight-year political cycle when the incumbent party is facing a second-term presidential election. That time is right now. Within the next few weeks the success or failure of an eight-year effort to wind up the Roosevelt Administration's personnel affairs will probably have been decided. Civil service advocates are out to get the Ramspeck bill passed while the iron is hot.

By Executive order, effective Feb. 1, 1939, Mr. Roosevelt transferred to the classified civil service every exempt position, not of a policy-determining nature, which he had power to include—numbering about 45,000. That left some 297,000 unclassified positions specifically exempted by Congress from the civil service. The Ramspeck bill would give the President authority to turn these over to civil service, too. And the House has already voted unanimously to waive its rights in these "spoils," leaving the question of reform up to the Senate.

The Ramspeck bill passed the House, overwhelmingly, 214 to 110, Feb. 9. Since then it has been

(Continued on Page 7, Column 4)

Fierce Battle Rages at Liége; Churchill Pledges Total Action; Defense Plan Stirs Washington

Drawn by Dwight C. Sturges, Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

Sir Archibald Sinclair
Minister for Air.

Albert V. Alexander
First Lord of the Admiralty.

Anthony Eden
Minister for War.

House of Commons Approves Cabinet: Washington Awed by Europe's Events

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 13—President Roosevelt this week will ask Congress for big additional defense funds to supplement the already record-breaking $2,000,000,000 Army and Navy supply bills.

This announcement was made today at the White House. Mr. Roosevelt's request will go up in a special message. In the present temper of Congress, operating in an atmosphere of emergency, it is likely the recommendation will be accepted.

The new figure is likely to top $500,000,000. Secretary Stephen Early, who gave out the information at the White House denied, however, that the President had decided upon a definite sum.

Leaders in Conference

Mr. Roosevelt talked over his plans for the defense message during a 90-minute conference with Vice-President Garner, Senate Leader Barkley, Speaker Bankhead, and House Leader Rayburn.

Mr. Barkley said he "would not confirm or dispute" reports that the request might approximate $500,000,000.

Mr. Barkley said the question of breaking through the $45,000,000,000 statutory limit was discussed. He cautioned that "we'll have to wait and see what the recommen-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 1)

Cardenas Condemns Invasions by Nazis

By the Associated Press

Guanajuato, Mexico, May 13 President Cardenas condemns the German invasion of the Netherlands and Belgium, at the same time censuring those nations which failed to "place a dike around imperialist invasion" while there was time.

Speaking last night "in the name of the Mexican people," the Chief Executive said he was protesting "to the whole world against the newest outrages committed by militaristic imperialism . . ."

"Let us censure those who, having been able to place . . . a dike before imperialist invasion, did not do so, permitting civilized peoples to be sacrificed who should have been defended and aided."

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 13—Britain's new coalition Cabinet formed by Prime Minister Winston Churchill over the week end got away to a good fighting start today in the House of Commons.

The House passed unanimously—381 to 0—a resolution which "welcomes formation of a Government representing the united and inflexible resolve of the nation to prosecute the war to a victorious conclusion."

Press and public opinion here have fully confirmed Parliament's enthusiastic stamp of approval on a Cabinet that is generally agreed to be more truly national than any coalition of the World War, and to contain the fresh talent necessary to put new drive into every phase of Britain's war effort.

Four Labor Ministers

Labor has won important recognition in the Cabinet. It already has three Ministers in positions of importance, and a fourth Laborite has been offered a major post.

A new and smaller War Cabinet, consisting of only five members, brings Liberal and Labor spokesmen as well as Conservatives into close-knit unity in the direction of the war.

A War Cabinet of five members—including two of the new Labor Ministers who have been brought into the coalition—has been named by Mr. Churchill. It will determine the key war policy.

The War Cabinet is composed of the Prime Minister himself, who also is Minister of Defense; Mr. Clement R. Attlee, Labor leader, who becomes Lord Privy Seal; Mr. Arthur Greenwood, Labor, Minister Without Portfolio; Mr. Neville Chamberlain, who becomes Lord President of the Council, and Viscount Halifax, who remains as Foreign Minister.

Minister for War in the new Cabinet is Mr. Anthony Eden, who has been shifted from the post of Secretary for the Dominions.

First Lord of the Admiralty is Mr. Albert V. Alexander, who served in this post in the MacDonald Labor Government. The post in the last Cabinet was held by Mr Churchill.

The Portfolio of Minister for Air was given to Sir Archibald Sin-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 4)

Nazis claim capture of Belgian fortress—French say citadel still holds out.

By the Associated Press

The German triple advance through the Netherlands, Belgium, and Luxemburg was reported by the German High Command to have gained its most considerable success in the capture of the great Belgian fortress of Liége.

The communiqué stated that the German flag was waving from the citadel of the fortress, while the German radio station DJL declared that the city was in German hands.

This claim was denied by the French War Department, which stated that the only fort in the fortified zone around Liége to be taken was Eben Emael.

Belgian troops, according to Paris, were offering opposition in some of the outer forts of Liége.

French troops were announced to be moving up, having been thrown into the area south of Liége and west of the Ourthe River, toward which German troops are moving.

German troops were also announced to be driving west from Liége, north of the Meuse River.

One rapidly advancing German column had reached the town of Waremme, 13 miles west of Liége, and threatened its communications. At Waremme, Belgians were reported to have brought the advance to a standstill.

Push Through Luxemburg

To the South, Germans claimed to have taken Malmedy, while in Luxemburg the German advance was reported held up by the French.

In the Netherlands, German troops were overrunning the undefended regions of the North, while to the South they were reported to have taken Arnhem and were now facing the main flood defenses across the Yssel River, where according to French military spokesmen the German advance appeared to have been checked.

Refugees were streaming out of Brussels as Belgian troops, intrenched in second-line positions, attempted to stem a German drive which has penetrated the Albert Canal defenses and carried to a point 45 miles east of the City.

The Government, however, said that Brussels was in no immediate danger from land attack.

Premier Hubert Pierlot said the German push had been halted near Waremme, about 20 miles southwest of Maastricht at the Netherlands border, through which the Germans had advanced.

Defenses Broken

The Germans were reported to have breached the Albert Canal defenses on a 5½-mile front, driving a salient into the Belgian lines north of Liége.

The spearhead of the German thrust extended 13 miles west of Liége, thus threatening the flank of the city.

Mr. Pierlot said that except for the break at Maastricht the Belgians were still holding the Albert Canal line.

A Belgian communiqué said the Germans had attempted to cross the Canal by means of boats at one point but had been beaten back by heavy fire.

The communiqué disclosed that French troops now are fighting beside the Belgians in the front lines.

Roads leading north from the French border were choked with Allied troops moving up to the front, and the Government maintained strict supervision over the

(Continued on Page 6, Column 6)

This Changing World

Blitzkrieg in the Low Countries — Case for Attack Refuted by Evidence Obtained in Tour of the Netherlands—Dutch Aloofness

By H. B. Elliston

Another long screed has come out of Berlin to justify a Blitzkrieg. The Low Countries are supposed to have "asked for it" by conspiring with the Allies against Germany. Well, suppose the charge were true. The way that the Nazis have overrun one neutral after another, the way they have ignored all the traditional rules of warfare in the shape of preliminary ultimatums and the rest—this record makes the Nazi charge equivalent to indicting a householder for keeping in touch with the police when a madman is abroad. It so happens, however, that the Low Countries haven't been so sensible. They have been quixotic enough to stay aloof even from the police—they didn't want to give the aggressor a shred of an excuse for turning their countries into a battlefield.

Berlin's charge that the Dutch have been in cahoots with the Allies is the worst travesty of all. The fact is that the Dutch would have nothing to do with the Allies.

Every foreign journalist at The Hague will recall the cheery grumbling of the Earl of Chichester, the press attaché at the British Legation, about the stubborn Dutch. It would be so reasonable to have staff talks, he used to say. If a Blitzkrieg were to be countered, how in the world could you improvise strategy? This was the substance of the young Earl's lamentations.

* * *

But the Dutch remained unmoved, to my knowledge, long after the date on which they are charged with complicity, in January. They continued to build defenses against the Allies in the West as well as against Germany in the East. With no compunction at all they shot down Allied as well as German planes that came straying over the Netherlands. They were so zealous to stand alone, indeed, that they wouldn't even indulge in staff talks with the Belgians, fellow-neutrals and next door neighbors.

Two illustrations of Dutch aloofness come back to memory. It may be recalled that I was one of a number of foreign journalists to be invited on a tour of the Dutch defenses as the guest of the Dutch general staff. There was only one condition attached to our trip—that in anything we said or wrote we shouldn't mention place-names. For four days we traveled all over Holland. After we had written our pieces I took the plane to Britain, and several days later I gave a trans-Atlantic talk about the Netherlands.

Next day there was a telephone message from the British War Office. They had heard the broadcast, and wondered whether I would care to come and see them. I said I'd be delighted to go, naturally. That was why I was in London—to see people, especially the people in authority. Arrived at the War Office, I found myself ushered into a big room, where about 20 brass hats were poring over the map of the Low Countries. I was told that my talk had given them more information than they had had about the Netherlands. So Lord Chichester was right, I thought. Now, said the leading brass hat, a general, would I expand upon what I'd said on the air?

* * *

However, I was under pledge to the Dutch not to mention any place-names. The British officers deferred to my scruples. But what I did say (and I said only what I have written) on the morale of the Dutch and their military preparations seemed to be absorbed as eagerly as if the War Office had only the sketchiest ideas or information themselves. They shared the wonder of others as to whether the Dutch would fight!

* * *

The second illustration of Dutch aloofness occurred on the Zuider Zee, as foreigners will persist in calling the Ijsselmeer. Our inspection of the defenses had brought us to Naarden. There we were invited to have tea with the Colonel in charge of the military area. Before we left, a Belgian general on the retired list, who was covering the trip as military correspondent for a Belgian paper, made a speech thanking the Colonel in our behalf for his hospitality. It was a speech of Gallic eloquence. The Belgian recalled his service in the World War against the invader. In that war the Dutch, he said, were unmolested. But the Belgian reminded our host that both nations were now threatened, and perhaps before long he and our host might be fighting shoulder to shoulder. He concluded by saying with fire and feeling that though the Dutch motto, "I will maintain," was a good motto, nevertheless the Belgian motto, "Unity Is Force," might be a better one in the present extremity confronting the Low Countries.

The hint was unmistakable. And we all waited with interest to hear how the Dutch Colonel would acknowledge it. But the response was as deft as it was urbane—there wasn't a word in it about co-operation. As ever, said the Colonel, winding up his remarks, the Netherlands would live up to its motto: "Je maintiendrai."

La Rochefaucauld says that hypocrisy is the homage that vice pays to virtue. There is not even this to be said for the repeated indictments of the neutrals coming out of Berlin. They are not hypocritical. They come out of the same evil armory which disgorges the other manifestations of the Blitzkrieg.

Brighter Future for Finland Pictured by Finnish Minister

A new and better Finland was visualized today by Hjalmar J. Procope, Minister from Finland to the United States, in an address before the Boston Chamber of Commerce's members luncheon.

Reviewing the recent history of Finland together with considerable past history, Mr. Procope said, "My country has suffered before. She is suffering again, but she is not lost. She has passed through many dark days in her history. These are among the darkest in her history. But she knows that through hard work, and through firm determination a better future can be created.

"Hard working, deeply religious, the Finnish nation is determined to hold on as a free independent and democratic nation, without losing her faith in peace, right and justice.

"Our army was never defeated nor was the morale behind the front ever broken. But Finland, fighting alone against odds of forty to one, found the strain too heavy. We were forced to make peace, a hard and heavy peace, that has brought sorrow into the heart of every Finn at this time. Between 17,000 and 20,000 young Finns gave their lives in the war. Forty thousand Finns were wounded and the civilian casualties, from air bombing, amounted to between 2,000 and 3,000.

"Through the peace we lost 10 per cent of our country. And hundreds of millions worth of industrial and agricultural enterprises, railways, public buildings and private houses.

"But we saved one thing," the Finnish Minister said, "the dearest of all—our freedom. Finland did not accept any foreign guardianship. There are no Russian garrisons in our country. Finland is still and shall—this is our firm determination—remain a free country among other free Christian democracies."

'Reform' Legislature Opens 60-Day Session in Louisiana

BATON ROUGE, La., May 13 (AP)—The Louisiana political dictatorship begun 12 years ago by the late Huey P. Long ended today as a "reform" Legislature convened in a 60-day session prior to inauguration of Sam Houston Jones as Governor.

The Lake Charles attorney will succeed Governor Earl K. Long, younger brother of the "Kingfish." A giant celebration is planned in the Louisiana State University football stadium, where Mr. Jones will take the oath of office before approximately 125,000 persons tomorrow.

Mr. Jones has promised to put an end forever to "power politics," lightning special legislative sessions, dictatorial laws and the other dictatorial accoutrements. He has promised a complete return of Democratic government to the State with abolition of the power decrees Huey Long and his successors rushed into law through successive "rubber-stamp" Legislatures. He also has promised to open up all State books, determine the debts and the credit of the State, whittle the cost of government down to its income, cut away all excess office-holders from the pay rolls, and put Louisiana on a business-like foundation in government.

He has pledged repeal of the State's one per cent sales tax, reduction of automobile licenses, relief for the aged and other benefits and has announced that all his campaign pledges will be kept. He faces a great task for no one knows the State of Louisiana's financial affairs. For several weeks he has had private accountants and auditors trying to cut through the financial wilderness of figures.

Second only in importance in the new regime to Mr. Jones is Attorney General Eugene Stanley, former District Attorney in New Orleans, arch foe of Huey P. Long who once deposed him.

The Federal and State Court dockets are swamped with indictments and charges of law violations against politicians and political leaders reaching to the very highest ranks.

Mr. Jones goes in with a new Legislature, more than two-thirds purged of the members who formed the "rubber stamp" bodies which Huey Long once called his "potato" Legislature, explaining he bought members "like sacks of potatoes." The aroused electorate in January and February unseated all but a small minority in both houses, where they had held sway since 1928.

He goes into power also with a new and cleansed State Democratic Central Committee, another instrument of power in the Long Administrations, and with many courts and prosecutors swinging away from the machine to join the forces of reform.

Wide World

Sam Houston Jones

Who will be inaugurated Governor of Louisiana tomorrow. Mr. Jones, an attorney, has promised widespread economies and reforms in the State's government.

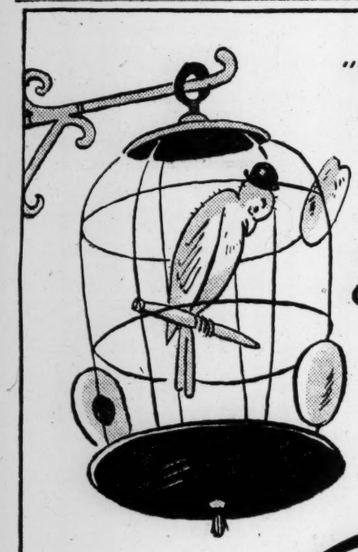
Pay Cut Restoration

FALL RIVER, Mass., May 13 (AP)—The Fall River Board of Finance has announced that it will restore to City employees, Sept. 29, 5 per cent of a 20 per cent pay cut. Ten per cent previously had been restored.

Postum

An ideal, hot mealtime drink for children!

CONTAINS NO CAFFEIN



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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Louisiana's Capitol Symbol of Its Initiative

Towering above Baton Rouge, this structure is said to be most imposing of kind in U. S.

Mr. Markham, after "going to Washington," then touring the South, is now roaming the Southwest. Following is an article from Louisiana.

By R. H. Markham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BATON ROUGE, La.—This very beautiful capital of a very beautiful state must inspire many deep thoughts in the mind of every visitor who is intensely concerned with the future of America.

Towering above Baton Rouge is the most imposing capitol building in the United States. Before the Capitol is a park of grass, trees and flowers that is equal to almost anything of its kind in the world. No American can but rejoice that Louisianans have such an equisite setting for their most imposing edifice. The central spot in this park is occupied by a new statue of former Governor and former United States Senator Huey P. Long.

If one should loiter there he would see large numbers of people visiting the monument. A good many of them appear to be poor and not a few of them use simple language. A surprising number of them speak of Mr. Long in an admiring way. In answer to my question, "What kind of a man was he?" a young Negro woman declared, "You could find no fault in him." Her older companion asserted, "There will never be a better!"

Citizens' Evaluation

I went to the top of the lofty Capitol tower and looked down on the delightful green surroundings. As I watched the people circulating about Mr. Long's statue far below I asked a fellow observer what he thought of Mr. Long. "He made mistakes like all of us," answered my companion in a ministerial manner, "but he worked for the people. We never had a governor who knew the Bible and followed it like Huey Long." This fellow tourist of mine proved to be a kind of lay preacher in a small Louisiana town. From a long conversation which followed I perceived that he and his family greatly admired the assassinated politician.

These things seemed startling. I knew, and probably other Louisianians would have told me, that Mr. Long was a dictator. His regime was flagrantly and brazenly corrupt. It gave no accounting to the people. It openly defied public morality and imposed very heavy burdens on the masses. Most of those things are as plain as daylight. Yet hundreds of thousands of people admired Huey Long. Thousands still do.

In thinking on this strange phenomenon—liberty-loving Americans admiring a liberty-destroying system as represented by the Huey Long regime—I thought I detected the reason for this misplaced adulation. Huey's admirers were taken with his boldness, with his vigor, his initiative. Hadn't such qualities in leaders built this country, made it great, made it "the land of promise?"

Analysis Faulty

The trouble however was that these people had failed to differentiate in analysing such boldness, such vigor and initiative. In one case it had been constructive; in another destructive; in one case, harmful; in another, helpful. Just as an airplane can be an instrument of construction in one case, an instrument of destruction in another, so can men's actions be harmful or helpful. The trouble with Huey's admirers was they had failed to see this difference in motives and means while admiring certain ends. At least it seemed that way to me.

In wandering around America these past months I have gained three salient impressions.

The first is, that bold, vigorous, persistent private initiative has built almost everything good in America, from the very beginning until now. A striking example of this is the oil industry. It was inaugurated, has been developed and is maintained by daring men who are not afraid to take a risk, and who work extremely hard under great pressure. In countless cases, they defy established views and prevailing opinion. They work on their own.

Oil Well Ridiculed

The first of all oil wells was brought in near Titusville, Pa., 81 years ago, in that way. Colonel Drake dug it way down 69½ feet as his neighbors laughed. Practically every great field since then has been discovered in the same manner.

At Tulsa and Oklahoma City, in the east Texas oil field, along the Gulf coast, in California, and everywhere else, where oil is produced, bold prospectors brought in "discovering wells." These first wells all have personal names and are still pointed out with great admiration by oil men. Each one embodies a daring, industrial romancer and was dug by one indefatigable, restless, irrepressible man or group of such men.

The industry is still full of "independents." In this extremely highly capitalized industry, marked by such gigantic corporations, there are still thousands upon thousands of little operators. And every major company developed from the activity of some small unknown, daring adventurer. This industry is like the truck-driving business, like the freight boat business, or fishing or hunting for hides, in fact, like most businesses. Countless independent little people are engaged in it.

Here is an example. In a very attractive book, entitled "Dallas—oil center" are listed "Dallas Oil Companies" by name. There are about 700. Then come the "individual oil operators," they exceed 300 in number. In the list of "Oil Men in Dallas" are more than 1,250 names.

Auxiliary Workers

Besides these key men, representing the basis of an industry, are a hundred kinds of auxiliary or branch men, such as refiners, petroleum marketers, gasoline marketers, pipe line producers, pipe line layers, lease securers, royalty contractors, drillers, surveyors, valuation engineers, cementers, geologists, geophysicists, core drillers, analysts, may makers. These businesses spring up as a result of personal initiative on the part of energetic, resourceful men who want to earn a living.

Every industry is like that. So is every city, every institute of learning, every individual State—America itself. Powerful personal incentives lead or push us to do things. I see that every step I take in America. Personal initiative is as essential as rain and sunshine. Without it, American life would dry up.

But that's only part of the story. If a daring "independent," a "wild catter"—"Dad" Joiner—discovered the fabulous east Texas oil field, after which 1,100 independent little operators rushed in there, it is equally true that before long the State of Texas—not the Federal Government—sent troops into that field to regulate industry. Soldiers stood at the oil wells with guns. The oil industry is co-ordinated, regulated and controlled with extreme care. It is established exactly how much each well may produce each day and how many wells may be built in each area.

Co-ordination Vital

This is extremely vital. In every single basic industry, limits and channels for private initiative are rigidly established. In the case of oil, the oil men themselves do it—not Washington. That private activity must be co-ordinated is axiomatic and supremely American. Society can exist on no other basis. A lack of co-ordination leads to sheer banditry and pillage. There can be no useful private initiative except in a well co-ordinated social order. Every American town and city tells me that.

And now comes my third outstanding impression. The masses in many places feel that the regulating and co-ordinating is not being done fairly. They become convinced that a great chasm is appearing between them on one side and bankers, scholars, churchmen, statesmen on the other. At heart they tend to capitulate. They give up. They move towards a destructive defeatism. Poverty or frustration in a land of plenty seem to them a monstrosity. Some of them see no normal remedy, so welcome dictators in religion, economics, politics, morals.

This is no theory, I see such phenomena before my eyes every day. Multitudes are tending to throw out reason from religion, education, politics, business, because they think "slickers" use reason or liberalism or constitutions against them. Many people almost like a corrupt dictator who will appear to share with them the booty.

In the masses there is distrust of the upper classes; the favored doubt the "hoi polloi," the "unwashed." Such a cleavage will be disastrous for us all.

The people and the leaders in the United States must walk together or we shall all go over a precipice. Leaders must come nearer to the masses who are going astray. They must come with love and service, not with panaceas.

Keystone

Louisiana's Capitol

Youth Taught to Work Farm Under Dearborn Aid Scheme

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DEARBORN, Mich.—Henry Ford announces his co-operation in the establishment of the National Farm Youth Foundation to provide scholarships for 20,000 farm youths throughout the United States.

Rural young men between the ages of 18 and 25 will be selected for the scholarships. They will be given a home study course in farm management and engineering and will receive practical training and experience in the use of modern farm equipment under actual conditions in their own communities. They also will compete for salaried jobs in which those selected will receive training in the manufacturing and distributing field.

The Foundation is sponsored by the Ferguson-Sherman Manufacturing Corporation, of Dearborn, with the co-operation of Mr. Ford and his son Edsel. "Young men of the farm have not realized their opportunities on the home soil," said Mr. Ford in announcing his participation in the Foundation, "and young men of the city have not appreciated the career a farm offers. As a result, farming has been neglected. The family system of farming has suffered and we want to see it rebuilt.

"As a matter of fact, the Foundation seeks to help the young man of the farm to realize his aspirations for happiness and prosperity. I am told that 80 per cent of the graduates of agricultural colleges seek their careers in cities instead of returning to the farm. The remaining 20 per cent are not enough to give the farm the trained leadership it needs for agricultural progress. Better farming methods today will mean better farms tomorrow, and rural youth will be more inclined to stay close to the soil."

The first jobs for which scholarship students will compete are 58 in number. Twenty-nine of the young men will be employed for one year at a salary of $150 a month by the sponsoring company in Dearborn, to learn maintenance and service on farm equipment as well as its use in the field. An equal number of students will be given one-year contracts with the company's distributors at $125 a month. Places for an additional 725 honor-roll students will be found as quickly as possible, the aim being to place them in their own communities where their talents and training will be of greatest value to the community as well as to themselves.

Sponsors of the Foundation pointed out particularly that its activities will in no way conflict with the training received by farm youths through 4-H Club work and Smith-Hughes vocational agriculture high schools, but rather will supplement them and carry on beyond the age limits of these groups.

Ford's Welcome to N. Y. Show Recalls Early Days of Rebuff

DETROIT (AP) — Thirty-seven years ago an intensely serious individual with an idea and very little cash was going about Detroit's business section pleading with friends and acquaintances to join him modestly in a manufacturing venture. He was Henry Ford, then Chief Engineer of Detroit's Edison Illuminating Company; he was destined to become one of the world's leading industrialists but just then he was sorely in need of funds and the faith of his fellow Detroiters.

He gathered together pledges of $28,000 and on June 16, 1903, completed organization of the Ford Motor Company, since become one of the greatest individually owned industrial empires the world has ever known, with actual assets worth close to $1,000,000,000 and intangibles of unestimated value.

Despite the record of achievement behind him, Mr. Ford believes that in many ways the work he began nearly four decades ago will be overshadowed by the progress of the 1940's.

The hunt for cash in the spring of 1903 was only a part of the problems Mr. Ford faced; there already were established motorcar manufacturers; they didn't want him in the field and they didn't hesitate to tell him so.

Told Not to Make Cars

The "Licensed Automobile Manufacturers' Association," to which Mr. Ford went seeking a license, refused the request and advised him to abandon any thought of becoming an automobile manufacturer. The Association controlled motorcar manufacture because it held the right to issue licenses under the Selden patent.

It was out of that incident and the fact that Mr. Ford subsequently was left to carry on alone the fight against the Selden patent, that the Ford "go it alone" industrial policy developed.

A recent announcement by Edsel Ford, President of the Ford Motor Company, that his company would participate in this year's National Automobile Show in New York recalled the rebuff given Mr. Ford in 1903 by the Manufacturers' Association.

This year's show, to be held Oct. 12 to 20, will be the forty-first annual exposition sponsored by the car manufacturers and Ford participation will mark the first time in the company's history that it has joined with other manufacturers in collectively displaying new models.

In accepting the invitation from the Automobile Manufacturers' Association to take part in this year's Grand Central Palace show, Mr. Ford merely said that "we are glad to co-operate with the automobile industry in this showing as a matter of convenience to the public in enabling it to see the products of the entire industry under one roof."

Plastic Auto Body Coming

There was no mention of the fact that the Ford Company is not a member of the Automobile Manufacturers' Association, a descendant of the original "Licensed Automobile Manufacturers' Association," which told Mr. Ford he would better "abandon any thought of becoming an automobile manufacturer."

That the years have closed much of the breach between Mr. Ford and his competitors is indicated in his oft-repeated statement that "there's business enough for all of us." He has not, however, forgotten the incident, nor his lone fight against the effort to confine automobile manufacture to licensees of the Selden patent.

In the days that Mr. Ford contested the patent granted originally to George B. Seldon, an up-state New York lawyer, his cars were barred from the shows. They were not permitted to enter races sponsored by car manufacturers; newspaper advertisements of competitors warned people that in buying Ford cars they were inviting individual damage suits.

Mr. Ford countered this with indemnity bonds on each vehicle sold.

Of Mr. Selden and his vehicle, Mr. Ford said: "Sure he built a car but it never ran." Another of the early day pioneers said that the vehicle Mr. Selden assembled, long after the patent was issued, would run approximately a quarter of a mile.

Currently Mr. Ford is intensely interested in the work of his laboratory, which is converting soy beans into cloth and seeking to expand the use of plastics in the automotive industry.

Mr. Ford already has a suit of clothes and a necktie made of soy bean derivatives.

"No," he says, "I haven't worn the suit yet, but come out some day and I'll put it on."

"Much better than that, though," he adds, "is the plastic automobile body. Before very long I'm going to show you a body on which only the door locks and hinges are metal. It will reduce the weight of the car by one-half, marking one of the biggest steps we've yet been able to take in the effort to cut down the car weight."

"And then what?" we asked.

"Greater gasoline and tire mileage—and easier handling."

Shirley Temple to Retire From Films With the Release of Her 24th Picture

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., May 13 (AP)—Shirley Temple—with her first million, and more, in the bank—is "retiring."

The curly-haired child will sever connections with 20th Century-Fox Studio when her 24th and latest film, "Young People," is released. It was finished last week.

No other motion picture star ever ranked as the No. 1 attraction for four years in a row. Based on box office revenue, Shirley was the world's best from 1935 to 1938, inclusive. Last year she slipped to third place, but even then she was the top feminine attraction, only Clark Gable and Tyrone Power being ranked ahead of her.

Announcement that her seven-year stay at the studio would end was made by her mother, Mrs. George Temple, and 20th's President, Joseph M. Schenck.

Both agreed the parting was amicable. Mrs. Temple said she was concerned because stories "to suit the growing-up phase in Shirley's life" had not been found. She added that she felt her daughter was entitled to "those normal, natural benefits that may be derived from mingling and competing with a large number of other children."

From the studio's viewpoint, Shirley had simply ceased to be the attraction she was in 1935, when as a dimpled little six-year-old she captivated filmgoers the world over.

Her picture earnings, plus selected commercial tieups, have never been made public but a studio spokesman estimated recently that her films had returned $20,000,000 to 20th. She is known to have been one of the highest-paid performers in the business, and her earnings have been carefully invested by her father, a former banker.

Mr. Schenck disclosed that $300,000 has been held for her by the studio in the nature of a trust, and would be paid her this week. He added:

"I look forward to Shirley someday winning as great popularity as an actress as she has as a child star."

Mrs. Temple explained, "I don't want Shirley ever to say to me: 'Mother, why couldn't I have gone to school just like any other girl?'"

"Her education," she continued, "has been complete (the State Board of Education requires teachers on the set) but she has lacked the full companionship most children get through their school years.

"We are constantly aware of Shirley's love for her work. She has never regarded it as work. It has always been play. That spark was born in her and it is our duty to see that it is nurtured, not crowded or stifled.

"If an opportunity comes which will spell advancement for Shirley in a professional way, we will not ignore it."

16,000 Schoolboy Safety Patrolmen Present Their Ninth Annual Parade

WASHINGTON, May 13 (AP)—Schoolboy protectors of the Nation's school children, 16,000 safety patrolmen representing 20 States and the District of Columbia, held their ninth annual parade Saturday.

Wearing the blue and white uniform of their organization, with Sam Browne belts and shiny badges, they paraded proudly down Constitution Avenue past a reviewing stand in which sat officials of the American Automobile Association, sponsor of the parade, the District of Columbia police and Senators Robert A. Taft of Ohio, Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan and Arthur Capper of Kansas and Representative J. Buell Snyder of Pennsylvania.

Thomas P. Henry, President of the American Automobile Association, presented gold honor medals to four patrol members cited during the past year for outstanding service in protecting school children. Recipients were Irwin Noble, West Lafayette, Ohio; Lonnie Askew and William Lanier, Jr., Atlanta, Ga., and Charles Shaw, Carterville, Ga.

Awards also were given to units having the best bands, the outstanding safety floats and slogans, and the best drill teams chosen in competition earlier in the day.

Pennsylvania schools scored almost a clean sweep in the drill competition, taking eight of the 12 awards, including all four first prizes. Among winners in the drill competition:

Vergennes, Vt., High School, third.

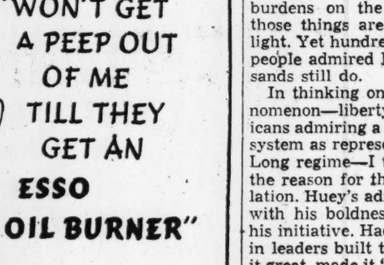
Elementary School Boys Group: Jacksonville, Fla., School Patrol Precision Team, third.

Novice Group: Jacksonville, Fla., School Patrol Precision Team. Second: Vergennes, Vt., High School, third.

The Blue-Clad Johnstown, Pa., High School Band won the $100 first prize for best band in the parade.

Silver cups for the best slogans in the parade were won by St. Gabriel School, District of Columbia, first with "Our 1940 Candidate—Safety"; Greenwood, S. C., patrol, second with "We Live and Help Live."

An exhibit based on the theme "Let Your Conscience be Your Guide" won first prize, a silver cup, for the John Marshall School, Arlington County, Va., in the float competition. Second and third prizes went, respectively, to Oyster School, District of Columbia, and St. Gabriel's School, D. C.



no sealed jars

"The pig-in-a-poke system of buying cosmetics has never been satisfactory, as every woman knows" wrote the shopping editor of a famous magazine recently.

"Beauty Counselors have representatives in every city from whom you buy directly. The charm of this system is that you can try everything before you buy it—none of those mysterious little sealed jars which you take home, knowing nothing of the contents, because you like their shape. The Beauty Counselor representative, who knows about natural skin coloring, will recommend the type of make-up and the creams and powders best suited to you; but she will let you try *anything*. All these products are pure and good, and very reasonably priced."

If you have not yet had an opportunity to see how convenient and money-saving Beauty Counselor service can be, fill in the coupon below and a representative will "bring the store to your home," at the earliest opportunity, giving you the privilege of trying anything she has without obligation on your part. You will find her a charming business woman, trained to regard her work as offering a real service to you.

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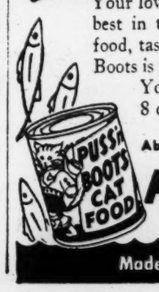

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Protestant-Jewish Parley On Religious Liberty Called

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 13—Acting on the conviction that "subtle and powerful forces are today threatening the democratic institutions" of the United States, 200 Protestant ministers and Jewish rabbis will sponsor a conference on religious liberty here June 11 for the purpose of awakening American religious thought to these dangers.

The conference will deal particularly with the proposal which has lately been advanced in Congress to tax churches and religious institutions in connection with social security legislation and will investigate the extent to which tax-raised funds are being used in various States for sectarian purposes.

Another issue which will come before the conference fill be the appointment of Ambassaor Myron C. Taylor as the President's personal representative to the Vatican, which has been opposed recently by Baptists, Lutherans and others as a step leading to the resumption of diplomatic relations with the Vatican.

Dr. Rufus W. Weaver, Executive Director of the Emergency Committee in Behalf of Religious Liberty, said that Christian and Jewish leaders were coming together "to define and to defend the religious liberty that undergirds all democratic institutions, and that this call is made without prejudice toward any religious group and with good will to all men, whatever may be the views they hold."

All Ministers Welcome

Dr. Weaver explained that any ordained minister of religion who subscribes to a declaration entitled "The Principles of Religious Liberty" which the emergency committee is circulating, is invited to attend and participate in the conference. This declaration in part reads:

"We believe that religious liberty is the ultimate ground of democratic institutions, and that whenever this liberty is questioned, restricted or denied by any group, political, religious or philosophical, the friends of religious liberty should become greatly concerned.

"We believe in the complete separation of church and state, as set forth in the first amendment of the Federal Constitution, 'Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof.'

"We believe that the basic distinction between religious liberty and religious toleration must be clearly recognized; that the moral right to the full enjoyment of religious freedom can be consistently claimed only by those who repudiate religious coercion, and that the cultivation of a sentimental religious tolerance toward groups who within their own domain of authority deny to the individual his religious liberties should be condemned, because this tends toward the betrayal of a basic human right.

Universal Call

"We believe that subtle and powerful forces are now at work within our own country, threatening our democratic institutions; that the surest and most effective method for maintaining security is to strengthen the hands of the people of America in the God who has granted to every man the right to religious liberty, and therefore we call upon all who serve God, all who appreciate democratic institutions and all who desire to restrain authoritarian and totalitarian aggression wherever found, to join in the defense of religious liberty."

The conference will discuss the broad question of economic, social and political pressures, arising out of religious intolerance, wherever it may be found, that limit the freedom of the individual, the press and the action of legislative bodies. It will also deal with the ministry of chaplains in the employ of the Government and the rights of conscientious objectors.

A special effort will be made to co-ordinate the actions of the various American religious bodies which in recent months have taken positions on the questions which will come before this conference next month.

Indiana Artist Gets Fellowship

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 13—The American Academy in Rome's Jacob H. Lazarus Fellowship in painting has been awarded to Loren Russell Fisher, of Needham, Ind., for his "Chicken Market," done with terre verte underpainting and color oil glazes on an oil gesso panel, it was announced today. Mr. Fisher has been a student at the John Herron Art School, in Indianapolis, Ind., for the past four years, where he has received three full-time scholarships.

The term of the fellowship is two years, beginning Oct. 1, 1940, and has a value of about $4,000; it carries with it free membership in the Grand Central Art Galleries, New York.

If European conditions permit, Mr. Fisher will go to Italy next fall to carry on his work and travel. If the international situation makes this impossible, he will have an option of deferring his fellowship or fulfilling it on this continent.

Honorable mention in the competition went to Sidney Simon, of Pittsburgh, Pa., who studied at Carnegie Institute of Technology and Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts.

Stokowski Planning For Final Auditions

WASHINGTON, May 13 (AP)—The National Youth Administration announced Saturday that Leopold Stokowski, celebrated orchestra conductor, will hold final auditions in 11 cities of the United States this month for young musicians aspiring to join his summer "good will" tour of Latin America.

Mr. Stokowski plans to sail from New York on a chartered liner in July, carrying his good will symphony to such ports as Havana, Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires.

For some time he has been holding auditions seeking 109 players for his symphonic group which will be called the "All American Youth Orchestra."

From May 22 to May 31 Mr. Stokowski will hold final auditions in Denver, Colo.; Kansas City and St. Louis, Mo.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Chicago, Indianapolis, Cleveland, Washington, D. C., Boston and New York.

'The Best Vacation I Ever Had'

Today, The Christian Science Monitor begins to print the 36 prize-winning entries in its recent contest on "The Best Vacation I Ever Had." There will be three letters each day for 12 days.

The editors have seldom, if ever, had the opportunity to read a more refreshing collection of letters, and it is their hope that these accounts of what people in all kinds of circumstances have done with their hours of recreation will be equally enjoyable to readers.

. . . In a Cafeteria

My best, and really the only vacation I ever took, was five days spent in August, 1937, at the Farmers Short Course, which is held each year at the State University, for the benefit of the farmers, 4-H Club members, and Home Demonstration Club members, or anyone who wishes to go.

How many times I wanted to go, but there was always a lack of something that held me back at home.

It was such a pleasure to work and plan for the children to go each year to the club camp or the Short Course I felt almost like I had gone, when they told about their trips.

But the time came when their school and club work were over. They were and are men and women in homes of their own, and here I was alone, and it was easy to take a few days off, and I still wanted to attend the Short Course. So we club women (I was a member of the Home Demonstration Club) decided to raise money enough for four members to go, and we did that by giving entertainments, selling drinks, and giving pie suppers. All we needed to take with us was soap, towels, toothbrush and comb, a pillow and two sheets, beds are furnished, wearing apparel, nice and neat print dresses, pajamas, two pairs of shoes, walking and house shoes, also a house coat if one wanted it.

This State is not so large but seems to have lots of people in it. When we all gathered there the first day, somewhere around 500 of us soil tillers, we had to line up for roll call. When we answered we were given a card with our room number on it, also a program of the lessons to be given, and all other things that farm people might be interested in and want to attend. This in hand, we passed to our rooms, made our beds, hung up our clothes, took a bath and freshened up from our trip, then waited, or better still rested, till supper.

The joy of it—we didn't have to cook, just all got in line and marched into the cafeteria, where we picked up a tray and walked down beside a counter loaded with dished food and took just what we wanted, at the end it was checked, the price being on each dish. We passed to tables where we sat down and ate at leisure. What a pleasure to the tired mother that was used to cooking supper, and the thought of no dishes to wash afterwards—just passed by the cashier, paid what our checks called for, then on to the campus to play, just like school children.

The most interesting game to me was watching 200 couples play London Bridge. At nine o'clock we all went to our rooms to sleep or rest. Yes, another joy, we did not have to rise early and cook breakfast, only get in line, at seven o'clock again. Breakfast over, we assembled in the gymnasium. Here we sang folk songs and listened to speeches. Then on to the class we were the most interested in, gardening, sewing, landscaping, dairying, and a religion class, if any one wanted to hear about interesting things of the Bible. This went on each day, but we were at leisure in the afternoon to visit places of interest, so one evening we spent up town shopping.

Then one day we visited the State House (Huey Long's silo, that's what some have laughingly called it). One room in it is just like going to the fair, there are a number of the products of the State on display.

Then we went to the Governor's reception, given to the farmers, the day before we left for home. Every day was full to the brim, and we were tired out with tramping from place to place. But we had learned a lot and above all we had had a vacation from cooking and washing dishes.

Mrs. Mary Bond
Route No. 1, Box 32
Forest Hill, Louisiana

But Ireland Stays . . .

"Ah, the brown road in Ireland
Is the road for you and me."
—Cabhal O'Byrne

Over the green hills and through the fair valleys of Ireland I drove, smiling. 'Twas only an old Ford I had, with tires that blew into bits at the wink of an eyelash. But who wouldn't smile, when everywhere one met smiles in return for the smiling? If I but stopped to inquire the way, they sent me on with a blessing. "The luck o' the road to ye!" "God give ye a safe journey!" However cloudy the day, there's sun in the soul when you get such a speeding.

Everywhere kindness and sharing. In Wicklow they poured out my tea and gave me the teapot. In Cork there was a brown loaf and rasher for me from folk who hadn't worn shoes for a twelvemonth. In Galway they took me in, in a storm, to warm by the fireside.

And beauty. Soft days of rain, with always a rainbow. Days yet again, when sunbeams and clouds were chasing each other over the hills, and down in the valleys the streams laughed to see them. All through the land the sound of hoofs clopping, of wind in the trees, and of larks in the meadows. The smell of the sea, of roses in bloom, and of turf fires burning.

I have been far and wide in the world, and my mind is stored with its glories. But Ireland stays in the heart of me. When I go back, I'll travel with joy on my two bare feet, driving a wee donkey hitched to a gipsy cart—if only I find her still smiling.

Eleanor Widger
32 Fairway Road,
Chestnut Hill, Mass.

Yankees Are Fine . . .

It was one of those early spring days when sprawling on the grass under the campus pines is much more pleasant than going to History 414. We sprawled.

Somebody said, "New England is like this all summer."

I knew I had to go there.

So by the middle of June I was one of a group of five Alabama girls pushing bicycles up a steep grade in the White Mountains. On the back of the bikes were strapped a change of clothing, a sleeping sack, and a toothbrush.

It was a wonderful month: We traveled leisurely and spontaneously . . . We talked to everybody we met . . . We slept in barns, on feather beds, in double-decker bunks . . . We sat on our first stone fences and got acquainted with the chipmunks . . . We folk danced with hostelers from 10 states . . . We ate wild strawberries . . . We rested our tired feet by dangling them in the rocky creeks which flow along all New England roads.

We gradually grew accustomed to the way New England houses stretched themselves out until they touched the barn . . . We got lost in a national forest full of big trees, queer sounds, and confusing paths . . . We learned that cold drinks, not medicine, were sold at "tonics" signs . . . We fought off oversized mosquitoes and no-see-'ems every time we stopped to rest . . . We saw our first snow shoes hanging up in a red barn . . . We coasted along the banks of the Connecticut . . . We discovered that Yankees are fine folks . . .

It was a wonderful month.

Kathryn Tucker
Thomasville, Ala.

Scout Council Pledges Faith In Democracy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—American boys, given the advantages of association with men steeped in democratic ideals, can be depended upon to work out their own social and economic futures and maintain a free country.

This idea, suggested in an interview by Marshall Field, Chicago and New York merchant and chairman of the operations committee of the National Boy Scout Council meeting here, was in reality "The American Way" about which the convention of more than 1,000 persons was built.

Mr. Field is chairman of the group which extends and maintains Scouting activities. A. A. Schuck, New York, is director, and it was Mr. Schuck who announced that funds given by Frank Phillips, Bartlesville, Okla., oil man, will be used to extend Scouting activities to rural and "less chance" boys.

Organizers Needed

"We've made more than 2,000 surveys, and all of them show that 80 per cent of the boys in the Nation want to be Boy Scouts," said Mr. Schuck. "We now have 1,100 professional workers, and it would take 2,000 to make the Scouting program available to all boys."

The Phillips Foundation has given through the national office $100,000 to Oklahoma, $50,000 to Kansas, $35,000 to Nebraska, and $50,000 to Missouri, adding 51 professional men in the region. As a result, Oklahoma has recorded a 40 per cent increase in Scout membership in 1938 and 1939.

Additional funds will expand Scouting in Iowa, Colorado, Wyoming, New Mexico, and part of Illinois. A provision of the gifts is that local communities must carry on the work once it is established.

Wheeler McMillen, Philadelphia, editor of the Farm Journal, chairman of rural Scouting, is insisting that the Boy Scout movement will grow much more rapidly in the country if it is keyed to reality there.

Rural Activities

"Country boys get almost all the hiking they want behind a plow," said Mr. McMillen. "They can't help elderly ladies across the street to do their good turn for the day.

"But they do like to camp, and they can dam up a puddle which might start a soil erosion channel and do more for themselves, their farms, and society than the city boy. They can conserve bird life. I believe the Scouts could take over Arbor Day and make a real contribution."

Carrying out Mr. Field's idea "you can't lecture a boy, but a good Scout Master can influence all the rest of his life," Dr. George W. Truett, Dallas, pastor of the First Baptist church, told Scout delegates that never in the history of the world has there been such need of leadership and character.

The Controversial Matters

Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Vice-President of the National Council, who has been connected with Scouting since 1919, set the keynote of the meeting which adjourned all controversial matters for a common interest in boys and "The American Way."

Two other Scout executives were honored during the meeting, which closed with election of officers. J. E. H. Stevenot, president of the Boy Scout Council of the Philippines, presented Walter W. Head, St. Louis, President of the Council; Dr. James E. West, New York, Chief Scout Executive, and Mr. Schuck, with awards for service to Scouting in the Philippines.

Mr. Head was re-elected President of the Council and all other officers were retained for another year, including John Sherman Hoyt, Darien, Conn., Stuart W. French, Pasadena, Calif., Theodore Roosevelt, Oyster Bay, N. Y., Mell R. Wilkinson, Atlanta, Ga., and Frank G. Hoover, North Canton, Ohio, as Vice-Presidents, and Daniel Carter Beard, Suffern, N. Y., as National Commissioner.

New members of the Board for the three-year term are Frank A. Weil, New York, Harmar Denny, Jr., Pittsburgh, Pa., Earl C. Sams, New York, and Paul W. Litchfield, Akron, Ohio. For the term expiring in 1942, H. R. Safford, Houston, Texas, was elected. For the term expiring in 1941, John W. Bierer, Waban, Mass., and Thomas J. Watson, New York, were named.

Willkie Warns System of U. S. Is Fall Issue

ST. PAUL, May 13 (AP)—The 1940 political campaign will determine not merely what party gets into office, Wendell Willkie said here, but "what system of government we shall have."

The public utility executive, mentioned as a possible Republican candidate for President, declared in an address prepared for delivery before a Republican meeting:

"The Democratic Administration now in power has abandoned the principle of free enterprise upon which this country's greatness was achieved. It established in place of that principle control of the enterprises of the people by non-elected commissioners—exactly the doctrine that our forefathers rejected when they drove out the King's commissioners and established an independent nation 160 years ago.

Mr. Willkie, who conferred with Gov. Harold E. Stassen, of Minnesota, the Republican keynoter for 1940, remarked upon the continued rise of the Federal debt:

"In the words of the Franklin D. Roosevelt of 1930 (who is today really the forgotten man) we know that 'any government, like any family, can for a year spend a little more than it earns. But you and I know that a continuation of that habit means the poorhouse.'

"The poorhouse is a lot closer to us today than when those words were spoken. If we add another four years to those two terms (for Mr. Roosevelt) we shall be over its threshold."

He said the New Deal acted properly in seeking to regulate banking, the utilities, the security markets and labor relations, "but it did it in such a way as to grant vast undefined powers to newly-created inexperienced commissions.

"You elect your Congressman but you do not elect the commissioner. If you do not like the way your Congressman behaves, you vote against him . . . but your commissioner's name is on no ballot. And yet in the hands of this man you have concentrated a tremendous power. Congress may write the general law governing the industry, but the commission makes the rules which the industry observes. . . . Thus, the American doctrine of a separation of powers has given way to a system in which a few men makes the laws for industry, prosecutes the violators of the laws and sit as judges over the violations.

"This is called personal government. . . . "

California Bar Battles Crime In Youth's Receptive Thought

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Rooting out the roots of crime before they can form is a job the California State Bar has set for itself in a coverall program for each community and district designed to teach high school boys and girls the degradation, disillusionment, and cowardliness of disobedience to law and also to inform them that carelessness or ignorance of law is no alibi in court.

Members of the Junior Bar Conference of the State Bar, young attorneys not so far out of law school that they have forgotten the problems and temptations confronting high school youth, are actively engaged in every section of California in a public information program explaining to youth the meaning of law, concepts of law, what happens in courts, jails, prisons, and how "the chance of committing a criminal act and concealing it is practically nil."

By such programs, which are now well-developed and co-ordinated, the lawyers of California hope to prevent crime, to stifle it in the youth-age groups, which records show have built up extensive criminal records.

Workers Are Selected

Bar associations in the larger cities of this State have formed Juvenile Crime Prevention Committees, the members, all attorneys, chosen for their ability as speakers, a sincere interest in checking crime among youth, and a skill at dramatizing the thrill of law enforcement.

Boards of education and principals of schools are co-operating with the Bar Association in getting the program before the students. Many times crime prevention talks are given before an entire student body. Frequently, however, small student groups meet with an attorney in a round table discussion and are able to ask questions on any topic of law or crime.

The Bar Association reports that the students are eager to hear specific cases of law enforcement, and that this fact serves to counteract any temporary glamor a criminal career might be said to offer. In all talks the fundamental theme is brought out—an old theme but a strong one—simply that "crime does not pay."

Praise Is Widespread

Files of the Bar Association in the Shell Building here are crowded with praise of the program from high school principals and teachers, from parents, from J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation; the American Bar Association, the National Probation Association, the National Conference of Juvenile Agencies, various other national crime prevention agencies, wardens of prisons including the United States Penitentiary on Alcatraz Island, professors of criminology, attorneys-general, judges.

To co-ordinate the crime prevention program to avoid duplicated and wasted effort, the State Bar Association here is acting as a clearing house of information, although actually the movement sprang from crime prevention work of the Junior Bar Conference of the Los Angeles Bar Association.

Jacksonville Tests U. S. Food Stamp Plan

JACKONSONVILLE, Fla.—The Federal Food Stamp plan is now in operation in Duval County with 14,000 persons eligible to purchase stamps. Beginning the first week in May, Jacksonville was the first Florida city to be accepted by the United States Department of Agriculture for trial.

The local plan was inaugurated with the co-operation of the City of Jacksonville, State and county departments of public welfare, the local wholesale and retail food merchants and the banks.

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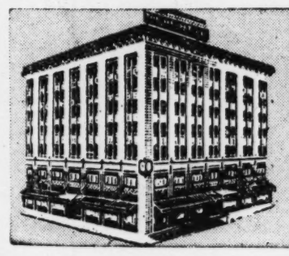
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British Aid Given Ships Of Invaded Low Nations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 13—The bulk of the merchant fleets of Belgium and the Netherlands sought to fulfill sailing schedules today under the protective custody of Great Britain following the decision of the two invaded governments to accept British protection of their shipping to avoid seizure by Germany.

The Netherlands fleet consisted of 1,523 vessels displacing 2,969,578 tons before the war began, while Belgium's fleet consisted of 200 ships amounting to 408,418 tons. Additions by new construction and transfer of registry since the war began have, to a large extent offset losses caused by sea warfare to both fleets.

British protection was announced in a special message from the British Admiralty broadcast by short wave to Dutch and Belgian ships at sea. The message, picked up by the Columbia Broadcasting Company read as follows:

"The following instructions are from the Royal Netherlands and Belgian Governments: Holland and Belgium are at war with Germany. Dutch and Belgian merchant ships bound for Holland, Belgium or Germany are to proceed to the nearest British or French port for instructions. Other Dutch and Belgian merchant ships are to continue on their voyages."

Fleets Total 15,000

The addition of the fleets of Europe's two latest victims of German aggression to those of Norway and Denmark places nearly half of the world's tonnage of mercantile vessels or about 33,000,000 tons under virtual control of Great Britain. The fleets of the four formerly neutral nations, combined with the fleets of Britain and France, total about 15,000 deep-sea vessels.

Under normal conditions about half of the Netherlands shipping operates between the ports of Netherlands' possessions and other countries, rarely touching at ports of the mother country. Belgian shipping, however, operates mostly between Belgium and Belgian Congo and other African ports, Brazil, and Argentina.

It was expected that commerce to the Low Countries might be maintained by transshipping through French ports, and then overland through France. It is hoped that other sailing schedules of the two fleets can be continued without serious disruption.

The Nieuw Amsterdam, $15,000,000 flagship of the 22 liners and freighter owned by the Holland-Amerika Line, was expected to reach New York today. Owners of the vessels ordered it to return to New York immediately from a West Indies cruise on which some 300 American passengers were reported to have embarked.

The Ville de Bruges, formerly the American passenger liner President Harding and one of eight American ships transferred to Belgian registry last fall, was unloading at Antwerp when the Germans bombed the city there. The fate of the vessel is not known.

Many Caught at Sea

The lightning invasion of the Low Countries by Germany caught many Netherlands and Belgian vessels at sea, with little choice but to put in at either Allied or neutral ports.

Four Netherlands vessels put into New York May 11, and line officials declared that there was little doubt but that merchantmen would comply with the British offer of protection. The vessels were the Sommelsdyk and the Kertosono, both from Javanese and Indian ports; the Breedyk from Rotterdam, and the Groenlo, which had been in Philadelphia.

The Holland-American freighter Blommersdyk, which left Rotterdam two weeks ago, arrived yesterday. The liner Pennland, which left Rotterdam with 492 passengers two weeks ago, is expected later in the week.

Under the present system the British Ministry of Shipping has been specifying ports with which Norwegian merchantmen might trade. Ships which violated the British regulations by trading with banned ports such as Mexico and the Netherlands were to be subject to Allied seizure.

Danish vessels which are also under the protective custody of Britain, have been ordered to remain in neutral ports. Danish shippers have protested the Allies' right to interfere with their shipping, but no action has as yet been taken with the exception of a few Danish ships which have been allowed to complete their sailing schedules at American ports.

Sea Loss Claims

By the Associated Press

The German Air Force sank a troop transport off the Netherlands coast yesterday and set afire six other ships, D. N. B., official German news agency, reported.

In London the Admiralty reported the loss of the eighth British submarine in the war, abandoning hope for the undersea minelayer Seal, which normally carried 55 men. The Admiralty also announced that additional mines "may be laid without further warning" along Norway's west coast from the 60th degree of north latitude (just south of Bergen) to the 65th degree (about 350 miles to the north).

At the same time the British claimed further successes against Germany's supply ship line to Norway with the announcement that British navy planes had "made two further attacks on Bergen," scoring three hits on a German ship believed to be the Bremse, a 1,460-ton training ship carrying four 5-inch guns.

The Admiralty communiqué said "the enemy fuel tanks were attacked and heavily damaged, and "two of the largest were set on fire and flames were seen to spread."

"Since the eighth of April the Fleet air arm has shot down 20 enemy aircraft off Norway besides accounting for many others on the ground," the communiqué added. "Further, 51 enemy aircraft have been destroyed by anti-aircraft gunfire of the Fleet."

It was reported in London today that the German transport Campania struck a mine and sank enroute from Oslo to Germany.

Earlier at Parimaribo, Netherlands Guiana on May 11 the crew of the 6,040-ton German merchant vessel Goslar, which took refuge here early in the war, scuttled their vessel in the harbor. The Goslar's crew of 80 men has been interned.

Navicerts Waived

WASHINGTON, May 13 (AP)—Great Britain and France have given clearance through their contraband patrol to American exports destined for the Netherlands and Belgium.

The British Embassy said the Allies would dispense with non-contraband certificates (Navicerts) on shipments to the Dutch and the Belgians.

Canada's Revenue In April Shows Gain

OTTAWA, May 13 (CP)—The Comptroller of the Treasury reports total ordinary revenue of the Dominion Government in April, first month of the new fiscal year, was $40,348,856, an increase of $10,226,970 over revenue of $30,121,886 in the corresponding month of the previous fiscal year.

Total ordinary expenditure was slightly higher at $24,851,828, compared with $24,811,954. Additional disbursements increased the grand total of expenditures to $35,488,027 from $32,015,463. Special war expenditures totaled $10,500,725, compared with none in April last year.

Response to Norwegian In Tacoma Schools Slow

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Wash.—The study of the Norwegian language was introduced into the high schools of Tacoma two years ago, upon the urgent request of many Norwegian families of the city, but the response of students was indifferent.

Now that Sweden is mentioned often in the daily newspapers, Swedish leaders have petitioned that Swedish too, might be added to the language curriculum. But Superintendent of Schools Howard R. Goold, after an examination, has reported but slight interest in Swedish on the part of the Juniors and Seniors of the high schools here and the petition was denied. French and German are much more popular here.

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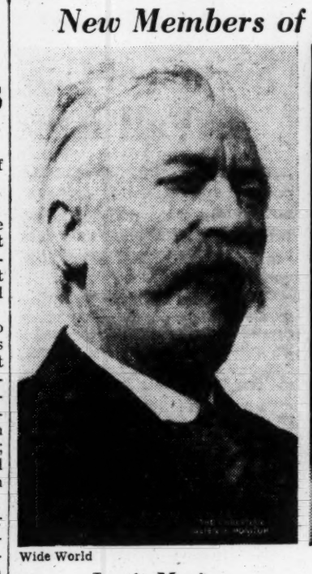
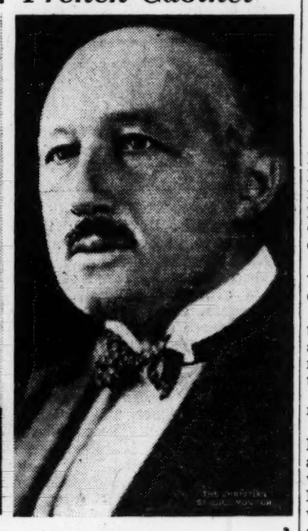
New Members of French Cabinet



Wide World

Louis Marin
Former Minister and President of the Republican Federation



Jean Ybarnégaray
Ultra Rightist who was named Minister of State

Paris Public Maintains Calm Despite Start of Major Battle

By William Henry Chamberlin
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, May 13—Some facts are emerging from the mass of contradictory rumors which marked the first days of the German onslaught against the Low Countries.

The Germans apparently are endeavoring to reach the Netherlands seacoast by infiltration from Arnhem and by parachute warfare. A greater military move is apparently being made through Belgium where Liége was hemmed in from the North and South as a result of the German crossing of the Albert Canal and penetration of the Belgian province of Luxembourg.

Preliminary fighting also began in the western part of the Maginot Line, although French defenses are so strong here that it is quite probable that the Germans are merely seeking to hold to the maximum the number of divisions behind the Maginot Line to prevent greater help from being sent to Belgium.

The battle, however, has not yet progressed far enough to permit assurance as to the main German strategic end.

Some French military experts believe that Herr Hitler's objective is the Netherlands-Belgian seacoast as a base for a crushing air attack on England. The possibility that the German command may wish to envelop the Maginot Line from the North through Belgium, and perhaps later from the South through Switzerland, is not overlooked.

Strong Resistance

Encouragement has been derived from the stubborn Netherlands and Belgian resistance, and also from the excellent showing of Anglo-French aviators.

Another cause of encouragement for French public opinion is the widespread wave of moral indignation at the German invasion of the Low Countries.

Despite the general feeling that the supreme struggle has begun, and despite the uncertainty as to whether air alarms may soon be followed by something more serious than the pounding of anti-aircraft guns, the French Capital maintains a remarkable sang-froid.

There is less evidence of rush to evacuate the city than was evident last September. One reason, doubtless, is the increasing realization that no place is really safe during an air raid and the strong antiaircraft defenses of the Capital inspire confidence.

One also hears from Parisians, especially women, frequent expressions of opinion that nervousness and excitement are unworthy at a moment of such great trial and that the best service people behind the lines can render the country is to go about their daily tasks as usual and keep cool heads.

One reason why Paris is now less disturbed outwardly than when the war began is that mobilization, with its vast dislocation of civilian life, was completed in September, so that everyday life now is much less deranged.

Signs of Restrictions

Among signs of new restrictions are the establishment of 11 o'clock, instead of midnight, as the closing hour for places of amusement and warnings from the military authorities to the civilian population to watch for parachutists. It has also been announced that parachutists caught not wearing German uniforms are liable to immediate execution.

Military news is scanty and general in character. Military authorities insist with the utmost rigor that no news capable of giving the slightest benefit to the enemy can be released.

Special significance is attached to President Roosevelt's speech to the Pan-American Scientific Congress and his message of sympathy to King Leopold of the Belgians. Le Temps emphasized the concluding sentence of the President's speech about the resolution to defend natural science, culture, freedom, and civilization, adding: "As this culture, freedom and civilization are precisely what the Allies are fighting to defend, one perceives the possible scope of the presidential words."

The Japanese potential threat to the Netherlands East Indies is considered another blow to American isolationism.

Every manifestation of American sympathy, whether it takes the form of speeches from America or the appearance of American volunteer ambulance units at the front, is eagerly reported and greeted.

There is general hope that the American economic support for the Allied cause will increase rapidly as the critical present phase of the war is increasingly appreciated.

Canada to Delay Appeals On Laws Until After the War

TORONTO (CP)—Gordon D. Conant, Attorney General, announced that the Ontario Government is completing arrangements for postponement of two appeals of the Province before the Privy Council in England until after the war.

One of the appeals was a protest against the Supreme Court of Canada Act. The Act would abolish the right of appeal to the Privy Council and would make the Canadian Supreme Court the final court of appeal in the Dominion.

The second appeal argued that the Canada Temperance Act is beyond the powers of the Parliament of Canada.

"The Government," Mr. Conant said in a statement, "is impressed with the necessity of devoting our time and energies to the prosecution of the war and in dealing with problems arising from the conduct of the war, rather than in continuing, for the present, court proceedings having to do with constitutional questions which have confronted the various jurisdictions and parties interested for many years, and as to which no interest will be prejudiced by the delay.

"The Government does not expect that the bill regarding appeals to the Privy Council will be advanced by the Federal Government or passed by the Federal Parliament in the meantime."

The statement added that the Federal Department of Justice had concurred in postponement of both cases and the provinces which expressed intention of taking part in argument have "intimated" their concurrence in the adjournment.

In connection with the Supreme Court of Canada Act, the provinces of Ontario, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and British Columbia petitioned the Privy Council for leave to appeal against the judgment of the majority of the Supreme Court of Canada, which was of the opinion that the Federal Government had power to pass the bill. Leave to appeal was granted by the Privy Council last April 25.

With regard to the Canada Temperance Act, a majority of the Ontario Court of Appeal last year held that the act was valid Dominion legislation. One Justice dissented, however, and the Government launched an appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council from the judgment of the majority of the Ontario Court of Appeal.

Restaurant Idling Under German Ban

BERLIN (AP)—All restaurants will cease serving at 11 o'clock at night, starting May 14, it is announced.

Authorized sources said that in the serious task in which Germany is engaged, the population at home should be concentrating on victory, not idling in restaurants.

Utilities Customers Save in Virginia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The annual cost of electric, gas and telephone services to Virginia customers is now more than $5,000,000 below that of 1933, amounting to a total accumulated saving of $17,000,000 during the 1934-1939 period, Thomas W. Ozlin, member of the Virginia Corporation Commission, told the Southeastern Electric Exchange.

Commissioner Ozlin, in an address before the Exchange at Roanoke, said that many beneficial results had come from a new policy inaugurated by the State regulatory body in 1933, a plan designed to avoid the delays and excessive costs of unnecessary rate hearings.

De Valera Hits 'Cruel Wrong' In Lowlands

DUBLIN, May 13 (AP)—Premier Eamon De Valera told a Fianna Fail Party meeting in Galway last night that his people were prepared to let bygones be bygones once Eire has obtained her independence of Britain.

He voiced regret that there still was cause for differences especially "at a time like the present."

Mr. De Valera said he believed the common interests of Britain and Ireland would "beget good relations" and that he was trying to lay the foundation for such relations.

GALWAY, Eire, May 13 (AP)—Premier Eamon De Valera said in a speech yesterday that "a cruel wrong has been done Belgium and Holland, and it would be unworthy of this small Nation if it did not utter a protest."

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, May 13 (AP)—The British Government today commandeered Ulster Hall, one of the City's largest buildings, to house Belgian and Netherlands refugees.

Iowa Democrats Tied to Roosevelt

DES MOINES, Iowa, May 13 (AP)—The Iowa Democratic convention Saturday instructed its delegation to cast the State's 22 votes for President Roosevelt July 15 at Chicago and urged him "to accept the nomination."

Visitor

Wide World

Cynthia M. Eden

Cousin of British statesman shown as she arrived in New York on the Yankee Clipper from Lisbon. She is en route to Chicago.

Sweden Pushes Move For Soviet Trade Pact

By Edmund Stevens
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM, May 13—The Swedish Cabinet's appointment of a trade delegation to go to Moscow was confirmed last night.

The delegation is headed by a member of the Government, Herman Erikson, Minister of Food and Supply, and with the Swedish Minister to Russia P. W. G. Assarsson as Vice-Chairman. The nine other members include Albin Johannson, who as chief of Sweden's powerful co-operative movement, is close to the leadership of the Social Democratic Party, Sweden's majority Party.

Mr. Johansson has just returned from Moscow where he is reported to have laid the groundwork for the forthcoming talks. An agreement with Russia probably would swell purchases for his own organization whose yearly turnover exceeds 200,000,000 crowns (about $47,000,000). Delegates are scheduled to leave for Moscow early next week.

Both Optimistic

Both the Swedish and Soviet press are optimistic over the possibilities of increasing trade. It is believed Sweden can exchange its excellent machinery, ball bearings, and transport equipment for Soviet oil, hides and grain and that some agreement may be reached for the transit of Swedish freight across Russia.

The Soviet press predicts that Sweden will fill the place in Soviet trade which Italy was allotted by last year's trade treaty. Italy proved to be a disappointment ostensibly because it couldn't supply what the Soviet wanted in exchange for oil and grain. However, it is generally believed that the real reason the Soviet restricted exports to Italy was a desire to keep Germany on low rations. Cargoes for Italy might have gone to Germany.

Swedish Government sources strongly deny that the forthcoming negotiations and previous preliminary conversations have more than a purely economic scope. It is pointed out that Sweden traditionally never enters into political agreements. Tass, Soviet official news agency, also has issued a denial. This is quite understandable.

But "trade follows the flag" and any student of Soviet policy knows that from the Soviet point of view economics and politics never are divorced. This has been demonstrated in practice by the fact that in the past all Soviet pacts and political and military negotiations were preceded by economic negotiations. In March, 1939, a visit to Moscow of the British economic delegation headed by the Overseas Trade Secretary, R. S. Hudson, was followed by Anglo-French negotiations with the Soviet for a trade pact.

Pact With Russia

In the following August, when political and military talks with the Allies were stalemated, Russia suddenly concluded a trade agreement with Germany followed directly by Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop's surprise visit and the sensational Soviet-German pact. When Estonia's Foreign Minister, Karl Selter, was summoned to Moscow it was presumably to negotiate a trade agreement and only inside the Kremlin, after trade matters were settled, was the amazed Estonian confronted with Soviet political demands.

With the other Baltic countries trade agreements also were used as a camouflage for political purposes. The most recent instance is provided by the Soviet-Yugoslavian trade talks whose occurrence at this particular time was due to the political situation and which are being followed by military talks.

Trade talks with Sweden also are undeniably conditioned by the changed political and economic situation in the Baltic as a result of the German occupation of Denmark and Norway, thus destroying the Scandinavian bloc and bottling up the Baltic.

The May 12 issue of Pravda contains a signed article by the paper's Foreign Political Editor, advising Sweden and Finland to follow the example of the Baltic states if they wish security.

Although none of this proves anything officially, readers who examine precedents may draw their own conclusions.

Nazis Assailed

STOCKHOLM (AP)—The Swedish press criticizes Germany's invasion of the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxemburg as "an outrageous violation of neutrality."

While refugees still streamed across the border into Sweden from German-invaded Norway, the latest Nazi move shoved the Norwegian campaign out of the Scandinavian news picture.

The newspaper Aftonbladet observed: "Germany has attacked and, as an excuse for her outrageous violation of neutrality, stated that she had absolute evidence of plans for a French-British attack against Germany via Holland and Belgium. . . . This method is well known by now."

Nyadagligt Allehanda declared that "the attack has this time been started with brutal accuracy, characteristic of Germany's plans of war."

Calm Berlin Shows Little Sign of War Strain

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, May 13—A new tone of grave and almost silent waiting, with a notable lack of any excitement, settled over Berlin as the "total" war entered the fourth day.

Intensified by the holiday weekend exodus from the Capital, streets and public places were half deserted and seemed to express externally the realization, now perfectly appreciated among all the people, that the outcome of the war hangs in the balance on the field of battle.

The opening day of the western offensive saw several restricted indications of some tension. On the Kurfurstendam, central thoroughfare of Berlin's fashionable "west end," a policeman had to intervene to keep people from snatching new editions of the papers from one newsdealer. In subways and on street cars almost everyone was intensively preoccupied reading papers which previously has not been common.

In restaurants all conversation ceased when Army bulletins were read over the radio, cups were put down, everyone sat motionless, with faces almost without expression, listening intently.

Since then the capital, from which the impetus that directs the movements of the vast German Army emanates, settled down in an atmosphere which probably would be impossible in America.

Far Remote From War

The seeming remoteness of Berlin from the war is something scarcely describable. Here, hundreds of safe miles behind the front, events of the battle line semed more remote than Orson Welles' invasion from Mars" seemed to New Yorkers and New Jersey residents in 1938. An anti-aircraft gun crew on a nearby roof whiled away idle hours with legs dangling from a cornice singing songs to the notes of an accordion. The absence of air-raid sirens, the absence of noticeable sandbagging, the absence of the remotest chance of such things as enemy parchute landings which have brought the war home to civil populations on the other side of the front all contributed to make it almost impossible to realize here what is going on elsewhere.

The only surface evidence of changes brought on by the war after long months of military inaction was apparent in the sudden reduction of the apparent population of Berlin. Main thoroughfares seemed almost deserted and on side streets the occasional ring of studded soldier boots echoed through the silence. Bright but usually unavailable displays in shop windows failed to attract the former excited interest of the women. People walked quietly, singly, or in couples, apparently in no hurry, with no particular destination, and paying scant attention to anything.

Ingrained Discipline

Nothing so completely proved the deeply ingrained discipline among the German people as this atmosphere of silent waiting at such a time. A foreign correspondent could find Germans who are privately unhappy over developments. But such elements of the population, which unquestionably are negligible in numbers, so lack any dispostion to attempt anything whatever that the German Government finds no necessity to take exceptional police precautions. We American correspondents speak English freely on the streets and public places without experiencing more than an occasional glance of curiosity. No measures of special surveillance of foreigners have been taken or are necessary to protect the German rear from the type of disruptive measures which occurred in Norway.

Whatever underground opposition may exist against the regime, the fact remains that while the British radio informed us here of extraordinary precautions being taken on the other side of the front to guard against hostile elements within, no such precautions appeared in process here—for the ruthless and efficient activity of the Nazi Secret Police had long since dealt with anything remotely related to an opposition.

Press Force Reduced

To the foreign press corps the war had a greater immediate impact than it did on the population at large. Attendance at our press conferences has been reduced noticeably in numbers and with a very conscious absence of familiar Netherlands and Belgian faces. The president of our press association, a Netherlander named Johan Gerhard van Maasdyk, announced that he had been interned for reasons said to be not associated with journalism. That explanation was offered presumably because of previous assurances that foreign journalists here would be permitted to leave Germany freely should their countries enter the war. His tall, poised, aristocratic personality had dominated our press conferences for many months. He had long anticipated the involvement of his country in the war and freely told us of his intention to remain at his post writing freely what he could until the end. He had spurned an opportunity to leave Germany only last week.

In contrast to German citizens, who are prohibited from listening to foreign broadcasts, foreign correspondents still have access to this source of information. These broadcasts at the moment appear to give more information of the rapid advance of German columns than High Command reports. Despite these differences in our status, most of the war correspondents found themselves covering the greatest military movement since 1914 from a capital which probably was the quietest in all Europe.

Our information regarding military developments has been limited exclusively to High Command reports, radiocasts, and commentaries of officials at press conferences.

So with most of the people who are left in Berlin, we were relegated to walking about the quiet streets waiting for the outcome which many of us are beginning to think may come much quicker than in the last war.

Red Cross Cables $200,000 Relief

By the Associated Press

Washington, May 13

The Red Cross has cabled $100,000 to Belgium and the same amount to the Netherlands for military and civilian relief.

The Red Cross also announced it had ordered 100 ambulances for use in the war zones.

Troubled Eyes on Norway

Seattle, Wash.

Not all Norwegian cities are in Norway, There are 30,000 Norwegians in Seattle, first and second generations, who taken by themselves would make a sizable community.

A year ago they were only so many friends and neighbors: today they stand out because of their awareness of the scene in Norway. It is so close that the subject comes up without introduction. A stranger on the streetcar tells of her grandmother in Trondheim. No word from her, only suspense, only waiting which seemed so hard to bear.

Everywhere this new awareness of Norway. Before there was, to many Americans, only Oslo. Now they have learned to pronounce it correctly and have come to know Trondheim, with its beautiful Norse pronunciation, and Narvik and Stavangar and Bergen as the Norwegians say it.

German Ships

The last letter one woman received from a sister in Narvik was in January. Her view of the harbor, she wrote, was spoiled. Always she had enjoyed the clean little boats and the yachts there on the blue water, but now the scene was darkened with large rusty German boats waiting to take out iron ore. The same boats that later may have turned out to be "Trojan horses."

Each of the 30,000 has some memory, some link, some anxiety. Even a Sonja Henie type of girl in a dress shop remembers a happy childhood when skiing, skating, coasting were everyday affairs in winter and the hot summers when it was cool in little boats on the near-by fjord.

At a Parent-Teacher gathering one told of beautiful trips in the summer to the high mountain saeters while the men stayed below to work the farms. She told how the girls went on ahead singing and the cows, with tinkling bells, followed; how they stayed there all summer and made butter and cheese and watched the cows.

Sense of Futility

To the office of the Norwegian-American newspaper, Washington Posten, people come in the hope that the editors can explain what has happened. One woman asked over and over: "Why must this come to Norway who never wanted to harm anyone?"

Everywhere a sense of futility until it seemed as though among these troubled thoughts out of the Pandora box that there must also come hope.

Hope became something more than wishful in one woman's experience. Both she and her husband were brought up in "the old country." She said the worst thing to her were the reports that there had been traitors. It seemed hopeless to her until her husband quoted from the Bible these words which had been her comfort ever since: "When these things begin to come to pass, then look up."

Kate Archibald

Mrs. McAdoo to Name New President Ship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Mrs. William Gibbs McAdoo, wife of the President of the American President's Line, will sponsor the President Jackson, to be launched at the yards of the Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Company, June 7, it is announced by the Maritime Commission.

The vessel is the first of the C-3 combination passenger-cargo vessels to slide down the ways.

The Commission has asked American artists to submit designs for murals and other pieces of art for the seven vessels. Bids will be received until May 1, 1941, the Commission said, with artists required to submit their design anonymously.

The ships are the President Jackson, President Monroe, President Hayes, President Garfield, President Adams, President Van Buren, and President Polk.

The murals will be executed in the halls, library and other public parts of the ship.

'Grads' Job Outlook Seen as Improved

EASTON, Pa.—Prospects of this year's crop of college graduates obtaining employment are better than they have been in a number of years, according to Prof. Frederick W. Slantz, Director of the James Lee Pardee Placement Bureau at Lafayette College.

For the first time in several years, Professor Slantz said, college graduates with ability are in actual demand, with competitive industries bidding for them, at least in the experience of the Lafayette Bureau.

The demand is not confined to engineering graduates, whose services are being sought in heavy industry, such as steel and similar lines. Students are being sought, Professor Slantz said, in such work as organization, in insurance helds, advertising and administrative in department stores.

P. T. A. Convention Coming to Boston

OMAHA, Neb., May 13 (AP)—Boston was selected for the 1941 convention of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers by the Executive Committee, in a final business session here. The dates are May 19-22.

In charge of arrangements are: Mrs. Logan G. Hughes, Indianapolis, Ind., Mrs. Gail Powell, Kearney, Neb., Mrs. Clifford Thompson, Wallingford, Conn., Mrs. C. H. Turner, Redondo Beach, Calif., Mrs. Carl Brister, Auburn, N. Y., and Mrs. Luther R. Putney, Lexington, Mass., President of the Massachusetts group.

The summer Executive meeting will be at Chicago June 28-29, the fall meeting of the Board of Managers at Chicago Sept. 18-27.

Officials also announced election of two National Committee Chairmen, Dr. Ada Hart Arlitt, Cincinnati, Parent Education Committee, and Dr. Charl O. Williams, Washington, School Education.

Texas Lake Tract Opened for Recreation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DALLAS, Texas — The Dallas Power & Light Company has opened most of the 3,600 acres of their Mountain Creek Lake property to the public for recreation and as a game preserve. Sixty to 100-acre parks have been set aside for boats and general recreational purposes.

To keep up with the rapid growth of Dallas, this property was acquired for power purposes in 1931, and impounding of water began in March, 1937, until the lake now has a shore line of 22 miles, encircled by a public highway, with only about one-sixth of the area reserved for power purposes.

Allies Deal Gently With Agitated Italy

By E. Berg Holt
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 13—The issue of whether Premier Mussolini intends to bring Italy into the war in the near future is seen here as hanging precariously in the balance today.

For the week end brought sudden news of the plastering of Rome with anti-British posters, insults to British diplomats by Fascist youths and the reported seizure of copies of Osservatore Romano containing the text of the Pope's cordial messages of support and sympathy to invaded Belgium and Holland.

The number of observers who are convinced that Premier Mussolini, despite President Roosevelt's efforts last week, will soon join forces with Hitler certainly has been increased by latest developments.

But it is generally agreed the die is not yet finally cast.

It is felt in informed British circles that Italy, both psychologically and from a practical standpoint, is not ready to enter the fray, though it is frankly admitted the next few days may bring a change in the first respect though not necessarily in the second.

Allies Tread Softly

Meanwhile the Allies are determined not to act provocatively. For this reason Sir Percy Loraine, the British Ambassador to Rome, while drawing official attention to insults offered to members of the British Embassy, is understood not to have delivered a formal protest.

It also stressed that Anglo-Italian discussions are still going on about contraband control, about a clearing agreement, and even about the possibility of concluding a comprehensive war-trade treaty.

Only on the question of contraband control is Italy understood to be making an uncompromising stand.

And even on this issue demands have been couched in reasoned terms which still leave the door open for a friendly solution.

Factors seen here to point in the direction of Italian participation in the war include Premier Mussolini's own predilections—for he apparently has been convinced of the power of the German military machine. Though he is watching the situation with utmost caution, there is no evidence to show that he so far believes that an ultimate Allied victory is necessarily certain.

Empire Hope Swells

Moreover, Italy's Fascists, particularly the youth, have long been schooled in the hope of a new Roman Empire in the Mediterranean comprising mostly such territories as Tunis, Malta, Egypt and other areas linked with the Allies. The Fascist feeling of antipathy toward foreigners, based on the fact that faraway Britain controls both entrances to the Mediterranean—Gibraltar and Suez—has been fostered in recent years. Similarly Fascist rancour, particularly against Britain, in connection with League of Nations sanctions during the Ethiopian campaign, is still an active memory.

On the other hand, factors pointing to Italian abstention include a strong anti-German sentiment in North Italy, which was under Austrian domination within the memory of many individuals now living.

Italian Catholics shrink before Germany's treatment of co-religionists in Poland and even in the Reich itself. The Pope's avowed championship of the Allied cause is no small factor.

Moreover, the widespread Italian sympathy for Belgium which has dynastic ties with Italy cannot be overlooked, and finally there is the fact that the Italian Army is still in the process of reorganization.

This reorganization involves the incorporation of former Black Shirt regiments in the regular forces, and is understood to be far from complete. It is believed to have caused a considerable amount of grumbling from both groups—among Black Shirts because it means less pay and fewer privileges, and in the ranks of the Army because Black Shirt tradition doesn't fit easily into the long-established military ideas of discipline and methods.

Not Fully Recovered

When to these deterrents to the adventure is added the fact that Italy hasn't yet recovered from two previous wars—in Ethiopia and Spain—and that there is known to be a grave shortage of coal and other essential supplies, it is clear that a very strong incentive would be needed to tip the balance in favor of entering the war.

Such an incentive would, it is felt, be provided if the Germans won a spectacular victory in the stupendous battle now going on in the Netherlands and Belgium.

It is held here by informed opinion to be still too early to say whether the result of this battle—regarded by British and French military experts as only the first round in what may be a long and stern uphill fight—will give Premier Mussolini his opening.

With Italy thus hovering between nonbelligerency and war, the Balkans are naturally in a mood of tense expectation. Yet even if Mussolini should take up the sword, there are many observers who believe that by arrangement with the Führer he would strike westward, not eastward. Their reasonings are based partly on Herr Hitler's known dislike of war on two fronts, partly on the fact that war in the Balkans would deprive Germany and Italy of their last avenue whereby to obtain much-needed supplies, and partly on divergent interests not only of Italy and Germany, but also of the Soviet Union in this part of Europe.

Russia Is Key Factor

In 1914, it was imperial Russia's support for Serbia which precipitated the World War. Today the Soviet Union's Balkan policy is seen more and more to be turning in the same direction as that of its Czarist predecessors. The successful conclusion of a Russia-Yugoslav trade treaty this week end is being followed by military conversations between the two States which previously have had no diplomatic intercourse since the Bolshevists executed the Romanoffs with whom the Yugoslav Royal Family was united by ties of consanguinity. The conversations are regarded in Belgrade as designed to deter Germany and Italy from Invading Yugoslav. And with Yugoslav opinion now overwhelmingly pro-Ally, as shown by the Government's energetic action against German "tourists," and against pro-German ex-Premier Milan Stoyadinovitch, such a move, even if only in a tentative stage, tends to make it easier for London and Paris to improve their relations with Moscow. Some authorities hope in this connection that the Anglo-Russian trade talks may soon take a turn for the better, but there is no sign yet that this is happening.

Eastern Balance Uneasy

There are, however, definite indications that Russia is dissatisfied with Germany's deliveries of goods under a trade agreement signed yesteryear.

Thus while Western Europe is ablaze there is for a moment a kind of unstable, uneasy equilibrium in Eastern Europe. It could and no doubt would be upset in an instant if Herr Hitler is determined to make it impossible for Italy to stay out of the war. For it is generally agreed that by invading Yugoslavia he could almost force Italy to do likewise if only in order to prevent Germany from reaching the shores of the Adriatic. But this would mean war on two fronts, which Herr Hitler doesn't like, and would also end supplies of Yugoslav metals and almost certainly Rumanian oil and foodstuffs too.

Such a possibility, however, is ever present in the minds of all Balkan statesmen and is believed to be the background for King Carol's week-end reconstruction of the Rumanian Cabinet, which despite a recent reconciliation with right-wing pro-German Iron Guardists, is exclusively concerned with bringing representatives of liberal center opinion into the Government.

Self-Preservation Talked

More and more the view is heard from the Balkans that not only must all the Balkan States get together for self-preservation, but that they must ultimately come in on the side of the Allies. They have seen five neutral states ruthlessly attacked in the last two months without warning or justification. Therefore they are under no illusions as to what may happen to them. The view that they should act first is therefore making itself heard with growing insistence. Military opinion in several Balkan countries is expressing itself strongly in favor of a Balkan bloc under the aegis of France and Britain. From Rumania even comes the suggestion that Allied statesmen should immediately visit the Balkan capitals to organize it.

The conciliatory attitude of Bulgaria and Hungary at this critical moment of the world's history is favorably commented upon in this connection.

Balkans Consider Pacts With Soviet

BELGRADE, May 13 (AP)—A Yugoslav proposal for economic co-operation with Soviet Russia by the four powers of the Balkan Entente was reported today in authoritative quarters.

They said the project would be given close study when experts of the Entente members—Yugoslavia, Rumania, Greece and Turkey—met at an economic conference here May 27.

Yugoslavia, counting on political and military understandings with Russia to follow the trade agreement signed at Moscow last night was reported to have urged the Entente partners to take all possible steps toward making the Balkans economically self-sufficient with Soviet support.

Treaty Announced

MOSCOW (AP)—Signature of a trade and navigation treaty between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia was announced May 11 by Tass, official Soviet news agency.

It said that under the agreement, total trade turnover between the two countries for 1940 and 1941 would amount to 176,000,000 dinars.

[The Yugoslav dinar has a nominal exchange value of about 2¼ cents, but special conditions make accurate translation of the amount impossible.]

Tass said Russia intended to import from Yugoslavia copper, lead, and zinc ore concentrates, lard and other commodities, and to export agricultural and other machinery, kerosene, cotton and other goods.

Dewey Advocates U. S. Preparedness

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 13 (AP)—Taking note of European war developments, Thomas E. Dewey said Saturday night, "We must build up the power and efficiency of our Army, Navy and air forces to levels which will make this country impregnable to attack."

He added, however, that no American forces should "ever again be sent to fight in Europe."

Mr. Dewey, New York City District Attorney campaigning for the Republican Presidential nomination, spoke at a public meeting sponsored by the Lincoln Republican Club of Louisville in the Jefferson County Armory.

In his prepared address he declared that "the next Administration must set this country on its true course after seven years of New Deal misguidance."

Holland in Michigan Is Stirred by War News

HOLLAND, Mich., May 13 (AP)—Word that the German blitzkreig had been let loose upon their homeland came as a stunning blow to the 12,000 or more residents of this community who are of direct Dutch descent, but today they were apparently taking it in stride and considering possible plans for the raising of relief funds.

News of the invasion of the mother country came as local Dutch-Americans were making final plans for their annual tulip festival and a revival of old Netherlands costumes and customs. Instead of abandoning the festival they plan to make it as truly reminiscent as possible of the homeland.

The tulip festival is scheduled to open next Saturday.

Queen Inspects Defenses

Wide World

Queen Wilhelmina

Of the Netherlands inspecting one of the first air-raid shelters constructed in Amsterdam last fall. This and similar shelters undoubtedly have proved of immense value to the defenders in the face of constant Nazi air attacks.

Suppressive Action Against Australian Communists Likely

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—A marked deterioration in the attitude of Communists in Australia toward the British Empire's war efforts appears likely to bring about suppressive action against them.

At the outset the Communist Party in Australia was fervently opposed to the Nazi methods. The central executive even made an appeal, on the declaration of war by Britain, for able-bodied members of the Party to enlist for service at home and abroad in the fight against Nazism. After the announcement of the Russo-German pact, Communists and near-Communists have been more concerned to campaign against entering upon war with Russia.

At the annual conference of the New South Wales branch of the Australian Labor Party the meeting was persuaded by a Red section to carry by a two-to-one majority a resolution demanding that British hands should be kept off Russia in this war. The Federal Labor Party leader, John Curtin, repudiated this declaration, saying that Labor viewed any allies of Germany as enemies of the British Empire. Harold V. Thorby, Federal Postmaster-General, has persistently urged that the Communists should be suppressed.

The Communists come most into the open when they address on Sundays assemblies of the public in the Domain, a large park area which traditionally has become the stamping ground of "soap-box" orators. Several clashes between bodies of soldiers and Communist speakers and supporters have occurred in the Domain at these meetings.

editorial offices of the People's Voice, national Communist newspaper, inquired into its operations.

Government Party leaders have been active in cutting communications between their followers and the Communists. A circular issued within six weeks of the outbreak of war imposed a ban on any support or recognition of Communist organizations. The ban included letters to the Communist newspapers. At the national conference of the Government Party, held late in March, the ban was widened to include any organization sponsored by the Reds, and clear warning was given that an offense would be followed by expulsion from the Party.

Communists declare the Government moved even earlier, issuing a decree that none of its supporters might attend an anti-draft meeting to be held in the capital city the day before the national conference opened.

Communists have now lost so much support here, after the Polish and Finnish invasions, that it is difficult to see them as a major threat to the Government. But they have assumed active leadership of a stop-the-war-now and anti-draft campaign, in which other elements are included; genuine pacifists, religious objectors, disillusioned soldiers of the World War, members of the Christian Pacifist Union and others. This campaign armed with many extracts from what Cabinet ministers said in the last war when some of them served jail terms because of opposition to it, has presented the Government with considerable difficulties. Its effect on recruiting is feared and this appears the principal reason for the signs of action against the Communist Party.

Reds Restricted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—Signs are not wanting here that the anti-Communist war conducted by other countries in the conflict with Germany is about to spread to New Zealand.

Local governments have been closing their halls to anti-war and anti-draft meetings of Communist-sponsored groups, denying them permission to hold street processions and claiming this is necessary to preserve public order.

Weekly meetings in Auckland City, which has not yet banned these street assemblies, have been raided by soldiers and sailors from the near-by naval base, and speakers have been arrested for causing disturbances. Some speakers have been jailed.

Wide police powers which were conferred by a series of decrees announced two months ago have also been invoked to check Communist activity. Police visited the

Mussolini's 'Cavour' Presented in Berlin

BERLIN (AP)—Benito Mussolini's play, "Cavour," written in collaboration with Giovachhino Forzano, had its German premiere at the State Theater May 9, with Propaganda Minister Goebbels seeing the entire show and Field Marshal Hermann Göring coming in the last half.

Fascist and Nazi uniforms dotted the audience.

The play deals with Italy's rebirth of the middle of the nineteenth century, the efforts of Count Camillo de Cavour to unite the Nation and his final success.

Churchill a Warrior by Preference

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 13—The man who has moved into No. 10 Downing Street at the most crucial moment in the British Empire's history, comes to power in vindication of his own prophecies that Nazi Germany would make this war.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill now must fight the war under hazardous handicaps.

More than any other public figure in Britain, Winston Churchill foresaw the drift of events. He shouted from every available housetop. He warned; he fumed; he ridiculed in the House of Commons those who completely rejected his alarms while the Nazis armed in secret.

'Rapid Rearmament'

On April 3, 1936, he wrote of the "rapid and tremendous rearmament of Germany." This, he said, "is proceeding night and day and is steadily converting nearly 70,000,000 of the most efficient race in Europe into one gigantic, hungry war machine."

Since then Mr. Churchill recorded in fiery phrases his own enthusiasm for the League and distrust of Britain's mild course.

Britain came slowly to the choice of Mr. Churchill for its highest position. Only a crisis such as the present one could have overcome the forces that hold back from this bold, outspoken warrior with his Puckish expression and sharp tongue, which says what he thinks.

The new Prime Minister presents a mixture of qualities. His is by no means a simple, or even a consistent, record. Born of an American mother, Jennie Jerome, into the tradition of British aristocracy, he shared the precept of military prowess laid down by his ancestor, the Duke of Marlborough, victor of Blenheim in 1703. And the scion went forth to war even when he had to join a foreign army.

Knows War Personally

Graduated from Sandhurst and a Lieutenant in the Fourth Hussars, he took leave to join Spain's forces in Cuba. That was in 1895. In rapid succession he sought out adventure and fighting on the northwest border of India, in Egypt, and in the Boer War.

In those early years he expended part of his abundant energy in writing. Books and war correspondence flowed forth in a voluminous stream.

Political activity grew out of his campaigning in South Africa. Returning to England he entered Parliament as a Conservative from 1900 to 1906. Then he displayed one aspect of his versatility and independence by switching to the Liberals, who made him Undersecretary for Colonies. He later served as President of the Board of Trade, and Home Secretary, before assuming for the first time the naval post that was to make him famous. In 1911 he became First Lord of the Admiralty. His foresight moved the Fleet to battle stations in the North Sea a full week before war began in 1914.

During the war his policies proved daring and controversial. Whether he deserves full blame or not is disputed, but his ventures at Antwerp, Gallipoli, and Archangel ended in Allied reverses. Leaving the Admiralty in 1915 under fire, he went to the front in France as a Lieutenant Colonel commanding the Sixth Royal Scots Fusiliers. Prime Minister Lloyd George called him back to be Minister of Munitions, in 1917. Later he served as Secretary for War and Air, 1918-21, Secretary for the Colonies, 1921-22, and Chancellor of the Exchequer, 1924-29. He brought about return to the Gold Standard, but later viewed this as a mistake.

Strengthened by Munich

During the comparatively easy years of Ramsay Macdonald, when the League coasted toward its temporary eclipse, Mr. Churchill sat in the House of Commons and uneasily watched the gathering storm. By word and pen he laid bare the intentions of Nazi Germany before many had seen through the veil of half-truth justifications put forth from Berlin.

Munich strengthened Mr. Churchill when his foresight of Nazi deceit proved accurate. The outbreak of war swept him back as First Lord of the Admiralty. His popularity steadily mounted while the slow pace of Mr. Chamberlain's Cabinet stimulated demands for more vigor. The Norwegian debacle found Mr. Churchill standing firm for the Government, but when that Government fell, he came in as the one best fitted to carry on with a minimum of wrenching.

The New Prime Minister combines action with seclusion being as much at home in the political arena as in his library. He has dabbled in painting, and once vented his energies on bricklaying so effectively that for a while he held a union card. Such are eccentricities of the man whose decisions and action shape Britain's future in this hour of travail.

Man in the Street Renames Churchill

By the Associated Press

London, May 13

The man in the street has nicknamed aggressive new Prime Minister Winston Churchill "Winnie."

But for telephone operators Mr. Churchill has a private nickname—"Mister Winch."

He combined the first letters of his two names for a "nom-de-phone" to deceive wire-tappers, it was disclosed.

Now he may have to coin another.

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The Indies: All Pledge Hands Off; U. S. Trade Pressure May Halt Tokyo

TOKYO, May 13 (AP) — Britain and the Netherlands both assured Japan today they had no intention of altering the present status in the Netherlands' East Indies possessions.

British Ambassador Sir Robert Craigie informed Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita that Britain did not intend to interfere with the present situation in the Netherlands East Indies since it believed the Netherlands forces there were sufficient to maintain the integrity of the islands.

Concern had been expressed in many Japanese quarters lest the British and French landings of forces in the Netherlands West Indies might be followed by similar allied action in the East Indies. Japan has officially notified interested powers of its insistence that the European war shall bring no change in the East Indies' status.

Otto Reuchlin, Secretary of the Netherlands Legation, meanwhile also informed the Japanese Foreign Office that Allied troop landings such as took place in the Netherlands West Indies would not be necessary in the East Indies because of the presence of Adequate Netherlands military and naval forces.

He assured the Japanese that the status quo in the East Indies would be maintained, and explained that the troop landings in the West Indies were essential to prevent Germans from sabotaging the oil fields.

The Foreign Office, meanwhile, was expected, through its ambassadors, to ask Great Britain, France and the Netherlands for the full facts of the Netherlands East Indies situation.

No Change Seen

WASHINGTON, May 13 (AP)—The Netherlands Minister heard from his superiors today that they had the "absolute conviction that the Allies contemplate no alteration in the status of the Netherlands East or West Indies, and felt "equally confident" about Japan.

The message, to Minister A. Loudon from the Netherlands Foreign Minister read: "We have absolute conviction that no alteration in political or legal status of Netherlands East or West Indies is contemplated by the Allies and we feel equally confident about Japan."

Dr. A. Loudon earlier said his Government had arranged with Great Britain and France for the landing of "small" Allied forces at the Caribbean islands of Curacao and Aruba to protect oil refineries.

[An Aruba dispatch said that 150 marines had been landed there and in London it was reported that Allied forces had arrived on both islands.]

"The Netherlands Government are seriously concerned to guard against probable German attempts at sabotage at Curacao and Aruba, particularly to the oil refineries which are so vitally important to the Allied war effort," the Minister said in a statement.

"Lest it should be found that the local Netherlands authorities have insufficient forces at their disposal to deal with such attempts, it has been arranged by the Netherlands Government in consultation with their Allies that small additional forces from neighboring Allied territories should be made available to proceed to both places."

Netherlands Planning 'Complete Resistance'

By the Associated Press

New York, May 13

Jan Schuurman, Netherlands Consul General here, said yesterday that the Netherlands people were aroused to "complete resistance" and would "risk anything rather than surrender" to Germany.

"Should the Germans occupy the Netherlands in Europe, the Kingdom of the Netherlands will still exist, for the Netherland Indies, Curacao, and Netherland Guiana are independent but integral parts of the realm."

Mr. Schuurman said he did not know what would develop "as far as commerce is concerned," but pointed out that "United States interests in the Indies are very large."

"There are certain commodities for which the Netherlands Indies are the chief source of supply," he said. "The United States have large oil and rubber interests there."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, May 13—Japan's well-concealed but secretly acute anxiety to preserve its trade relations with the United States seems adequate at the moment to prevent Tokyo's occupation of the Netherlands Indies.

This might not have been the case a few days ago. But it is one of the dominant considerations now at a time when the Netherlands empire in the Far East has become a possible prize to invasion since the Netherlands itself is at war with Germany.

The forceful and frank expressions from Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, coupled with newspaper and other intimations of active American interest—appear conclusively to have swung the balance in Tokyo against taking advantage of the troubled state of the world, in order to effect a coup involving the gravest risks for a stake that is relatively unimportant.

Importance of Trade

Beneath a surface of nonchalance, often mounting to bravado, Tokyo maintains a lively awareness of the recently increased importance of American imports and exports. These are now more vital than ever and America's refusal to negotiate a new trade treaty with Japan to replace the one which recently expired keeps the sword of Damocles suspended.

Japan received approximately one half of its 1939 imports from the United States, Hawaii and the Philippines while, even considering recent declines, approximately one third of its exports went to America.

Much of this trade comprises goods which are not procurable from or saleable elsewhere.

In contrast, although the Netherlands Indies are rich and produce much that Japan wants, the present trade relationship is negligible.

In 1939, the Indonesian area accounted for 2.7 per cent of Japanese imports and 3.8 per cent of Japanese exports with the Japanese themselves trying to reduce importations from this source.

The United States is a customer for almost half of the most important Netherlands Indies exports and Japan well understands the American motorcar industry's dependence of its rubber sources and likewise that Americans have large investments, especially in Sumatra and Borneo.

Sanctions Feared

The continued presence of the United States Fleet in Hawaiian waters has not been unobserved in Japan, but the most obvious and most probable action in case Japan seized the Netherlands Indies would be the application of American economic sanctions which Japanese civilian leaders fear more than any navy or army.

Most neutral observers presume that Japan is considering ultimate domination of the Philippines by some means after 1946, thereby gaining a tremendously exploitable archipelago plus a stepping-stone to conquests farther south. However, the time certainly is not ripe for any such action now and an effort to grab the Netherlands Indies without paying heed to the potential presence of an hostile American fleet in the Philippines would be suicidal. Japan's tendency always has been to take advantage of opportunities such as the present one, but the deterring factors are too great even without giving consideration to its extended position in China.

Common sense does not invariably guide Tokyo decisions, but the general atmosphere indicates that a watch-and-wait policy is probable for some time until Japanese leaders can thoroughly evaluate the various confusing factors including the prospects of an early settlement of the European war and the possibility of America being involved if it is protracted.

Under present conditions, the United States stands in the position of directing Occidental policies in the Orient and the Japanese obviously wish to avoid any provocation that may cause the United States to become more conscious of this responsibility and more resolute in taking concrete action to curb Japanese expansion.

Congress Scans War's Horizon

Continued from Page 1

dation is before we do any talking."

He said the defense recommendation "might cause some delay in adjournment plans." However, he said, the delay may not be extensive. He still felt that the session can end early in June.

Mr. Early likewise revealed that Mr. Roosevelt has been receiving special technical reports on military developments since last September, following each European war event step by step, and that a composite of these is now being prepared in the light of which the whole American defense problem is being resurveyed.

To complete this survey, conferences have now begun, looking toward defense recommendations for Congress. The first of these White House conferences has been held.

Mr. Roosevelt conferred with Harry Woodring and Louis Johnson, Secretary and Assistant Secretary of War Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of Treasury; and Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff. Specialists' reports on war developments in Poland. Finland, Denmark, Norway, and, to a limited extent, Belgium and the Netherlands, form the basis for the review. The request to Congress for new funds will be designed to fill gaps in the whole national defense set-up—Army, Navy, and all their intricate branches, Mr. Early said.

The decision to send a special message, Mr. Early disclosed, was taken by the President May 12 on his Sunday afternoon cruise on the Potomac. The Presiednt isolated himself, Mr. Early said, "and did some thinking."

"Today he will begin his conferences, or rather will continue them," Mr. Early said, after explaining the war specialists' reports on Europe that have been coming in. "They will be with national defense advisers, the Chief of staff, the Chief of Naval Operations, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Chief of the Budget and other officials involved. Based on these conferences sometime this week the President will transmit a message to Congress. The President says that as of today he and his advisors do not know how much they will ask."

Mr. Early warned reporters not to "go out on a limb" by predicting Mr. Roosevelt will renew his budget proposal for a national defense tax.

As the President formulated his plans, war questions dominated other matters in Congress. Today Congress is asking:

1. What new aid shall be given the Allies, while keeping American soldiers at home?
2. What additional war funds shall be appropriated, while re-examining the whole American defense set-up? and,
3. What changes in domestic policies and politics shall be made to meet the world crisis of total war?

Into these three categories the changed atmosphere of Washington fits. As always in moments of crisis, the individual Congressman waits for an interval to hear what the country back home is thinking. But in this particular period Congressmen are already expressing strong private feelings and arriving at certain positive conclusions.

An unprecedented defensive drive, to be piled on top of armament appropriations that are already record-breaking, is in the making. Voices of the economy bloc, like Senator Alva B. Adams (D) of Colorado and Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia, are raised in caution, but present indications are that the drive will go through. A request from President Roosevelt for big additional appropriations is expected momentarily. In the present mood of Congress, gathered from private conversation, the drive for defense is likely to reach unprecedented limits, debt limit or no debt limit. Both isolationists and the rival groups favoring stronger help to the Allies, appear to be making common cause in this big rearmament program. Reports of inadequate mechanization, limited airplanes, and general unpreparedness for new types of warfare, particularly in the Army, are heard in conversation all over the capital. The Treasury asked bids for supplying 17,500 long tons of chromium ore today, which will be added to the emergency store of essential war materials. Bids like this, under greatly increased funds, are expected to be expanded. The shock of the invasion of the Netherlands, with its possible effect on United States imports of tin and rubber, is rousing Congressional imagination and stimulating this phase of the new preparedness drive.

Congress Like Citizen

Much more uncertain is the reaction of Congress on the second big issue: proposals to take a stronger American part in the new total war in behalf of the democracies. Congress has been sobered, not to say awed, by the new development. The reaction of the specific Congressman has been just the same as that of the individual John Smith who has listened far into the night beside a radio in the past few days.

There can be little doubt that Congressional isolationists have been weakened by developments. Sympathy for the harassed Allies has been intensified with the addition of the Netherlands, Belgium, and Norway as invaded neutrals. The mere fact that the question of repealing the Johnson Act should be raised at all in Congress indicates the changed sentiment. But sponsors of the Johnson Act limiting loans to defaulting countries, including Senator Hiram Johnson (R) of California, are quick to accept the gage of battle. Senate Leader Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky probably voices the majority belief when he says the matter is theoretical because politics will prevent any such repeal at the present session.

Another consideration is that the Allies in their present crucial plight might find little use for additional loans. Senators Norris, Wheeler, La Follettee, and others have joined Senator Johnson in condemning the proposal. Nevertheless the subject has been definitely raised by Representative Andrew J. May (D) of Kentucky, Chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, and it may become symbolic of the desire to put American aid to the democracies to some practical proof, short of armed soldiers.

The war has affected all domestic issues before Congress. Today's drive in the House to pass the new World War pension bill, which opens the way for the long-fought universal war compensation, was attacked on grounds of economy in view of new defense appropriations. The war news has shocked many Congressmen out of their insulating complacency, and already it becomes apparent that it will affect the presidential election.

It is widely believed here that Mr. Roosevelt's third term chances have increased because of the war developments, and that it is more likely than before that he will accept the nomination if offered. The issue of isolation versus cooperation is also planted more firmly on the Republican doorstep. More than ever it seems likely that domestic issues will be subordinated to world events in the election ahead, as in Congress at the moment. Considerable talk is heard here of keeping Congress in session through the summer by a series of recesses covering the Republican and Democratic conventions.

Japan Lacks 'Gas'

WASHINGTON, May 13 (AP)—The Commerce Department reported today that Japan was trying to substitute vegetable and fish oils for gasoline, because of a severe shortage of motor fuel.

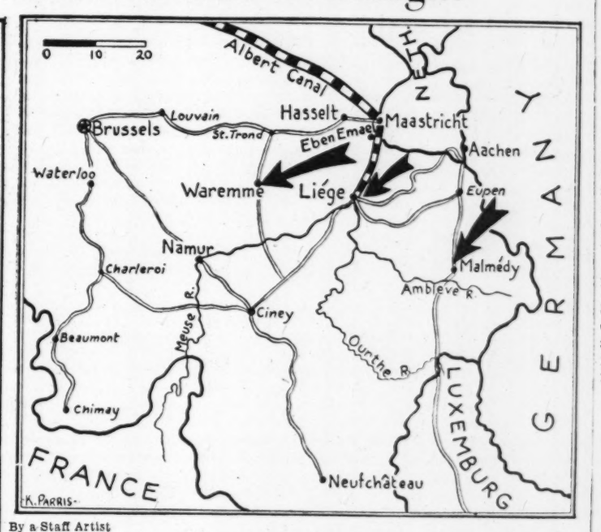
The American commercial attache in Tokyo advised the Department that the increasing shortage of gasoline caused the Government to further restrict civilian use to nine gallons a month for private automobiles, 100 gallons a month for trucks, 60 gallons a month for taxicabs, and 75 gallons a month for busses.

Where Four Nations Battle German Onslaught

By a Staff Artist

The March of the Nazis

Black arrows on the map indicate approximately the points reached by the Germans in their advance through the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxemburg.



By a Staff Artist

Contested Territory

Map shows the territory in which the most critical struggle between the Germans and the Allies is taking place, with arrows indicating approximately the main points of the assault.

Churchill Pledges Total War; Commons Approves Cabinet

Continued from Page 1

clair, Liberal leader, who replaces Sir Kingsley Wood.

The Ministry for Labor has been offered to Mr. Ernest Bevin, General Secretary of the powerful Transport Workers Union. If he accepts it would give Labor four Ministers in the Cabinet.

Minister for Supply is another prominent member of the Labor Party—Mr. Herbert Morrison, Leader of the London County Council.

The Ministry of Information was given to Mr. Alfred Duff-Cooper, who resigned as First Lord of the Admiralty in protest over Britain's prewar policy.

Chancellor of the Exchequer is Sir Kingsley Wood, Air Minister in the Chamberlain Cabinet.

The Lord Chancellorship is filled by Sir John Simon, who was the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the last Cabinet. Sir John thus goes to the House of Lords, where he will act as Speaker. He was raised to the peerage today by King George, who made him a Viscount.

President of the Board of Trade is Sir Andrew Rae Duncan, who succeeds himself.

The office of Home Secretary also is filled by the previous holder, Sir John Anderson.

The post of Colonial Secretary is filled by Lord Lloyd, former High Commissioner to Egypt and the Sudan. He succeeds Mr. Malcolm MacDonald.

Stern Test for Nation

It is recognized to have been a stern test for British democracy to transfer supreme direction of the war at its most critical stage without rancor and without interruption of national effort. But it is also felt that the revolutionary nature of Government changes could probably not have been achieved so promptly in other circumstances than the present acute national crisis.

The force and suddenness of political reconstruction were referred to by Mr. Churchill in his stirring first address as Prime Minister to the House of Commons when he asked "that any of my friends and colleagues or former colleagues who are affected will make all allowances for any lack of ceremony with which it has been necessary to act."

As to the new Government's policy, Mr. Churchill declared in typically cogent words to the cheering Commons: "It is to wage war. War by land, sea, and air. War with all our might and with all the strength God has given us, and to wage war against a monstrous tyranny never surpassed in the dark and lamentable catalogue of human crime.

"Our aim," he said, amid renewed cheering, "is victory," without which he contended there was no survival for the British Empire.

"But mankind shall move forward to its goal and I take up my task with buoyancy and hope.

Labor Voices Support

Speaking from the position usually occupied by Mr. Atlee on the Opposition front bench, Mr. Hastings Lees Smith, voicing Labor's support for the new Government, said, "We give our sincere good wishes to the new Ministers in a task which is as heavy as has ever been imposed upon our statesmen in the course of history."

Mr. Lees Smith also announced overwhelming approval for the new government by the Labor Party Conference meeting at Bournemouth today where Labor leaders' decision to join the Government gained 2,400,000 votes against 170,000.

Sir Percy Harris expressed the confidence of Opposition Liberals in the new Government to whom they gave their support. Mr. Churchill, he said, "stands for two qualities essential to win the war—vigor and imagination. Government and Nation are showing the world that democracy can more effectively than its enemies wage totalitarian war."

Mr. James Maxton, speaking as sole representative of the Independent Labor Party, opposed the new Government and regretted that Labor members had "crossed the floor to join it."

Time for Planning

Mr. Churchill's chief concern has clearly been to form a smaller war Cabinet largely freed from departmental duties which will have more time to plan moves ahead and put fresh drive into the whole war effort. By reducing this inner Cabinet from eight to five Mr. Churchill has achieved at one stroke what Mr. Chamberlain failed or refused to effect in months despite strong pressure from many influential quarters who contended it was a prime essential to victory.

Mr. Chamberlain's difficulty in cutting down the size of the Cabinet was that it would have cost him one or more of his most intimate advisers. But the feeling of Commons in last week's debate on the Norwegian campaign was unmistakably directed against the late Government's hard core or "old gang." Mr. Churchill saw he had a mandate from Parliament and the British people to make a clean sweep, and in the process Sir John Simon has found his way to the House of Lords, and no new post has yet been announced for Sir Samuel Hoare, Secretary of State for Air.

Doubt on Chamberlain

While murmurs can be heard from some directions doubting the wisdom of Mr. Chamberlain still being one of the "big five," and of the likelihood of his retaining leadership of Conservatives in Commons, it is more generally recognized that in view of the strong following the former Prime Minister still has, both in Commons and the country, it was essential for the smooth working of the new Government that he be included.

Foreign Minister Halifax is the only member of the new war Cabinet who continues to shoulder departmental duties. But the growing confidence and respect which the former Viceroy of India has won from his colleagues since the start of war and the manner in which he has managed to become one of the Administration's most effective speakers as well as carrying out other arduous duties are clearly sufficient indorsements for another term of office. Moreover Lord Halifax has been earning an increasing reputation among his colleagues for his driving power in the conduct of the war.

Inclusion of two Socialists in the war Cabinet is a significant indication that national interests rather than proportional rights of party politics have been paramount in choosing the new Administration. Mr. Attlee and Mr. Greenwood have yet to prove their capabilities for such vital roles, but it seems clear they were chosen on prospective merits alone since allotment of the five inner Cabinet posts in accordance with traditional custom in coalition Government-making would have necessitated at least one war Cabinet post for the Liberals.

Has Onerous Task

Sir Archibald, as leader of the Liberal Opposition, however, has an onerous enough task in the new Government. By accepting the Air Ministry portfolio, he steps into shoes already occupied since the war by Sir Kingsley Wood and Sir Samuel Hoare. As it is pointed out in political circles, he is brave enough to risk his fine political reputation in becoming "Parliamentary Aunt Sally," for speeding up airplane production is, and will continue to become even more so, one of the most difficult and vital factors in the war.

Mr. Morrison's appointment as Supply Minister is widely regarded as one of Mr. Churchill's most imaginative and important moves. For his model organization of the London County Council Mr. Morrison has earned a big reputation and in the event that Mr. Bevin accepts the offered post of Minister of Labor, two of the most influential leaders of British workers would be in the harness in a great drive for munitions and other war supplies.

Of Labor's two chief political leaders now in the War Cabinet, Mr. Attlee is hardly a dynamic personality. There have been periodic moves in the Labor Party itself to have Mr. Greenwood take Mr. Attlee's place, but when it has come to a showdown in party circles, Mr. Attlee's capacity for winning loyalty and his great qualities as unobstrusive behind-the-scenes administrator and negotiator have always given him a majority.

Mr. Eden's emergence into the limelight of the War Secretary's post from comparative obscurity of quiet but effective behind-the-scenes work as Dominions Secretary will presumably delight a large section of the British public, as the youthful one-time Foreign Secretary is still the most popular British politician, according to a Gallup poll.

He represents the younger generation in the Cabinet and he is welcomed by many as War Minister if only for the fact he resigned the Foreign Secretaryship in defense of a bolder policy in restraining Italian aggression.

While other members help to make up a vigorous looking team it remains the task of Mr. Churchill and his few closest advisers to prove the real effectiveness of the new Administration in getting results quickly in a crisis whose magnitude is becoming ever more apparent.

Parliament has adjourned until May 21.

Fierce Fighting Raging Around Forts of Liége

Continued from Page 1

civilian exodus from Brussels to prevent its interfering with the movement of reinforcements.

Mopping up Parachutists

Behind the lines Belgian troops were kept busy mopping up German parachute troops which were dropped in widely scattered areas during the week end.

German aerial activity was heavy, and troop concentrations and lines of communication were subjected to a heavy rain of bombs.

The Germans lost 400 airplanes in the first 3½ days of their new drive against the Lowlands and the Western Front, acording to an official French compilation.

Foreign Minister Paul Henri Spaak told correspondents that while the situation was serious the Government was not discouraged and that morale remained high.

Meanwhile withdrawn to new positions in central and southern Netherlands, the Netherlands army engaged German invaders in heavy fighting along a redrawn front, with 20,000 British troops bolstering their central positions and French reinforcements in contact with the Germans in the South.

The Netherlands High Command announced the Army was "completely master of the situation" in the interior. Enemy parachute troops virtually were cleared out of Rotterdam, where they still held Waalhaven Airport, but were unable to use it because of heavy artillery fire. Elsewhere they were reported wiped out or "rendered harmless."

Push Across Rivers

The Netherlands admitted that German troops had pushed their advance across the Maas (Meuse) and Yssel Rivers at several points, but a communique from the High Command said that Netherlands border troops were withdrawn from the Yssel River "virtually without damage."

French troops coming to the relief of the Netherlands' Army of 400,000 engaged the enemy in the eastern part of North Brabant, where the Maas runs north just inside the German border.

British troops were reported occupying land and flood-water defense posts in Central Netherland.

The Netherlands also withdrew in the northern provinces, where there are no defense lines. But this was no more than had been expected, since the Netherland's defense plans were built around the idea that the main stand would have to be taken behind inundated central regions which form the chief line of defense.

The German High Command said the German advance had pierced the defense line between Amersfoort and Rhenen, about 35 miles southeast of Amsterdam, and in the north had crossed through Groningen and Eriesland to Harlingen, just north of the great dam spanning the Yssel Meer, or Zuider Zee.

Retreat Effective

The Netherlands retreat in the north also was effective, in retarding the progress of the Germans, the High Command said.

German dispatches said that Germany's armies of the west have driven wedges into the Belgian and Netherlands defenses, using at one place a mysterious new weapon which, in the German opinion, may be the key to France's labyrinth of Maginot Line fortresses.

German troops were reported in complete control of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg.

The French stated, however, that the Grand Duchy was still a battle ground between German and French forces.

DNB, official German news agency, reported that one of the German armies sweeping into the Lowlands had captured about 18,000 Netherlands soldiers while at one point in South Holland a Netherlands general and his staff were seized.

DNB said 600 French soldiers were captured in an action south of Saarbrucken, on the Maginot-Westwall Front, in which German lines pushed forward.

The agency also reported the capture of 300 prisoners, mostly British, by German forces in Norway in a fight at Mo, north of Mosjoen, on the West Coast between Narvik and Trondheim.

German sources cited the advances of the first three days of "real war" in the West as evidence that the Germans—contrary to Allied expectations—had not been stagnated by the Belgian and Netherlands defenses.

The High Command said German soldiers had marched to the eastern edge of the Zuider Zee, a distance of more than 70 miles from the border, and occupied all of northeastern Netherlands.

Forces in the extreme North were said to have reached Harlingen, on the Yssel Meer, six miles above the dam and causeway which makes that body of water a lake and holds back the North Sea. The dam-causeway is heavily defended. Netherlanders could blow it up, but only at the cost of tremendous flood damage.

Rich Portion of Nation

A German advance across the dam, 18 miles, would bring the invasion to the rich northwestern portion of the country, the province of North Holland, in which Amsterdam is situated.

Still other Nazi forces were said to have broken through the line of defense which follows the Yssel River and to have breached the Grebbe line running from Amersfoort to the Rhine, center of the main fortified zone of the Netherlands. This meant the Germans had pushed 60 miles into the Netherlands toward Utrecht.

South of the Rhine the attackers were said to have broken into fortifications in the Peel marshlands, between Nijmegen and Roermond.

Meanwhile the French War Ministry spokesman said French advance guards were backing up the Belgians in their fight against German thrusts in the Tongres region and the Belgian Ardennes.

Nazi Division Stopped

On the French main front, a full German division was stopped in an attack east of the Moselle River, the spokesman said. In the Ohrenthal salient of the Forbach region, French outpost forces dropped back to their first line of fortified positions when Germans charged after heavy artillery preparations.

The French and Germans also were at grips along the France-Luxemburg frontier.

A French armored car unit stopped a German column in the Tongres region as the Germans sought to press on to the West after capturing Maastricht. Tongres is 10 miles west of Maastricht.

In the air the British Air Ministry announced a series of "successful bombing attacks" by the Royal Air Force during the night on the Waalhaven airdrome, near Rotterdam, which German forces occupied on their invasion of the Netherlands, lost May 11 and then recaptured, and also upon the German communication lines between the Rhine and the Netherlands frontier.

The German Air Force shot down more than 50 Allied planes May 13, DNB, official German news agency, announced. These included 10 Spitfires (British pursuit planes) at Dordrecht, and 26 of the same type at Vlissingen. Both places are in the Netherlands.

The story of the Germans' first crossing of the fortified Albert Canal opposite Maastricht was told by Premier Pierlot. The Germans effected their first crossing of the canal on May 11, he said.

Belgian Officer Slain

He said the officer in charge of this sector was killed by an aerial bomb before he was able to carry out orders to destroy two bridges across the canal. The second in command hesitated to execute the assignment, and in the interval, German motorized units poured across the waterway, gaining a foothold from which they were able to break through Belgian defenses.

Later, M. Pierlot said, a Belgian officer made a suicide dash through the German lines and blew up one of the bridges.

The German drive westward through the breach in the Albert Canal defenses was supported by "an enormous mass of tanks and aircraft," M. Pierlot said.

Despite strong resistance, the Premier declared, the German column pushed through Tongres and reached a point near Waremme before being halted.

Waremme is about 40 miles west of the Belgian-German frontier. To reach this point, however, the Germans actually traveled less than 20 miles across Belgian territory, for they began their advance from the Netherlands "appendix" province of South Limburg, which juts into the northeast corner of Belgium.

Nazis to Kill 10 Foes for Each 'Chutist Slain

BERLIN, May 13 (AP)—The German High Command announced today that in the future it would shoot 10 captured French soldiers for every German parachute trooper shot by the French in the violation of the international law.

Germany earlier had advised the Allies, through diplomats of the United States, Sweden, Spain and Switzerland, that any evidence of dealing with German parachute soldiers in a manner "contrary to international law" would lead to reprisals at a ratio of 10 to 1.

[A communiqué from the office of French Premier Reynaud May 12 charged that the Germans were using parachute troops disguised as Netherlands and Belgian soldiers in violation of international law. It said any Nazi soldiers found in France wearing other than the German uniform would be shot instantly.

A French spokesman reiterated today that France had no intention of relenting in its decision to shoot all parachute troops descending in French territory and not wearing the regular German uniform. He termed barbarism Germany's threat of reprisal.]

Assertion Called Lie

The German communiqué said: "The assertion of Herr Reynaud that German parachute troopers wore foreign uniforms or civilian clothes is a lie.

"Herr Reynaud is no soldier. He appears not to know that parachute battalions are regular formations of the German Army set up in peace and trained for their particular task.

"Their uniform is generally known and is adapted to the particular fighting manner of the parachute soldier. It is not to be confused either with civilian clothing or any kind of a foreign uniform.

"Should, nevertheless, Herr Reynaud seek an excuse to vent his hate on the brave parachute troopers, immediate reprisals against this breach of international law will be taken by German defense forces.

"In the future, for every German parachute soldier shot, 10 captured French soldiers will be shot."

Authorized sources expressed resentment at communiqués by Allied authorities speaking of "extermination" of German parachute troops. This language was regarded as a gross insult to the honor of the German soldier.

Embassy Delivers Note

The German Embassy in Washington delivered a note to the American State Department with a request that it be forwarded to the four governments representing the interests of the belligerents. The text of the note, it was said, would not be released until after the presentation takes place.

Uniform Described

Berlin military sources said German parachute troops were normally uniformed in one-piece gray-green coverall suits, with baggy-ankled trousers like ski pants, and high-cut black shoes instead of infantry knee boots.

They were described as wearing special helmets of light-weight metal, without the usual flanged edges, and displaying the flying eagles of the German Air force as insignia on both uniforms and helmets.

Orders to Shoot

PARIS, May 13 (AP)—The communiqué from Premier Reynaud's office dealing with parachute troops said:

"In the course of the savage aggression that they have just committed against Holland, Belgium and Luxemburg, the German armies have made use of parachutists often dressed, contrary to international law, in Dutch or Belgian uniforms or as civil guards.

"The French Government declares publicly that all enemy combatants captured in France who are not wearing their national uniform will be immediately shot.

"The armed forces of the territory have received instruction to this effect."

New York Sentiment Swings Toward Aid for the Allies

By Alexander H. Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 13—The question of peace and war has today been shoved squarely before New York in many ways just as it was in 1914-'16. There was one near riot in a restaurant in the Broadway nineties last night, and in all quarters today men and women are talking about the German invasion of the Low Countries. Gravest anxiety was voiced over indications that the Nazis may establish air bases in Holland and Belgium for a mass attack on the British Isles.

Many signs indicate that sentiment is crystallizing for the United States to take a strong stand for aid in every way to the Allies. If this can be done through modification of the Johnson Act or direct loans by the Government to the Allies, the speeding up of production of essential materials needed by the Allies, majority sentiment appears to be for it. Every effort should be made to give this help short of sending American soldiers abroad, but if this help is insufficient, men and women in all walks of life outside the pacifists and Communist groups appear to be for military and naval intervention "to save what is left of the world we know that regards liberty and justice."

High responsible quarters hold that amendment of the Johnson Act, now being discussed in Congressional quarters in Washington, is unnecessary if the Congress is prepared to authorize Federal loans to the powers fighting Nazi aggression. The Johnson act, they declared, has nothing to do with government lending.

Admiral's Opinion

The speeding up of materials, especially airplane production, for the Allies also was urged in these quarters, and great weight was given the comment of Admiral Yates Stirling, U. S. N., retired, formerly Chief of Staff of the United States Fleet, in a copyrighted United Press report today when he declared that the Allies can stop Germany only by adoption of strong and effective counter measures.

Admiral Stirling's advice was to "attack and keep on attacking." That, he declared, "is their only chance to win." The consensus here was that in order to attack and keep on attacking the Allies must have greatly superior air strength and that this must come chiefly from American manufacturers of flying craft.

Meanwhile, airplane manufacturers are laying down conditions the Allies find most difficult to meet. Remedial measures can be found only in the Government taking a hand in the situation and seeing to it that bombing, scouting and pursuit flying machines better than anything Germany can make are turned out in volume for France and Britain. That this will ultimately be done was the thought general.

Strong support of the Roosevelt Administration's policy was voiced not only in high financial, industrial and law circles. but also by the average "man in the street." the though was that whatever may be wrong with certain features of his domestic policy, the President was steering the right course in foreign affairs. Even rock-ribbed Republicans—some of them men who are the biggest contributors to Republican campaign funds—voiced this approval to me.

National Defense Vital

These quarters also were strong for national defense. Stirred by late events in Europe, the board of directors of the Merchants' Association of New York voiced the consensus today when it called upon Congress to increase the nation's air defense by providing immediate funds to carry out the current airplane construction program recommended by the Army Air Corps and the Bureau of Aeronautics of the Navy.

"The Aeronautics Committee of the Association is convinced that recent developments in the European war have changed the status of military aeronautics in the United States," an announcement by John Lowry, president of the Merchants' Association, said in part. "The speedy development of adequate aeronautic defense measures, including an expansion in the number of military airplanes, has become a subbject of national importance.

The dangers to the United States and to democracy everywhere inherent in the war in Europe is having the beneficial effect in this country of serving to unify Protestants, Jews and Roman Catholics in their approach to common dangers and common problems, according to Dr. Everett R. Clinchy, Director of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, in his annual report published today.

A statement by John T. Flynn, National Chairman of the Keep America Out of War Congress, was representative of opinions voiced in isolationist quarters. Mr. Flynn held that the Nazi invasion of the Low Countries was expected when the war started and that President Roosevelt knew it would happen.

"Terrible as are the deeds that are being done in Europe," he continued, "nothing is changed in the character of the war that would justify any change in our determination to guard our own democracy and civilization by keeping out."

Public Asked To Help Drive Against Crime

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 13—The problem of crime is not one that can be solved by officials alone, but must have "systematic and organized" support from the public, Harry F. Guggenheim, President of the Citizens' Committee on the Control of Crime, notes in a statement issued here. He warns that crime has taken on a more "national aspect" than at any time since prohibition ended.

The committee, which is seeking to widen its membership and to raise $150,000, carries a budget of about $50,000 a year for the purpose of checking on operations of agencies entrusted with enforcement of criminal laws—the police, prosecuting agencies, and the courts. Mr. Guggenheimer notes that for four months William O'Dwyer, District Attorney of Kings County, has been doing a "striking job as prosecutor. Only a part of what he has found has been told," he continues, "but what has been told makes as fantastic a tale of the ways and works of organized crime as we have ever heard. Despite the achievements in New York County during the past five years, despite prosecutions in other counties, despite the victories that have been won in Federal courts, organized crime remains a major problem of New York City.

"Before the delving in Brooklyn has been finished, we shall see how systematically the country has been divided, how smoothly the machinery of crime has worked, and how ruthlessly the power of the 'top men' has been enforced.

"This problem of organized crime is one that cannot be solved by officials alone, no matter how great their ability or how high their integrity. The problem calls for systematic and organized support from the public. Marked improvement has come in the administration of criminal justice in New York City in the three years the Citizens' Committee has been at work. These gains must be consolidated and held. The need for still further improvement is acute. It must be met."

Sloan Foundation Finance Fellows Named to Denver

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 13—Ten fellowships for special study of public finance at the University of Denver, Colo., have been awarded by the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation, it was announced today. The fellowships, paying from $1,800 to $2,700 each, are awarded for an 18-month period and lead to a new degree, Master of Science in Government Management.

Winners of the awards are Harold A. Levin and Harlow D. Osborne, both of New York University; Donald W. Bacon, of Antioch College; Roland J. Delfausse, of the University of Vermont; Robert V. Eldridge, of the University of Washington; Joseph L. Gambrell, of the University of Alabama; Harold F. McClelland, of the University of Nebraska; William P. Moran, of the University of Kansas; Frederick C. Peitzsch, of Northwestern University, and Laurence Neal Woodworth, of Ohio Northern University.

The training offered by the fellowships prepares men to serve as executive and research directors for non-political civic bodies rather than for government agencies.

The first class of Foundation fellows, who will receive their degrees in June, have accepted positions with the Citizen's Tax League of Ohio, the Citizen's Public Expenditure Survey of Wisconsin, the Public Administration Service and the Brookings Institution among other such groups. The Foundation said more offers of jobs had been received than there were graduates to fill them.

Negroes' Liberalism Lauded by Farley

DETROIT, May 13 (AP)—James A. Farley, Postmaster-General, said in an address here yesterday that the Negro had rendered "indispensable aid in restoring liberal government once more to the American people."

Mr. Farley, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, spoke at an exposition depicting 75 years of Negro progress.

He praised the Negro for proceeding "more than half-way in every movement designed to promote the advancement of his race," but added that "too frequently he has been pushed to the outer rim of our economy."

"There can be no true democracy unless all the people are considered and protected alike by government," Mr. Farley asserted. "A house divided against itself cannot stand. For all Americans, there can be no black-out of the rights of any American."

Floridans Get Weather Outlook With Breakfast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — Jacksonville's weather man inaugurated a new "breakfast broadcast" May 1, beginning at 7:55 a. m. over WJAX.

Walter J. Bennett, senior meteorologist, announced predictions included States of Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, and South Carolina, the territory served by the local district forecast center. These predictions are telephoned to Weather Bureau stations in those states.

Land-of-Cotton Carnival

Illinois Central

Cotton Is King in Memphis This Week

A half million visitors are expected to join Memphis, Tenn., this week in celebrating its annual cotton carnival. From May 14 to 18 Memphis will give itself over to glorifying the South's "white gold" and the Nation's cotton empire. The photograph shows "Queen" Elizabeth Farnsworth and "King" Chester Lawrence of the 1939 carnival, making their royal progress through the City. A floral parade, a children's parade, and a grand carnival and ball are on the program. A cotton products exposition is being held this year for the first time.

Civil Service Reform Bogged By Long Delay in Committee

Continued from Page 1

in the Senate Civil Service Committee, whose Chairman is William J. Bulow (D) of South Dakota and whose second ranking Democrat is Kenneth D. McKellar (D) of Tennessee, who has never disguised his lack of sympathy for civil service extension.

Congress is expected to adjourn in about a month, which gives about four weeks to put through the Ramspeck bill. Election year has always been the best time for pushing through a civil service extension bill; particularly a year when the normal second-term cycle was coming to a close. The party in power at such a time desires to safeguard by civil service protection the jobs that have been filled with the party faithful in the eight past years.

The Ramspeck bill is one of the biggest in American history. It would give to the President authority to transfer over 200,000 jobs. There were, in December, 932,305 Federal jobs. Of these, 660,594 were then under classified civil service, a ratio of 70.9 per cent. Incidentally, when Mr. Roosevelt came into office there were on June 30, 1933, 572,091 Federal employees, of whom 456,096 were under classified civil service, or a ratio of 79.74 per cent. The addition of 200,000 more at this time would raise the civil service ratio to the highest in American history, in fact, it is doubtful if it could go much higher, for many of the remaining jobs are part-time affairs, hardly susceptible to civil service selection. America would come, after 57 years of slow civil service growth since the first law, within reaching distance of the long-awaited goal of full merit system protection to all.

Battle on in Earnest

It is too big a stake, and too big a goal, reformers have decided, to let pass without a fight at this juncture, and the battle to drive HR 960 into law in the remaining four weeks has begun in earnest. The National Civil Service Reform League, of which Samuel H. Ordway, Jr., former United States Civil Service Commissioner, is President, is active for the measure, and citizens are urged to get in touch with Congressmen in its behalf.

Speaking May 10 at Atlanta, Ga., Lucille F. McMillin, a member of the Civil Service Commission, gave unstinted praise to the Ramspeck bill.

"The press has praised this measure almost unanimously," she said. "The public is for it. It has passed the House and is now before the Senate. The Commission is heartily in favor of the extension of the competitive classified service and it hopes that the bill will pass."

In times past it has been customary for an outgoing Administration, in the concluding weeks of Congress, to blanket in the party faithful, without examinations, and to "freeze them" indiscriminately to their jobs, so that the incoming party could not dislodge them.

The Civil Service Reform League points out, however, that such procedure is not proposed in the pending Ramspeck bill. "It does not 'blanket in' all employees without testing their qualifications," it points out.

Incumbents Must Take Tests

Incumbents instead must pass a noncompetitive test conducted by the Civil Service Commission, failure in which means dropping from the classified service in six months.

Representative Edith Nourse Rogers (R) of Massachusetts, for the Republican minority tried unsuccessfully to have the Ramspeck bill amended to provide the stiffer full competitive tests for incumbents. The Civil Service League acknowledged that in an ideal world the Rogers idea would be better than the proposed noncompetitive tests, in which merely a passing mark is required. But the League "condoned" the noncompetitive tests, as it put it, "because it believes this practice to be far less of an evil than the probable alternative—leaving the positions in the classified service in perpetuity, subject to all the misuse and exploitation of the patronage system."

Competitive examinations, the League also concludes, would be "too costly and cumbersome" in view of the numbers involved; in the present circumstances they would cost from $6,000,000 to $8,000,000.

Some opponents of the Ramspeck bill sought to sabotage it when it passed the House by approving the so-called Nichols amendment, providing a difficult administrative problem, by excluding from the bill employees from states whose quota of Federal employees was high, until the quota of all other states was completely full. It is almost certain that this amendment will be knocked out in the Senate Committee, but it will come up again as a possible stumbling point in conference and be another cause for delay.

It is generally believed that the Senate will pass the Ramspeck bill if given the chance. The main difficulty is time. The Senate Civil Service Committee expects to meet this week and go over amendments, none of which has been yet acted upon. By the end of the week, however, action may be taken.

Members of the Senate Civil Service Committee are:

Democrats—Bulow, South Dakota; McKellar, Tennessee; George, Georgia; Neely, West Virginia; Byrd, Virgian; Mead, New York.

Republicans — White, Maine; Gibson, Vermont; Frazier, North Dakota.

Bar Advised To Seek Client In Small Case

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 13 — The State bar should begin at once to reorganize its potentially vast services, to the end that the "little man" will be able to secure expert legal help with the same ease as his "wealthier brother," in the opinion of the Joint Conference on Legal Education in the State of New York.

As first steps, a census of lawyers and legal agencies in the State, together with a detailed inquiry into the extent to which the public is unable to use available legal services, are recommended by the Conference's report, prepared by Paul Shipman Andrews, Dean of the Syracuse University College of Law, and made public here.

"There can be no such thing in fact as equal justice under law," Dean Andrews declares, "until that justice is made available to rich and poor alike; until the little man knows that when he needs legal help he can turn confidently to the bar, assured of the same prompt service, expertly done at reasonable cost which is now available to his wealthier brother; until, furthermore, the little man knows that somewhere there exists a place where cheerfully, honestly and accurately, and at little or no cost, he will be told whether or not in a given situation he needs legal advice at all."

The bar, he continues, cannot rely forever on being a protected monopoly, and he cites as evidence of the need for action the growth of extra-legal agencies which perform many lawyer's services. He maintains that these cannot be combatted merely by prohibitory legislation. "Perhaps it is a problem," he notes, "not merely of improving the economic condition of lawyers, not merely of social service, not merely of making democracy work better, but, in the end, of preserving democracy." Finally, he tells the bar that it must go into the market place and compete with non-legal agencies that are offering better and cheaper services.

Columbus Workers Codifying Ordinances

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio — Fifteen workers are engaged here in codifying, revising, and indexing the ordinances of Ohio municipalities.

With Ohio State University as the sponsor and the WPA providing the labor, the work is being carried forward under the direction of Prof. Harvey Walker, political scientist.

According to Dr. Walker, Ohio municipalities have welcomed the service, and 30 already are participating. City attorneys have described it as "the answer to our dreams." Only cost to the cities is for supplies.

Moral Use of Natural Science Seen as Major Task by Hull

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 13—The major task before responsible citizenship today is the creation of conditions in which the progress of natural science will serve constructive and moral ends rather than destructive ends, Secretary of State Cordell Hull told the first plenary session of the eighth American Scientific Congress here today.

He warned that if this were not done natural science would wither for it "cannot flourish when it is forced into the narrow confines of national frontiers."

"For neither social organization directed toward insuring the greatest good for the greatest numbers, nor the cultural and spiritual values which the overwhelming majority of mankind prizes and cherishes, nor science itself, can be expected to survive a too protracted and too widespread abuse of the achievements of science for antisocial and antimoral ends," the Secretary said.

"Such abuse inevitably creates conditions in which thought is shackled—and science cannot advance when it is not permitted to extend its exploratory activities wherever the quest for truth may lead. Human progress is impossible without a strong moral and spiritual foundation. A nation which curbs freedom of thought or denies the dignity of the human soul dooms itself inevitably to decadence.

"Cultural Eclipse"

'Today we witness a stark demonstration of the possibilities of antisocial and antimoral use of the achievements of science," Secretary Hull continued. "Weapons made possible by great scientific discoveries and by marvelous technological development have been created, and are being created and wielded, by some nations in pursuit of policies of aggression and aggrandizement. This compels other nations to create and wield similar weapons in defense or in preparation for defense. In some nations, science has been reduced to the sorry estate of a handmaiden of oppression and brute force.

"We deeply deplore the fact that a blighting shadow of cultural eclipse has temporarily fallen on so many countries in other parts of the world. We are supremely fortunate that in this hemisphere thought is still free and science is still untrammeled. It is for us to see that they remain so—for our own sake and for the sake of all humanity."

Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union, under whose auspices the Congress is being held, spoke in a similar vein to the delegates representing the 21 member Republics of the Union.

"Hope of the World"

"The assembling of a Pan-American Scientific Congress at this time is an event of far-reaching significance," Dr. Rowe declared. "There is a real thrill in the thought that while hatred, antagonism and conflict are raging in so many sections of the world, the intellectual leaders of the American Republics have assembled to promote the things of the spirit and to strengthen the cultural ties that bind the Nations of the Americas to one another.

"The lights are growing dim in Europe and may even be extinguished. Universities have been closed; laboratories dismantled; entire faculties uprooted and even placed in concentration camps. The scientific activities that still survive are directed in large part toward military and destructive ends. The damage that is being inflicted on the human spirit is beyond calculation. Its full effect will be felt in the years to come and will manifest itself in a slowing down of progress in every field of human endeavor.

"You represent in its highest manifestation the spirit of America, a spirit which has in view the larger moral and spiritual interests of the Western World. It is this spirit that is the hope of the world, for without it humanity cannot expect to advance to higher levels of civilization," Dr. Rowe added.

War Stirs Midwestern School To Discussion of 'Rights of Man'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLEN ARBOR, Mich., May 13—Accepting the challenge that today's struggle between totalitarian forces and democracy presents to formal educational systems, Leelanau for Boys, a boarding school here has called off all regular classes for a week to come to grips with that issue of the hour: What are the "rights of man?" William Beals, School Director, was prompted to make this unique experiment in bridging the gap that exists between formal class instruction and education that springs from an understanding of the social and political issues of the day, by a recent article from London in The Christian Science Monitor dealing with Britain's 11-point charter on the rights of man.

With a copy of the charter, and with current newspapers and magazines providing background material, the faculty and students of Leelanau for a week are discussing, studying, debating and analyzing the 11-point charter that is Britain's answer to aggression.

Eleven panel discussions of one hour each have been planned, a panel discussion for each of the 11 points of the charter. Two panels are being held each morning, with a 15-minute intermission between each panel. Thus two points of the charter are covered each morning. Six students have been assigned definite topics relating to the specific point of the charter under discussion at each session, with a Senior conducting each discussion according to Robert's Rules of Order.

Afternoon and evening study periods are devoted to research work under the guidance of faculty members, relative to the two points of the charter to be discussed the next morning. The boys are allowed to approach their individual reports in any way they choose.

The students are not unprepared to undertake such an apparently monumental task as that of exploring the "Rights of Man" in a week, for through the year the boys in their civics and history classes have watched and studied democracy and dictatorship at work. So they come to the panel discussion with an interesting background.

Mr. Beals strongly believes in "the inevitability of world reconstruction," and it was because he fully recognized that the youth of today would bear the burden of reconstruction that he gladly is devoting a week of the school term to analyzing the conflicting, even atagonistic, aims of democracy and dictatorship and to the examination of the "Rights of Man."

British Egg Prices Up On Account of Shortage

LONDON, May 13 (AP) — Maximum prices for home produced eggs will be enforced beginning May 14, because the German invasion has cut off imports principally from the Netherlands, the Food Ministry has announced. Prices will be stabilized at approximately the present levels to prevent profiteering, it said.

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

Alberta

Lethbridge: Masonic Hall, 8:15 p. m., May 23.

British Columbia

North Vancouver: Lonsdale Theater, 3 p. m., May 19.

Saskatchewan

Saskatoon: Bessborough Hotel, 8:15 p. m., May 23.

England

Lancashire

Southport: Church Edifice, Lord Street West, 8 p. m., June 11.

Straffordshire

Wolverhampton: Civic Hall, North Street, 8 p. m., June 10.

Warwickshire

Leamington Spa: Town Hall, 8 p. m., June 13.

Yorkshire

Bradford (Third Church): Co-operative Hall, Southgate, 8 p. m., June 14.

United States

California

Beverly Hills: Church Edice, 142 South Rexford Drive, 8 p. m., May 24.
Escondido: Elementary School Auditorium, 400 South Broadway, 3 p. m., May 19.
Huntington Beach: Huntington Beach Union High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., May 19.
Los Angeles (Fifteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1800 South Gramercy Place, 8 p. m., May 21.
Oakland (Second Church): Church Edifice, 476 Thirty-fourth Street, east of Telegraph Avenue, 8 p. m., May 20. Radiocast Station KRE, 1370kilocycles.
Pomona: Pomona High School Auditorium, 650 East Holt Avenue, 8 p. m., May 23.
Redondo Beach: Woman's Club House, 400 South Broadway, 8 p. m., May 20.
San Diego (Third Church): Russ High School Auditorium, Thirteenth Street and Russ Boulevard, 8 p. m., May 20.
San Francisco (Fourth Church): Civic Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 21. (Note change of place.)
Turlock: High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., May 19.

Connecticut

Rockville: Sykes Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., May 19.

Florida

Miami (Second Church): Church Edifice, 3850 Main Highway, Coconut Grove, 3:30 p. m., May 19. Radiocast Station WQAM, 560 kilocycles.

Illinois

Canton: First Methodist Church, West Chestnut Street and North Avenue A, 8:15 p. m., May 21.
Chicago (Seventh Church): Church Edifice, 5318 Kenmore Avenue, 8 p. m., May 23.
Chicago (Eighth Church, Colored): Regal Theater, 12 m., May 22.
Chicago (Ninth Church): Church Edifice, 6154 Woodlawn Avenue, 8 p. m., May 20.
Chicago (Tenth Church): Church Edifice, 5640 Blackstone Avenue, 8 p. m., May 20.
Chicago (Twenty-first Church): Avalon Park Public School Auditorium, Eighty-first Street and Dorchester Avenue, 8 p. m., May 25.
Chicago (Twenty-second Church): Jefferson Park Masonic Temple, 5418 Gale Street, 8 p. m., May 23.
Des Plaines: Church Edifice, 1275 Marion Street, 8 p. m., May 25.
Elgin: Elgin High School Auditorium, 330 Dupage Street, 8 p. m., May 19.
Quincy: Quincy Senior High School Auditorium, Fourteenth and Main Street, 8 p. m., May 24.
Streator: Woman's Club Building, 305 East Hickory Street, 8 p. m., May 23.

Indiana

Anderson: Longfellow School Auditorium, 319 East Twelfth Street, 8 p. m., May 19.
Columbus: Columbus Chamber of Commerce, 8:15 p. m., May 24.
Elkhart: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., May 23.
Richmond: Goddard Auditorium, Earlham College, 3 p. m., May 19.

Iowa

Clinton: Modernistic Coliseum Building, Fourth Avenue South and First Street, 3 p. m., May 19.

Kansas

Fort Scott: Church Edifice, Third and Main Streets, 3:15 p. m., May 19.

Maine

Milo: Milo Town Hall Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 24.

Massachusetts

Beverly: Briscoe Junior High School, Ellis Square, 3:30 p. m., May 19.
Malden: Malden Auditorium, 161 Pleasant Street, 3:30 p. m., May 19.

Michigan

Benton Harbor: Benton Harbor High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 24.
Detroit (Third Church): Church Auditorium, Seward Avenue and Second Boulevard, 8 p. m., May 23.
Detroit (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, 14710 Kercheval Avenue, 8 p. m., May 20.
Jackson: Church Edifice, Wildwood Avenue at Homecrest Road, 8 p. m., May 21.
Petoskey: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., May 23.
Pontiac: Pontiac High School, 8 p. m., May 21.

Minnesota

St. Paul (Fourth Church): Mohawk Theater, 625 South Smith Avenue, 8 p. m., May 21.
Virginia: Masonic Temple, First Street South, 8:15 p. m., May 23.
Willmar: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m. May 20.

New Jersey

Burlington: Wilbur Watts High School, High Street, 8 p. m., May 19.
Freehold: Freehold High School Auditorium, Broadway, 3:30 p. m., May 19.
Newark (First Church): Upstairs Ballroom, Mosque Theater Building, 3:30 p. m., May 19.
Pitman, Broadway Theater, 3:30 p. m., May 19.

New York

Amsterdam: Roosevelt Junior High School, 8:15 p. m., May 21.
Bath: Masonic Temple, 8:15 p. m., May 23.
Brooklyn (Second Church): Church Auditorium, Sixty-seventh, between Third and Fourth Avenues, 8 p. m., May 24.
Buffalo (Fourth Church): Buffalo Consistory, Delaware Avenue, 8:15 p. m., May 23.
East Aurora: Aurora Theater, 673 Main Street, 3:15 p. m., May 19.
Glens Falls: First Baptist Church, Maple Street, 8:15 p. m. May 24.
Ithaca: Little Theater, 8 p. m., May 19.
New York (Second Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Sixty-eighth Street, 8 p. m., May 20.
New York (Seventh Church): Church Edifice, 520 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, east of Broadway, 8 p. m., May 20.
New York (Eleventh Church): Church Edifice, 39 West One Hundred and Ninetieth Street, 8:15 p. m., May 23.
Oneida: Oneida High School Auditorium, 456 Elizabeth Street, 8 p. m., May 24.
Ossining: Highland Avenue Methodist Church, South Highland Avenue, 8:15 p. m., May 21.
Richmond Hill: Sunday School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., May 20.
Rochester (First Church): Church Edifice, East Avenue at Prince Street, 8 p. m., May 24.
St. Albans: Church Edifice, 188-21 Suffolk Drive, 8:15 p. m., May 23.

Ohio

Ashtabula: High School Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., May 19.
Berea: Berea High School Auditorium, Bagley and East Roads, 3:30 p. m., May 19.
Cleveland (Seventh Church): Church Edifice, 14713 Lake Shore Boulevard, 8 p. m., May 23.
Galion: Galion High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., May 21.
Toledo (Third Church): Waite High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., May 19.

Oregon

Baker: Church Edifice, Third and Washington Streets, 8 p. m., May 21.
Klamath Falls: Fremont School, 715 High Street, 8 p. m., May 21.

Pennsylvania

Allentown: Allentown High School Auditorium, Seventeenth and Turner Streets, 8:15 p. m., May 23.
Jenkintown: York Road Theater, 212 York Road, 8 p. m., May 19.
Norristown: Norris Theater, West Main Street, 3:30 p. m., May 19.
Warren: Woman's Club Auditorium, 310 Market Street, 8:15 p. m., May 21.

Rhode Island

Providence (Second Church): Church Edifice, 244 Elmwood Avenue, 8 p. m., May 21.

Washington

Edmunds: Edmunds High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 25.
Puyallup: Puyallup High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., May 20.

West Virginia

Clarksburg: Central Junior High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., May 21.

Wisconsin

Janesville: Apollo Theater, 306 West Milwaukee Street, 8:15 p. m., May 21.
Neenah: Neenah High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., May 24.
Stevens Point: State Teachers College Auditorium, Main and Fremont Streets, 8:15 p. m., May 25.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

(All times given are local)

Boston — The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc, May 19, June 2, 16.
10:45 a. m., WRUL (formerly W1XAL) 11.9mc (25.4m), 15.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast, 10:15 to 10:45 a. m., June 2.
7:30 p. m., WRUL, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.73mc (25.6m), chimes radiocast 7 to 7:30 p. m., June 2.
10:45 a. m., WNAC, 1230kc (243.6m), June 30.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on June 2.

New York

Brooklyn—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on June 2, 16.
New York — Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on May 19.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KQV, 1380kc, on May 26, June 9, 23.

Central States

Minnesota

Minneapolis — Second Church of Christ, Scientist 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on June 2.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on May 19, June 2, 16.

Mountain States

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on June 9, July 7.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on May 19, June 2, 16.
San Francisco — Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1230kc, on June 2.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1120kc, on May 19, June 2, 16.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, on May 19, June 2, 16.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on May 19, June 16.

Astronomers Study Mystery of the Sky

PASADENA, Calif., May 13 (AP) —Astronomer Josef F. Johnson of Palomar Observatory has discovered a mystery object in a star system comparatively near our own.

When he first observed the object last Monday it was regarded as just another supernova, or exploding star, of which 12 had been found with the 18-inch Schmidt telescope at Mount Palomar.

Then astronomers at Mount Wilson turned the big 100-inch telescope on it and to their surprise learned it had a spectrum much like that of an ordinary star.

"We know it can't be an ordinary star," Dr. Rudolph L. Minkowski of Mount Wilson said today, "because we couldn't see an ordinary star that far away."

It is about six million light years, 36,000,000,000,000,000,000 miles distant, which places it among the nearer nebulae.

"The object never appeared on previous photographic plates of this star system, which pretty well places it in the class of an exploding star, suddenly flaring to a brightness several million times that of our sun," he explained.

"Its magnitude is that of an average supernova, but its spectrum is entirely different."

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Finland's Night at Pops—Sara Allgood in Play at Plymouth

Hannikainen Conducts Sibelius-Brahms Program

With Hjalmar J. Procope, Finnish Minister, and Dr. Serge Kousevitzky as guests, the Boston Committee on Finnish Relief sponsored a special Pops concert last night in Symphony Hall, conducted by Tauno Hannikainen of Finland.

As introduction to the program, George E. Judd, manager of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, introduced Mr. Procope, who spoke in behalf of his countrymen in distress and expressed his and their gratitude for the friendship of the United States.

When Mr. Hannikainen appeared, the capacity house stood and applauded him for many minutes. He opened the program with an unannounced performance of "The Star Spangled Banner."

The first half of the regular program was devoted appropriately to Finland's major musical figure, Jan Sibelius. It opened with "Finlandia, and continued with a pair of Sibelius items that were almost novelties: the Elegy from the Suite of incidental music to Adolf Paul's tragedy, "King Christian II," and the symphonic poem "Night Ride and Sunrise."

★ ★ ★

The Elegy had not been heard in Boston, to the best of our knowledge, for 24 years. Mr. Hannikainen lavished great care upon the performance last night and won a good tone from the orchestra, but the richness of effect dependent upon the greater volume of the full symphony orchestra was missed. The "Night Ride," unheard here since 1918, is also music which demands much of both conductor and orchestra. The performance last night revealed the talents of Mr. Hannikainen, if at the same time the smaller orchestral forces limited them. The Scherzo and Finale from the Sibelius Symphony No. 2 in D major completed the first portion of the program and gave conductor and orchestra full opportunity to merit the enormous applause which followed the performance.

★ ★ ★

The final item on the program was the Brahms Symphony No. 1 in C minor, to which Mr. Hannikainen and the orchestra gave the fullest measure of devotion, thereby winning an ovation from the audience. During the evening, this first Sunday night audience of the season heard the music offered under most auspicious circumstances, since Mr. Hannikainen waited to commence a number until the hall was quiet—and a Pops audience does not always give a conductor such attention. The innovation was pleasantly acceptable to those who attend a Pops concert for the music it offers.

G. M. S.

Pops Programs

Pops programs for the remainder of the week will be as follows:

Tuesday Evening

March Militaire ..... Schubert
Overture to "The Marriage of Figaro," ..... Mozart
Praeludium ..... Jarnefelt
"Romeo and Juliet," Oventure Fantasia ..... Tchaikovsky
"Danse Macabre," Symphonic poem, ... Saint-Saens
Ave Maria ..... Schubert-Wilhelmj
Bolero ..... Ravel
"Tales from the Vienna Woods," Waltzes ..... Strauss
"The Flight of the Bumble Bee," from Tsar Saltan, ... Rimsky-Korsakoff
Sixth Hungarian Dance

Wednesday Evening

Hungarian March, 'Rakoczy, Berlioz
Ballet Suite ..... Rameau-Mottl
Scherzo from Octet ..... Mendelssohn
Prelude to "Die Meistersinger von Nurenberg" ..... Wagner
Piano Concerto No. 2, in F minor ..... Chopin
Soloist—Elizabeth Travis
"Show Boat," selection ..... Kern
Fugato on a Well-Known Theme ..... McBride
"Thunder and Lightning," Polka, ... Strauss

Thursday Evening

March from "The Queen of Sheba" ..... Gounod
Overture to "William Tell", ... Rossini
Liebesfreud ..... Kreisler
"Finlandia," Symphonic Poem ..... Sibelius
Piano Concerto in A major, No. 2 ..... Liszt
Soloist—Palmyra da Camara
Framingham State Teachers College Glee Club. Director, Edward F. Gilday.
"Espana," Waltzes ..... Waldteufel
Polka from "Ritter Pasman" ..... Strauss
Farandole from "L'Arlesienne" ..... Bizet
Overture to "Oberon" ..... Weber
Second Movement, Allegretto, Symphony, No. 7 ..... Beethoven

Friday Evening

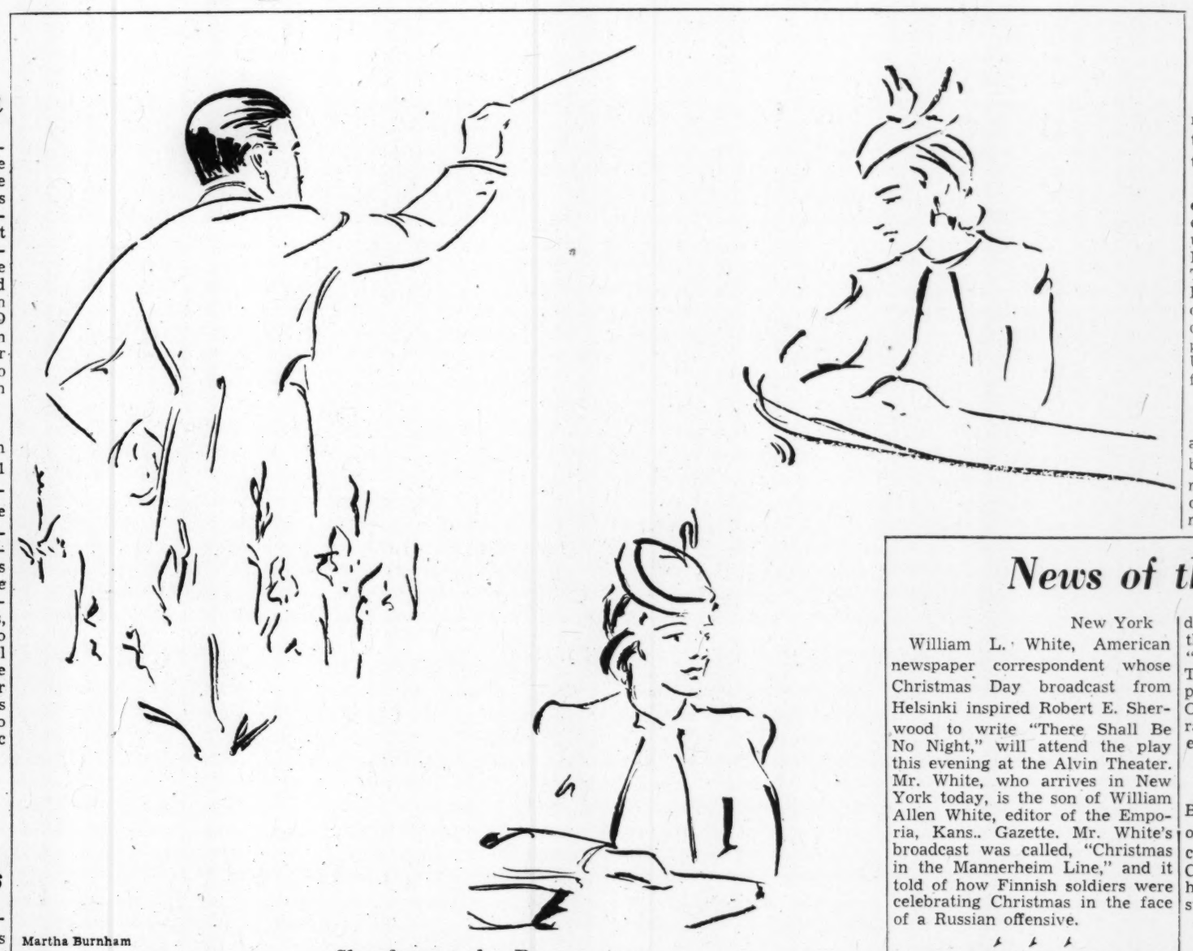
Introduction to Act III, "Lohengrin" ..... Wagner
Procession of Bacchus from "Sylvia" ..... Delibes
Soviet Iron Works ..... Mossolov
Mexican Rhapsody ..... McBride
Orphean Club of Lasell Junior College—George Sawyer Dunham, Conductor. Harold Schwab, Accompanist.
Waltzes, "Roses from the South" ..... Strauss
Pavane ..... Gould
Strike Up the Band ..... Gershwin

Saturday Evening

March "El Capitan" ..... Soussa
Overture to "Mignon" ..... Thomas
"Molly on the Shore" ..... Grainger
"Espaffa" Rhapsody ..... Chabrier
Ballet Suite, "Nutcracker" ..... Tchaikovsky
Andante Cantabile for Strings ..... Tchaikovsky
Third Movement from the Symphony No. 6, "Pathetic" ..... Tchaikovsky
Fantasy on Gershwin Melodies
Mozart Matriculates..Alec Templeton
Prelude to "Carmen" ..... Bizet

Sunday Evening

Overture, "Donna Diana" ..... Reznicek
Symphony in G major, No. 100, "Military" ..... Haydn
Prelude in E major ..... Bach-Cailliet
Pianoforte Concerto in A minor, Op. 17
Soloist—Jesús María Sanromá
"By the Beautiful Blue Danube," Waltzes ..... Strauss
Londonderry Air ..... Arr. by Grainger
"Ride of the Valkyries," ..... Wagner



Martha Burnham

Sketches at the Pops

An artist's impressions of Arthur Fiedler, conducting, and some of the audience at Symphony Hall

Hill Honored In Concert Of His Compositions

To compose with power and persuasion in the three departments of piano, voice, and string quartet should be enough to put a man in the company of top-ranking musicians; and for a university scholar to do so should be something to start people talking, inasmuch as such a one is commonly supposed to write only handicraft exercises that prove his right to teach. Yet Edward Burlingame Hill, who holds the James Edward Ditson chair of music at Harvard, showed up as a master of piano, voice, and quartet composing at a concert given in John Knowles Paine Hall, Cambridge, on Friday evening, the program of which was devoted to works of his; the most impressive of them written in the past five years.

As composer for piano, Mr. Hill made distinguished record of himself in a piece entitled Concertino No. 2 for piano and orchestra, in one movement, the solo performer being Jesús María Sanromá, and the assisting player on a second piano, Walter Piston. Then, as composer for voice, Mr. Hill shone in a cycle of Three Songs (without text) which Miss Doris Doe, the Metropolitan Opera contralto, vocalized, Mr. Sanromá taking the accompanying part. Lastly, Mr. Hill earned applause for a string quartet, played by the Chardon Quartet (Messrs. Lauga, Knudsen, Cauhapé, and Chardon).

To say "lastly," however, is to turn things the wrong way around, because the Quartet opened the program. But the Concertino, being a new piece, calls for first and chief mention; and it may be described as hardly yet released from the workshop. It bears marks, indeed, of sketchiness and incompleteness and is none the less interesting for that. It is conceived in the big brilliant style that brings to view the orchestral platform and the spacious auditorium. It has flair and fire. It is scant, perhaps, on contrasts and goes rather shy on sentiment.

In fact, the whole program seemed pretty disdainful of the romantic, unless a sonata for flute and piano, in which George Laurent took part with Mr. Sanromá, could be counted an exception. Mr. Hill gets into a humorous vein and makes a success of it, when he likes; and he excels in the assertive. The second movement of the Quartet is extraordinary for its clear-cut themes and its vigorous rhythms.

W. P. T.

'Lights Out in Europe'

To make a full-length, factual film, about conditions in Europe, that manages to be dispassionate, objective, and at the same time provocative and moving, may sound like an impossibility. Yet Herbert Kline has done it. Mr. Kline's "Lights Out in Europe," now at the Trans-Lux, is a document about a world-shaking situation. Yet Mr. Kline has not made it a point to indict any individual or group.

The commentary written by James Hilton is calm and seems fair. What is probably even more important, Fredric March speaks this commentary without the vocal over-emphasis of certain words, and the tones of hysteria, bitterness, and hatred which have characterized the delivery of remarks accompanying some semi-editorial films of this sort. Werner Janssen deserves commendation for his musical under-scoring.

Certain of the scenes are unforgettable. And here, one should pay a tribute to the extraordinary camera work of Alexander Hackenschmied, the Czech photographer who collaborated on the picture. Not only are his shots full of technical artistry, but they indicate the sensitivity of the camera to express sympathy and compassion when these thought qualities have been experienced by an artist-photographer.

There is a sequence in which Lupino Lane leads a theaterful of soldiers in singing, "Hang Out the Washing on the Siegfried Line." The spectator does not easily shake this scene out of his thoughts. The film shows bitterly tragic episodes in Poland after air raids. Scenes in Danzig and in London are portrayed, scenes of soldiers and sailors drilling, of air raid practices, of black-out drapes and bomb-proof shelters hung with potted plants, of people picking their way to daily work past the new sandbag walls.

Concentration upon war news with its attendant headlines and upon constant radiocasts can itself become an insidious form of war propaganda. If only as a counterbalancing influence, films like "Lights Out In Europe" are useful.

Bach Festival Demand For Reservations Heavy

BETHLEHEM, Pa. — Twenty-two States and the District of Columbia will be represented at the thirty-third Bach Festival, to be held in the Packer Memorial Chapel, at Lehigh University, on Friday and Saturday, May 17 and 18. The demand for reservations exceeds that of 1939. Requests for admission to the 1940 Festival come from 170 cities and towns, including 58 from Pennsylvania. Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, and New Jersey will also be largely represented.

Due to the limited seating capacity of Lehigh University Chapel, it has been impossible each year to reserve seats for the increasingly large number of applicants. To accommodate those unable to obtain admission to the Chapel, it has been arranged for the first time this year, through the courtesy of the trustees and the co-operation of the Electrical Engineering staff at Lehigh University to transmit the music of the Festival to the auditorium of the Packard Laboratory nearby. The system used for the transmission is of the latest type.

At the Pops Tonight

Harvard Night

Guest Conductor:
Benjamin Grosbayne, '17.
Overture to "Die Fledermaus" ..... Strauss
Scherzo Capriccioso ..... Dvorak
Overture to "Rienzi" ..... Wagner

Guest Conductor:
G. Wallace Woodworth, '24.
Two Choruses from "The Mikado" ..... Sullivan
Tarantella ..... Randall Thompson, '20
(Orchestrated by Wm. Denny)
Jazz Studies for Piano and Orchestra ..... Edward Burlingame Hill, '94
Soloist: Jesús María Sanromá
Carnival Song for Men's Voices and Brass ..... Walter Piston, '24
Casey Jones ..... American Folk Song
(Arranged by Edward B. Lawton, '34)
Harvard to the Harvard Men ..... Words and Music by Charles Norman Fay, '89

THE HARVARD GLEE CLUB

Guest Conductor:
Malcolm Holmes, '28.
"Voices of Spring," Waltzes ..... Strauss
Variations on "Mary Had a Little Lamb" ..... Edward Ballantine, '07
Harvard Sketches ..... Leroy Anderson, '29
Prayer of Thanksgiving ..... Valerius-Kremser
Fair Harvard

On Boston Stages

The projected engagement of "Reunion in New York," which had been reported for May 20 in Boston, has now been dropped, at least until next season, according to the New York Times.

★ ★ ★

The new Al Jolson revue, which had been mentioned for a June try-out here, will have its first performance instead in Detroit, and will go from there to Chicago. The title of the show has been changed from "Hold On To Your Hat" to "Keep Punchin' "

★ ★ ★

The Red Barn Theater, Inc., announces the opening of its season June 15 at Westboro, Mass., with "Dear Octopus" as its first play. Other plays scheduled for the season, which will continue through September, include "What a Life," "Skylark," "Margin for Error," "The Passing of the Third Floor Back," "Ladies and Gentlemen," "Aren't We All," and "On Borrowed Time."

Alla Nazimova has finally been chosen by M-G-M for the role of Emmy Ritter in the screen version of Ethel Vance's "Escape." Nazimova was a screen star once before in the days of silent films. Her great reputation on the American stage has been due in no small part to interpretation of Ibsen roles.

Dancing at the World's Fair

There will be a great deal of dancing at the New York World's Fair this season, some of it bordering on the circus element, some of it frankly jitterbug, and most of it incorporated in the entertainment program of the Fair's Gay White Way.

One of the features of the dance section of "American Jubilee," "a spectacular musical panorama of American history," produced by Albert Johnson, will be a Bicycle Ballet, in which 50 girls and 25 boys will cavort, dancically as it were, on wheels. Catherine Littlefield will be in charge of this and the four other routines will be inserted in the pageant, with Leon Leonidoff of Radio City Music Hall general director, and Paul Haakon soloist.

A flag drill set in Theodore Roosevelt's time is the first dance routine. For the Civil War episode there will be a great waltz, with Mr. Haakon in a solo. Representing the South, no doubt, comes the "Tennessee Fish Fry," with Mr. Haakon doing a cakewalk. And for modern times, the closing "Rhythm Number" will decorate the pleasantries regarding an imminent Presidential election.

The performing place is a very large open-air concrete stage which necessitates omitting "points" but will be excellent for the bicycles. Dancers from the Littlefield Ballet, the Ballet Theater, and the American Ballet Caravan will take part. There are to be four performances daily.

The American Ballet Caravan has another assignment, namely, in the Ford Motor Company's expensive new theater, in which, assisted by members of the Ballet Theater and other dancers, working in shifts, they will do at least 12 performances a day.

"A Thousand Times Neigh" is the title of the ballet to be presented, a jazzed comment with words and music on the present select place of the horse in an economy that is based on the ubiquitous automobile. The music is by Tom Bennett, staff composer for NBC, lyrics and story by Edward Mabley, the idea originating with Walter Dorwin Teague.

Masks covering the entire head will be used, and a horse designed by William Duncan and Mr. Mabley, both formerly of the Tattermann Marionettes, will be an important factor in the proceedings.

Folk dancing will be well represented, both on the new American Common which has replaced the Soviet Building, and in a space near the new Music Shell, by national folk groups of foreign ancestry and American citizenship.

Michael Todd's "College Campus," a sort of picnic danceteria, with room for approximately 4,000 couples, in the place occupied by the English Village last year, will give play to the jitterbug and his pals. There will be instruction, exhibition, and contests.

A parade of 16 antique automobiles, driven and passengered by stage celebrities, will be Tuesday afternoon's curtain raiser for "American Jubilee."

As Tolstoy said—only he wasn't writing about dancing—"What is Art?"

M. L.

William Holden and Ruth Toby

In the film version of "Our Town," coming on May 23 to the State and Orpheum

'The Hands of the Clock'

"The Hands of the Clock," a rather grim melodrama attributed to Percy Robinson, is currently at the Plymouth Theater in Boston.

The piece already has a considerable history. Originally produced 12 years ago in London under the title, "To What Red Hell," it was shown at the Copley Theater in Boston Oct. 20, 1930. Recently it was revived and tried out elsewhere for a New York opening then set for May 9. Apparently it was found still unready. Under its new title it is undergoing further revision.

★ ★ ★

At the Boston opening it looked as if a great deal of revision would be necessary. The play seemed much more than a dozen years old. Judging from its style, it might have been composed before the turn of the century. Its construction was loose, its action halting, and its speech melodramatic to the point of burlesque.

The plot is singularly unpleasant. A girl of the streets is murdered. An Irish boy is unjustly held for the crime. Another young man, suffering apparently from some intermittent mental disturbance, is actually the slayer. His well-to-do family persuades him to be silent, engages counsel for the prisoner, who is convicted. On the eve of the execution, the other young man signs a confession and kills himself.

The cast for the most part struggled unsuccessfully with poor material. Sara Allgood, the distinguished Irish actress, succeeded in making the mother of the accused boy believable and sympathetic, and Richard Waring very skillfully lent plausibility to the character of the slayer.

★ ★ ★

From a practical viewpoint, the play offers problems to a producer. It is divided into seven scenes and calls for 16 players, eight of whom appear in only one scene.

Moreover, the two principal characters, Mrs. Nolan and the slayer, appear each in only three scenes, and never in the same scene. Under these circumstances, it is not surprising that the piece was wanting in unity of dramatic effects.

L. A. S.

News of the Stage

New York

William L. White, American newspaper correspondent whose Christmas Day broadcast from Helsinki inspired Robert E. Sherwood to write "There Shall Be No Night," will attend the play this evening at the Alvin Theater. Mr. White, who arrives in New York today, is the son of William Allen White, editor of the Emporia, Kans.. Gazette. Mr. White's broadcast was called, "Christmas in the Mannerheim Line," and it told of how Finnish soldiers were celebrating Christmas in the face of a Russian offensive.

★ ★ ★

The evening of May 23 may see a conflict of Broadway openings, the first in several months. Theodore Komisarjevsky has chosen that evening to open his new play, "Russian Bank," at the St. James Theater. And the Shuberts have postponed the opening of "Keep Off the Grass," with Jimmy Durante and Ray Bolger, from the evening of May 22 to May 23.

★ ★ ★

Said to be the only current Broadway play released for use outside of New York during the coming summer theater season, Clare Boothe's "Margin for Error" has to date been booked by 23 summer theater managements.

★ ★ ★

Anton Dolin, the English ballet dancer and choregrapher, has been engaged by Ruth Selwyn to stage the dances for "Walk With Music," in which Kitty Carlisle, Mitzi Green, and Jack Whiting are scheduled to appear. Mr. Dolin made his American debut in "The International Revue.' He was featured this season both as dancer and choregrapher in The Ballet Theater. "Walk With Music" will be Mr. Dolin's first dance direction assignment in the musical comedy field.

★ ★ ★

"Battle of Angels," a new play by Tennessee Williams, has been purchased by the Theater Guild. It is a modern drama laid against a background of the Mississippi delta. Mr. Williams is the author of four other plays and also of short stories. "American Blues," his series of short plays won the Group Theater Award last year, and this year he received a Rockefeller Fellowship for general literary contributions.

The Guild is reported not to be planning any more productions for the remainder of the season. Guild subscribers have been offered five plays this winter—"The Time of Your Life," "Morning's at Seven," "The Fifth Column," "There Shall Be No Night," and "Love's Old Sweet Song." This means that the Guild will owe its subscribers an extra play next season.

★ ★ ★

Rehearsals were scheduled to begin today for the Players' production of Congreve's "Love for Love." Robert Edmond Jones is directing. The following players have so far been cast: Leo Carroli, Alison Skipworth, Peggy Wood, Dudley Digges, Bobby Clark, Violet Heming, Romney Brent, Edgar Stehli, Cornelia Otis Skinner. "Love for Love" will be presented for a single week beginning on June 3.

On Tuesday evening at the Provincetown Playhouse, Eugene Endrey will present "Fireworks on the James," a translation by John Cournos of "That Worthless Fellow Platonov," by Michael Chekhov, which Chekhov never finished. Elizabeth McCormick has transposed it to a Virginia locale. The cast includes John Habberton, Cornelia Ely, Edwin Whitner, Jon Lormer, Douglas Stark, and Dagmar Karlling. The production will be continued through May 23.

★ ★ ★

There were four closings Saturday evening. "Liliom," with Burgess Meredith and Ingrid Bergam, ended its run at the Forty-fourth Street Theater, after 56 performances. "Medicine Show" closed at the New Yorker after playing 34 times. "Out from Under" closed at the Biltmore after nine performances, and "The Strangler Fig" at the Lyceum after eight.

★ ★ ★

"The Fifth Column," with Franchot Tone, Katherine Locke, Lee J. Cobb, and Lenore Ulric, is in its last week at the Broadhurst Theater. "My Dear Children," with John Barrymore, is likewise announcing its concluding performance at the Belasco on Saturday night. "Skylark," with Gertrude Lawrence, is announced to close at the Morosco on May 25.

"The Time of Your Life," with which William Saroyan has just won the Drama Critics' Circle Prize and the Pulitzer Prize—he rejected the latter—will reopen in New York during the week of Aug. 19. The revival will probably play at a $2.20 top and will remain on Broadway until Sept. 28, when it will take to the road at a $1.65 top. Julie Haydon may not be in the revival of "The Time of Your Life," as Sean O'Casey's "Purple Dust," which Mr. Dowling will put into rehearsal during August, has a part for her. "Purple Dust" will play Boston and Philadelphia during October, arriving on Broadway in November.

Summer Theater to Open At Amherst on June 24

AMHERST, Mass.—The Kirby Memorial Theater at Amherst College will take its place among the summer playhouses in New England.

Starting June 24, ten plays will be given, continuing over a period of ten weeks, until Aug. 31, The productions, which will be managed by Harold J. Kennedy of New York, will be given by a resident stock company, aided each week by different guest artists. Expected to appear during the season are Ruth Chatterson, John Beal, Edward Everett Horton, Maurice Evans, and Jane Cowl. Helen Brooks and Donald Cook will be the permanent leads.

Curtis Canfield, Professor of Dramatics at Amherst, and director of Amherst College Masquers, will manage the theater, and will have a hand in selecting and directing the productions. Ralph C. McGoun, present technical director of the Masquers, will continue in the same capacity during the summer, and will be assisted by a staff of experienced Amherst students. There will be six evening performances and matinees on Wednesdays and Saturdays each week.

'The Hands of the Clock'

Plymouth Theater, Boston—Beginning May 11, 1940, the Messrs. Shubert in association with Jos. M. Gaites present "The Hands of the Clock," by Percy Robinson, with Sara Allgood. Staged by Albert de Courville, settings by Larry Goldwasser. The cast:

Mrs. Ellis ..... Margaret Moffat
Inspector Jackson ..... Reynolds Denniston
Constable Hicks ..... Ralph Sumpter
Mrs. Nolan ..... Sara Allgood
Tim Nolan ..... Frank Maxwell
Michael Allen ..... Harry Young
Harold Fairfield ..... Richard Waring
Nichols ..... J. C. Dunn
Dr. Barton ..... Edward Harvey
Thomas Fairfield ..... Reginald Mason
George Hope ..... Wallis Clark
Madge Barton ..... Valerie Cossart
Sergeant Brown ..... Byron Russell
Father Collins ..... Laurence C. O'Brien
Mrs. Driscoll ..... Grania O'Malley
Old Ryan ..... Hale Norcross

Art Exhibitions

Boston Art Club—Members' exhibit of pictures in oil, water color and pastel, also sculpture. Through May 18.

Boston City Club Gallery, 14 Somerset Street—Landscapes, still life and portrait oils by Edith Clark Chadwick. Opening May 15-June 3.

Boston Conservatory of Music, 26 The Fenway—Oil paintings and wood blocks by Ronald Slayton. Through May 15.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue. Drawings and paintings by Madalyn Joyce. Through May 24.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Murals, wood panels and drawings, by Virginia Lee Demetrios. Through May 18. Also original paintings on celluloid from the production of "Pinocchio." Through May 25.

George R. Shaw Gallery, 71 Newbury Street. Flower paintings by New England artists. Through May 25.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Annual Spring exhibition.

Holman's Print Shop, 5a Park Street—Etchings by Kerr Eby. Through May 25.

Institute of Modern Art, 27 Dartmouth Street—Exhibition of paintings by Pablo Picasso. Through May 25.

Massachusetts School of Art—Drawings, and water colors by students. Lent by Mass. WPA Art Project. Through May 21.

Ross Gallery—Paintings by a group of three Bostonians. Through May 18.

Twentieth Century Association, 3 Joy Street—Recent water colors and oils by Thomas K. Eaton and John Hoagland. Through May 31.

Children's Museum (Jamaica Plain)—Open daily except Mondays from 9 to 5. Saturdays from 2 to 5. Exhibition of harpoons, logs and knives. Also mammals and sea life.

Fogg Museum of Art—Old Master Drawings—Daily except Sundays and holidays, 9 to 5. Loan exhibition by the Museum Class: genuine or counterfeit. Through May.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, music at 2:45, Sundays, 1 to 4, music at 2. Admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed on National holidays.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours 9 to 5 p. m., closed on Mondays, Sundays, 1 to 5. — Picasso, forty years of his art. Exhibited under the auspices of the Institute of Modern Art. Through May 25.

'Phonovision' Shown

"Phonovision," a new entertainment device, was shown for the first time Thursday at the Hotel Sherry Netherland. Intended for installation in cafes, hotel lounges, railroad stations, department stores and "wherever men and women congregate on sea, land, or sky"—to quote the press agent—Phonovision allows you to see and hear bands, concert, opera, and movie stars by the simple expedient of dropping a nickel in a slot.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK (STAGE)

DWIGHT DEERE WIMAN presents
"Another elegant musical show" —J. D. B., The C. S. M.
JACK HALEY · MARTA EGGERT · SHIRLEY ROSS
in RODGERS and HART'S Newest MUSICAL COMEDY HIT
HIGHER AND HIGHER
with LEIF ERICKSON & LEE DIXON
SHUBERT THEATRE, West 44th Street. Cl. 6-5990
Evgs. $4.40 to $1.10. Mats. Wed. & Sat., $2.75 to $1.10

"A Perfect Comedy" —ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
OSCAR SERLIN Presents Clarence Day's
LIFE WITH FATHER
Made into a play by HOWARD LINDSAY and RUSSEL CROUSE
EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way and 40 St. PEnn. 6-9540
Evgs. 8:40—$1.10 to $3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40
MAIL ORDERS FILLED PROMPTLY

"A SMASH HIT!" —WATTS, Her. Trib.
SAM H. HARRIS presents a Comedy
THE MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER
by MOSS HART & GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
MUSIC BOX THEA., 45 St. W. of B'way
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. THURS. & SAT. at 2:40

THE PLAYWRIGHTS' COMPANY and THE THEATRE GUILD present
ALFRED LUNT and LYNN FONTANNE in
ROBERT E. SHERWOOD'S New Play
THERE SHALL BE NO NIGHT
ALVIN, West 52 St. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat.
SEATS 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE

"Bright and cheerful and entertaining" —J. D. B., The Christian Science Monitor
The New Hit Musical Revue
TWO FOR THE SHOW
with Eve Arden, Richard Haydn, Brenda Forbes
Staged by JOHN MURRAY ANDERSON
BOOTH THEA., 45 St. W. of B'way. CI 6-5969
EVENINGS 8:40. MATS. WED. & SAT. at 2:40

BOSTON (MOVIES)

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KEN. 3666
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and ORPHEUM
LIB. 3491

BOSTON (CONCERTS)

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POPS
ARTHUR FIEDLER—Conductor
All Tickets ON SALE 2 WEEKS IN ADVANCE

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
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Madeleine Carroll · Brian Aherne · Louis Hayward
"MY SON, MY SON!"
ON THE GREAT STAGE: "I ALWAYS SAY"—produced by Markert. Symphony Orchestra.
1st Mezzanine Seats Reserved Circle 6-4600

Managers of Theatres advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Mrs. Cow and the Piano

A Chimney Farm Story

Told by Henry Beston

There was once a poor young man who had only a small farm, a cow and a great love of music. Whenever he had finished his work in the field he spent his time playing the old piano which he kept out in the barn, because his wife was not fond of listening to so much music. Often he played for many hours in the evenings, lighted by the farm lantern, and then it seemed to him that the cow in her stall stood very still as though she were listening. And sometimes she would turn her head and gaze at him admiringly.

Now it happened that a neighbor who was going to another part of the country said one day,

"I can't take my piano with me. You may have it. If you could tune it a little I think you might find a buyer for it."

Waiting for Customers

So the young farmer took the piano out in the barn among the rakes and spades, and the smell of hay, and worked on it and worked on it, until he was satisfied.

"You're wasting your time," said his wife. "No one will ever buy it."

And it seemed as though she must be right, for several times someone came to look at the piano, but always hemmed and hawed and went away without it.

At last one evening the young farmer was showing the piano once more. He had played a little tune on it, but rather badly because he was unhappy.

"I'll have to think about it," the customer was saying, turning away.

Just then the cow uttered a moo of exasperation, leaned back until her halter broke, and emerged from her stall in the shadow of the loft. With one gesture of her hoof she pulled the milk-stool in front of the piano and sat down. Then she began to play "The Old Oaken Bucket," with great spirit.

The two men could scarcely believe their ears or eyes.

"She's heard me play it," said the young farmer, "but who'd ever guess a cow could play the piano?"

A Partnership

At this the cow gave him an amused look and swept into "the Jewel Song" from Faust. When she had finished, she quietly returned to her stall.

The customer, stunned, bought the piano at once. He said he had never heard such tone in all his born days.

The fame of the affair swept through the countryside. As fast as the young farmer could find old pianos and fix them, people would hurry to buy them after hearing the cow play on them. Everyone was surprised at the number of airs she had learned, and at the dash with which she played them, particularly "Drink to me only with Thine Eyes," which appeared to be her favorite.

Soon the poor farmer had a fine business and put up a sign at his gate which surprised strangers a little

"Young Farmer and Mrs. Cow
Second-hand Pianos
Bought and Sold."

Kite Time

Like giant paper leaves that sway
On giant phantom trees,
A host of new-made kites today
Are bobbing in the breeze.

OMA OLNA MARTIN

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

She would turn her head and gaze at him admiringly.—A drawing by Maurice Day

Dolls of Cuba and Alaska

José and Dolores, Cuban dolls, are representative of Old World Spain that has left its mark on the now independent land of Cuba. They were found in a tiny shop in Havana, the beautiful capital city of the island, not on the fashionable O'Reilly Street, but in a less well-known corner.

Dolores is a typical Spanish Señorita. Over her lovely black hair she wears a lace mantilla, yellowed with age. Beneath her ear, she has tucked a faded red rose. A tiny black bolero is in sharp contrast to the gold, metallic, tight-fitting top of her dress.

Her blue skirt is full and boasts two flaring ruffles, so that when, and if, she might dance to the rhythmic strains of the tango or the rhumba, her skirt would whirl and her castanets click to the accompaniment of the music and the dance. Afterwards she would cool herself gently and gracefully with her large colorful fan. Red and gold bracelets encircle her two wrists, and a crystal and gold necklace is about her neck. Another Spanish touch is her high-heeled blue slippers.

José strikes a bold and noble figure, from his black beaver toreador hat to his high black boots. His blue bolero is richly embroidered, and the edge of his knee-length trousers and his cuffs are also trimmed with the ornate embroidery, or embroidered braid. A very wide band of a figured material of blue and yellow is wound about his narrow waist. A black necktie and a high and rather uncomfortable-looking collar finish off his costume. José stands very erect with his chest thrust out, and although his stockings are a bit tattered and worn with age, his is the proud demeanor of the Spanish gentleman.

Dolores and José are a fine couple, representative of the Spanish section of Cuba. They show something of the past glory of the island, and give a little peep into the costumes and customs of the Spanish people who came to settle in the "new world."

The Eskimo doll, from Alaska, shows the dress of the natives of that northern land. Because their land is very cold, with biting winds that cause the breath to freeze into little white clouds, and make the whole country a beautiful icy landscape, the Eskimos must dress in furs.

The doll wears the typical costume, made from native reindeer skin. The trousers, called "nanookie," are worn over an inner suit and are trimmed with multicolored beads. The coat is called a "parka." It is embroidered with a bead design representing the head of a woman. The parka has a large fur hood, so that the Eskimo is really warm and snug, in even those freezing and penetrating wintry blasts.

Fur lined stockings keep his legs warm, and heavy outer boots, called "kamiks," are put on over the socks. These kamiks are sewed with a strong thread made of reindeer sinew, so that neither snow nor water shall get through.

The Eskimos live in a land where the sun scarcely appears during the winter months, but shines both day and night in the summertime. Although the summer is very short in the far North and the winter long and cold, the Eskimos are a happy race, meeting for joyful gatherings in their community center, or "Singing House"—a giant igloo where they play games, tell stories and make music.

In the midst of their intense winters they enjoy the colors that hang in the sky like lovely draperies—a magical sight called the Aurora Borealis, and which only the people of the far North may really see and enjoy.

Janet P. Johl

An Eskimo Doll from Alaska

José and Dolores

The Flowers' Dustman

Dressed in brown and black and yellow,
Who has seen this jolly fellow?

Fat and sturdy, strong of wing,
Out he bustles in the spring.

At his merry booming laughter
All the bees come flying after.

All the flowers smile with pleasure
When he calls to seek their treasure.

Sips of honey are his pay,
Golden dust he bears away.

Bulging pockets, rich and free,
What a jolly bumblebee!

H. E. WEBB

A Tale of Prizes

By Peter White

Again during April, our younger readers sent us some good papers for the contest. But we are not hearing from nearly as many of you girls and boys as we should like. Lots of you must have very interesting things to tell us about what you read on the pages. Why not get out your pens, pencils or typewriters and write us about them NOW!

We have such a nice letter from Lois Jean Pew, ten, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, who won a prize in March, that we want to share a few paragraphs of it with you all.

"I liked the book ('The Faraway Trail,' by Charlie May Simon) so well that my mother had a very hard time to pry me away from it. When I told her how interesting it was, she read it. That is the way it went, so now the whole family has read it and liked it very much.

"But I must tell you about when I received your letter. I had told Mother that very morning that I wished I would get a letter some day, and I got it. We had a very bad snow storm that day, so I sat and read the letter over and over again."

Thank you, Lois, for writing to tell us how much you enjoyed winning the prize.

The award for the best paper sent in by an "under eight," in April, goes to Doris Jean Creer, seven, of Temple City, California, for an essay on the story "End of a Summer," by Carolyn Haywood. Her prize is "Nancy Goes Places," by Marjorie Peters, a lovely story about a little girl who used her imagination so much that she had lots of fun whatever she did. There are most entertaining pictures, too. Here is Doris' essay:

Missing—One Red Sock

I liked the story called "End of a Summer." I liked the part about the train best, when Jane took off her red sock and Mr. Perkins forgot to give it back to her. I thought it was quite funny.

They started to the station and then Peter said, "Oh! my turtle!" Then they turned back and got the turtle. After a while they were near a gas station and the gas station man waved to them and they waved to him.

When they were near the station, a policeman drove up and stopped them. He said, "Are you Mr. Perkins?" Mr. Perkins said, "Yes." The policeman said Mrs. Perkins had called up to tell him to go back and get the lunch. So they turned back and went very fast to the farm. The grandmother came out and brought the lunch box.

The award in the eight-to eleven class goes to Nancy Morgan, eight, of Kansas City, Missouri, for a paper on a book that was reviewed on these pages—"Sticks Across the Chimney," by Nora Burglon. Her prize is "Silk and Satin Lane," by Esther Wood, a story of Ching-ling, a little Chinese girl who would go running barefoot across the rice fields when she should have been sitting busily with her needle. Ching-ling tried so hard to show that girls were really worth while! Here is Nancy's essay:

Siri and Eric

I want to tell you about "Sticks Across the Chimney." I liked the part where Pelle, the postmaster's son, who unfairly always got the best of things, ran into the Gravsted cottage and said, "What are you going to take to school for the Fair?"

When he saw the wooden figures Eric had carved and Siri had painted, he said, "I am going to go home and make some just like them." And he went out of the cottage, chuckling to himself as he went. He really was cheating and did not gain anything by cheating.

The next day Eric and Siri took the wooden figures to school to see if they, too, could go to the Fair. Later the inspectors came. They said, when they saw the things Siri and Eric had made, "These things look more like German than Danish."

Siri and Eric were very much disappointed for they knew what this meant, that they could not go to the Fair. They decided to make the best of it. Even though a great storm came up, Siri and Eric rowed their boat to the Fair. They found a wooden box and put their wooden figures on it.

After a while a party of men came along and one of the men bought their wooden figures for a very high price. Later, through their grandfather, who was a famous professor, they found that he was no other than the great His Majesty, the King of Denmark.

We make Special Mention of Lucille Blanche Flyberg, 11, who sent in a nice paper on the "Teddy and Babs" stories, by Carolyn Haywood.

CAMPS

Daycroft
NOROTON HILL
STAMFORD, CONN.
SUMMER CLUB ACTIVITIES for children and adults: Music, painting, sculpture, dramatics, crafts. Sailing, riding, swimming, camping.
Tutoring. Educational trips to the World's Fair and Lewisohn Stadium Concerts.
Boarding and day. 35 minutes from New York. Reasonable rates. New York Office, PLaza 8-3133.

CAMPS FOR GIRLS

CAMP MOY-MO-DA-YO, for Girls
On Pequaket Lake, No. Limington, Me.
34th Season
25 Miles from Portland on Route 25
All inclusive fee. Well balanced program. Including riding and rhythmic dancing. Booklet. Mrs. R. W. Blaisdell, 38 Moreland Avenue, Newton Center, Mass.

COTUIT ON CAPE COD
Juniors, Intermediates, Seniors, Counselor for for every three girls. Sailing featured. Swimming. Tennis. Canoe trips. Music, Art, Crafts, Dancing. Fee includes riding on famous Oyster Harbors paths. Many campers from homes of Monitor readers. Booklet.
Miss Emma L. Schumacher,
170 Elm Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

TEELA-WOOKET
The Horseback Camps, Roxbury, Vt.
Everybody rides! Beginners' mounts, three- and five-gaited show horses. Golf, water sports, archery, tennis, outdoor theatre, crafts. 2 new moderate rate plans. No extras. Catalog
Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Boyd
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ROBIN HOOD CAMPS
For Girls 8-14; 15-19
On Lake in Ramapo Mts.,
65 miles from N. Y. C. Land and water sports; trailing, riding, dramatics, music, nature, crafts. 3 weeks $42. Season $118. Booklet CM.
YWCA Violet C. Brandt, Director
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Brooklyn, New York City Tr 5-1190

KOHAHNA for GIRLS
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RIDING, TENNIS, ARCHERY, GOLF, BADMINTON, ART, DRAMATICS CANOEING, SAILING, SWIMMING.
Girls 7 - 18. Booklet.
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For girls from homes of Monitor readers

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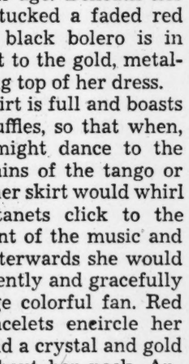
Boys' Athletic Style Shirts and Trunks
Growing boys like the mannish style of these two-piece outfits. Cool, sport cut shirt of lightweight ribbed, combed, knitted fabrics for ages 6 to 16. Retail at 29 cents. Abbreviated trunk to match shirt above, same fabric, price 29 cents each.
Dealers have other styles of Nazareth underwear for infants and boys and girls up to 16. Look for the Nazareth label. If your dealer cannot supply you, write us.

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Mills at Nazareth, Pa.

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On Lake Winnepesaukee, Wolfeboro, New Hampshire
Thirty-second season. Recommendation of patrons assures parents of the happiness and well-being of their boys. Experienced councillors—college graduates, one from Principia. All sports, trips. Undenominational. Sister Camp, WINNEMONT, 25 miles distant. WALTER H. BENTLEY, Director, Room 503, 14 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

LOONECHO DAMARISCOTTA LAKE, ME.
For Boys 6-18 yrs.
Cabins — 350 Acres — Two miles shore frontage — Land and watersports — Trips —Modern sanitation—Spring water—Excellent food—Fine equipment—Our own farm—Manual training—Moderate Fee—Flexible Program.
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CAMP SANGAMON for Boys 5-17
"The Camp with the Pioneer Spirit"
Located on a large farm in the Vermont Hills. Riding horses and ponies. Hayloft studio. Pottery. Shop. Swimming. Tennis. Hiking through Green Mts. 19th season. All inclusive fee $200. Booklet.
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KAATERSKILL
Pownal, Vermont.
Boys 5-19 (Four age groups)
1000 ft. elevation. Varied program of activity. Trips. Riding. Trained staff. Complete equipment. $18.50 a week. 19th Season. Catalog. Kindergarten camp for little tots under camp age. Herbert M. Lorenz, Director, P. O. Box 474, Bennington, Vermont. Affiliated with Camp Woodland, Londonderry, Vt., for girls. GARDEN ISLAND CAMP (adults) on LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

TAM-A-RACK
"The Sailing Camp for Boys"
ORRS ISLAND, MAINE—In lovely Casco Bay. Sailing, Deep-Sea Fishing. Pioneer camping with a Maine guide. Horsemanship. Aquaplaning. Mature counsellors. Careful supervision. Excellent food. Log cabins. Mr. William Neufeld, Harvard Track Coach, in charge.
T-LEDGE
Separate camp for girls. Booklets. Mrs. N. B. Knorr, Box B550, So. Portland, Me.

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Famous Vt. Camp for Boys 9-19: "learn-by-doing" progressive program: crafts; sports; toilet equipment. Junior, Intermediate, Senior divisions; experienced counselors, teachers and college men. 40th Season. June 29-Aug. 24. $120 season. Booklet.
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Summer camping for boys who like a rugged outdoor life, midst pines, birches and Michigan blue lakes. Boys may earn money and enjoy all Cub, Boy and Sea Scout activities. Free Booklet. William Beals, Director, Glen Arbor, Mich.
Leelanau is conducted for boys from homes of The Christian Science Monitor readers.

WRITE TO CAMP DIRECTORS FOR CATALOGS
Directors of the camps advertising in The Christian Science Monitor welcome requests for their catalogs. The advertisements of boys' and girls' summer camps appear on the Children's Page, Mondays, and on the Young Folks' Page, Thursdays.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CAMPS

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to a Summer Experience in the Hills of Los Gatos
For Boys and Girls from 6 to 13
Where lifelong friendships begin. Co-operative living in a cultural environment. A well-rounded program of Sports, Riding, Music, Dramatics, Crafts.
And for the Little Folk—from 2 to 5
A separate department with a specialized faculty. Happy companionship, unceasing love and attention.
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HARMONIA Camp where BOYS and GIRLS from 3 up
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Lake Tedyuskung, Hawley, Pa.
For boys and girls 6-14. All camp activities. Fun and progress for everyone without over-regimentation. Moderate Rates.
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Adv. only in The Christian Science Monitor

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Junior Unit of Sea Pines Camp on Cape Cod
Boys and girls (5-11) have their own beach and activities. Specially trained counselors. Swimming, riding, dancing, dramatics, music, art. Salt water beach. 100 acres of pines. Junior Camp for older girls. Guest house for parents. Write for booklets.
FAITH BICKFORD, Box J, Brewster, Mass.

Major League Baseball Struggles Become Normal as Champions Win Contests

Red Sox, Cincinnati Hold Leads in Pennant Races

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

To the observer in this section who does not let sentiment influence his judgment, the major-league baseball situation had a more normal aspect today. Morning newspaper headlines read: "Ruffing of Yankees wins with shoutout." "Reds twice beat Cardinals and hold first place." Perhaps, after all, 1940 is settling down to the routine pennant races of other years. New powers threaten the heads that wear the crowns, but those heads are not stepping down without a battle.

Major league events of the past week, ending with Sunday's games, kept the enthusiasm of fans at high pitch. The Red Sox won six out of seven, to continue their brilliant start in the American League, and thereby retained first place in the standing. The Yankees, supposedly invincible at the beginning of the season, ran their losing streak to eight games before stopping the Red Sox, 4-0.

Walters Has Five

In the National League, Cincinnati's classy Reds matched the Red Sox record of six won and only one lost, and succeeded the Dodgers at the head of the ladder. Bill McKechnie is once again getting the amazing pitching that carried him into the World Series last fall. Bucky Walters became the mound ace of the week by winning his fifth straight contest without defeat.

McKechnie has now seen his last four starting pitchers go the distance. In order they have been Walters, Thompson, Derringer and Turner. To make life more pleasant for Bill, the Dodgers have run into hurling difficulties. Casey, Carleton and Wyatt, stars of that early Brooklyn streak, have bogged down in recent assignments. The Brooks had a record of three and three for the week.

East vs. West

The first East-West series have been concluded, with varied results. In the American League the four so-called western clubs captured 19 and lost 16 in eastern territory, led by the Cleveland Indians with their five won and three lost. In the National, the touring easterners took 15 out of 28 in the West, paced by the Dodgers with their four and two, and the Bees with their five and three.

Incidentally, the National League is also seeing a Giant comeback. By winning five of their seven dates during the week, the Terryman moved into third place and also into a contending position. If Terry's pitching maintains its current standard, he will be dangerous all the way.

Yanks Impressive

The pennant is not won by a single game. At least, not at this stage of the race. But to the critics who study the standings with technical eyes, the Yankees look like themselves again. Joe McCarthy must have told his boys that he would take away their rattles, or something. Because they were immense yesterday in halting the front running Red Sox, 4-0, at the stadium. Not a Boston player passed second base. Red Ruffing, McCarthy's ace, delivered the brand of ball that has made him No. 1 hurling figure in the league in recent campaigns. The Yanks will go West with fresh confidence.

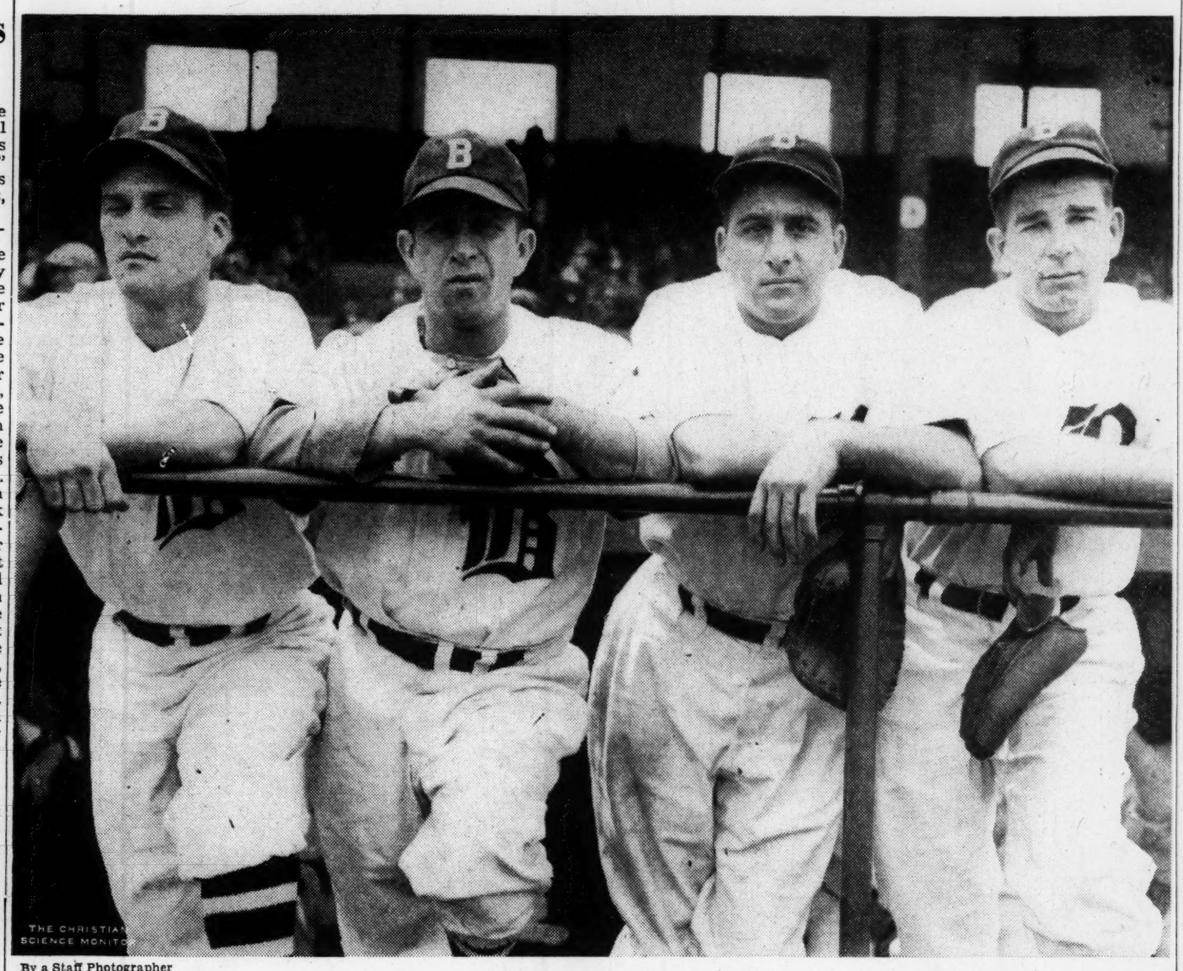
However, this is not a suggestion that the Yankees will climb back up the ladder without interruption. The American League is far better balanced this season than it has been for some time. The Red Sox, Cleveland and Detroit can surpass the Yankee offensive power over 154 games. The Sox and Indians, in particular, will be tough through the summer. July, August and September should be crowded with "crucial" series. The Browns, too, have improved pitching to go with their power and will not be the pushovers they were in 1939.

Poor Home Club

The Bees managed to stay in the .500 class through the past seven days with a three and a three record. They were the talk of the National League at the conclusion of the western trip, but found the Giants a stumbling block over the week end. Casey Stengel seems unable to win at the Hive. He had won six games prior to today's engagement with the Giants and five of them were taken on the road.

Briefs . . . The Cubs, who have played .500 ball under Gabby Hartnett, come here for three games starting tomorrow . . . The Bees met the Bruins only once on the recently-concluded western trip and the Hartnetts triumphed, 8 to 7 in 10 innings . . . Snow prevented a continuation of the series at Wrigley Field . . . The Red Sox are idle today, but open a two-game series with the White Sox tomorrow . . . The Sox took the Yankee series by winning extra-inning games Friday and Saturday . . . Lou Finney went up 43 percentage points during the week and now leads the Sox at bat with a .376 average . . . Foxx went down 81 points for the same period.

Bees Infield Formed for Power



By a Staff Photographer

Left to Right: Eddie Miller, Tony Cuccinello, Les Scarsella and Carvel Rowell

When the Bees opened the season about a month ago, Manager Casey Stengel had Buddy Hassett at first base and Sibby Sisti at second. But on the recent western trip Casey discovered that his team had more power with Rowell at second, Scarsella at first and Hassett in the outfield. Cuccinello at third base and Miller at shortstop have been playing great ball all spring.

Tourney May Help Ratings

The 15 leading pros who will compete in the $5,000 Goodall round robin starting Thursday on the Fresh Meadow Club course at Flushing are agreed that the exacting 126-hole test, to a marked degree, will help to forecast their final 1940 ratings. Following the Goodall classic will come the Metropolitan open, May 24-26, at Bloomfield, N. J., and the national open, June 6-8, at the Canterbury Club, Warrensville, Ohio.

"Slammin' " Sammy Snead reflects the sentiments of his Goodall opponents when he says the round robin will likely be his springboard into the national open. The 126-hole medal-match play conditions not only offers the year's toughest test for the 15 famous stars, but it also will afford them the best possible preparations for the "Met" and the coveted national crown.

Questions

None of the Goodall contestants who have been practicing daily at Fresh Meadow have ventured opinions on the outcome of the $5,000 event. But they point out that the round robin is fraught with question marks. Some of these are whether Byron Nelson will flash the same form that won the 1939 open title at Philadelphia, whether Henry Picard will repeat his last year's conquests, whether "Little Ben" Hogan will replace the sensational Jimmy Demaret as the nation's No. 1 money winner, whether Martin Pose, Argentine champion, will add to his laurels in the United States, and whether Craig Wood will at last crash through to the heights.

The complete Goodall field is formed of Byron Nelson, Henry Picard, Martin Pose, Jimmy Demaret, Ben Hogan, Sam Snead, Clayton Heafner, Gene Sarazen, Craig Wood, Horton Smith, Paul Runyan, Lawson Little, Jimmy Thomson, Jimmy Hines, and Dick Metz.

Elmer Ward, originator of the unique links tournament, announced Bobby Jones was unable to accept his invitation to be present at the four-day event, but the former golf king wrote: "I should like to offer my congratulations to you upon the conception of the Goodall tournament. It has done much good for golf and will likely continue to do more so."

Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball

	W	L	P.C.
Cornell	6	0	1.000
Yale	3	1	.750
Columbia	5	3	.625
Princeton	2	4	.333
Harvard	1	3	.250
Dartmouth	1	3	.250
Pennsylvania	1	5	.167

Results May 11

Princeton 1, Dartmouth 0, (first game)
Dartmouth 2, Princeton 1, (second game)
Yale 10, Pennsylvania 4.
Cornell 6, Columbia 1.

Games This Week

Monday—Cornell at Princeton (two games).
Wednesday—Columbia at Yale.
Friday—Penn at Dartmouth (two games); Princeton at Harvard.
Saturday—Penn at Harvard (two games); Yale at Cornell (two games); Dartmouth at Columbia.

LEARNING THE FUNDAMENTALS

At summer camp, every child obtains a working knowledge of various sports such as tennis, swimming, and riding. Correct form is taught by skilled instructors. Campers return home from a summer at camp with abilities that often surprise their parents.

The camps advertising in The Christian Science Monitor offer a wide choice of locations, activities, and rates. They are selected camps of recognized standing. Consult the advertisements on the Children's Page, Mondays, and the Young Folks' Page, Thursdays.

CAMPING LEADS TO ACHIEVEMENT

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

Carl Hubbell, New York Giants southpaw, established new major league record of 21 consecutive victories over two seasons by pitching six-hit ball to beat Pittsburgh 5-2.

Soccer Deadlock

CHICAGO, May 13 (AP)—Baltimore, eastern champion, and the Chicago Sparta Falstaffs, western champion, have played two games, but there's still no National Soccer champion.

The teams played to a 2-2 overtime tie Sunday, their second tie contest in as many weeks. A third contest is planned, but the date and site have not been announced.

Cornell Has Opportunity To Clinch League Crown

The Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League, entering the second half of its 11th annual championship race, discovered today that if it is to stop Cornell from sweeping to its first full title since the league was formed it must call that halt this week.

Perched safely atop the standing with six consecutive victories, the last gained over its closest rival, Columbia, Cornell now faces the opportunity of practically clinching the crown a month before the campaign ends. All its needs is victories in the two double-headers scheduled for it this week—with Princeton at Tigertown today and with Yale at Ithaca, on Saturday. Triumphs in all four of these games will mean that only Dartmouth will have a chance to overhaul the Ithacans.

Strongest Pitchers

An unblemished record this week for Cornel, however, will take a lot of doing. In Yale the Ithacans will be facing the team with the strongest pitcher in the league, Ted Harrison, who hurled his nine to its third victory in four games last Saturday over Pennsylvania. Holding the Quakers to four hits for the second time this season, young Harrison, a left-handed sophomore, struck out 14, bettering the league record by one. He now has won three games, has yielded 13 hits in 27 innings and has had only one earned run scored against him. Furthermore, he has fanned 38.

Cornell's victory over Columbia virtually eliminated the Lions from the race, sending them down to third place with five and three, and providing the springboard for which Ronnie Stillman, the Big Red's sophomore second baseman, jumped to the head of the field in individual batting and slugging. He has an average of .464, gained on 13 hits in 28 at bats, and leads in total bases, with 16. He also is tied with three teammates, George Polzer, Walter Scholl and Ken Brown, for runs scored, each with 10. And another Cornellian, Scholl, leads the league in individual base-stealing, with 7.

Tomorrow's Baseball

By the Associated Press

National League

Chicago at Boston, Cincinnati at Brooklyn, Pittsburgh at New York, St. Louis at Philadelphia.

American League

Boston at Chicago, New York at St. Louis, Washington at Detroit, Philadelphia at Cleveland.

Boston Box Scores

Bees
May 12

NEW YORK	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Whitehead 3b	4	0	1	1	0	1	0
Moore, lf	4	0	1	1	0	0	0
Demaree cf	4	0	2	2	2	0	0
Ott rf	4	0	2	2	2	0	0
Danning c	4	0	1	1	10	0	0
Young 1b	4	1	1	2	9	0	0
Jurges ss	3	0	0	0	2	2	0
Glossop 2b	4	1	1	1	2	2	0
Schumacher p	3	1	1	2	0	3	0
Brown p	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	35	3	10	12	27	9	0
BOSTON							
Rowell, 2b	5	0	2	3	1	3	0
Hassett, rf	4	1	1	1	5	0	0
West, cf	4	1	1	1	3	0	0
Cuccinello, 3b	4	0	1	1	1	1	0
*Sisti	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Warstler, 3b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ross, lf	4	0	1	3	3	0	0
Scarsella, 1b	3	0	0	0	9	0	0
Lopez, c	4	0	3	3	2	0	0
Miller, ss	4	0	0	0	3	4	1
Posedel, p	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
†Masi	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	35	2	9	12	27	10	1

*Ran for Cuccinello in eighth. †Batted for Posedel in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
New York	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—3
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0—2

Runs batted in, Moore, Ott, Cuccinello, Lopez. Two-base hits, Young, Schumacher. Three-base hit, Ross. Hits, off Schumacher 8 in 7 innings (one out in 8th); off Brown, 1 in 2 innings. Left on base, Boston 10, New York 9. Stolen bases, Demaree, Moore. Sacrifice hit, Whitehead. Base on balls, by Brown, by Posedel 3, by Schumacher 3. Struck out, by Posedel 2, by Schumacher 8, by Brown. Double plays, Rowell, Miller and Scarsella; Schumacher, Jurges and Young. Winning pitcher, Schumacher. Time 2h. 8m. Umpires, Dunn, Jorda, and Sears. Attendance, 7,555.

May 11

GIANTS	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Whitehead 3b	5	2	2	3	0	0	0
Moore lf	5	3	2	2	4	0	0
Demaree cf	4	3	2	2	1	0	0
Ott rf	4	2	3	5	1	0	0
Danning c	4	0	3	4	3	0	0
Young 1b	4	0	1	1	12	0	0
Jurges ss	5	0	0	0	1	5	0
Glossop 2b	4	0	0	0	4	5	1
Lohrman p	4	0	0	0	1	1	0
Totals	39	10	13	17	27	11	1
BOSTON							
Rowell, 2b	3	1	1	3	2	1	1
Sisti, 2b	1	0	0	0	1	2	0
Cooney, cf	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
Loane, cf	1	1	1	2	2	0	0
Hassett, rf	4	0	2	2	1	0	0
Cuccinello, 3b	4	0	1	1	1	1	0
Ross, lf	4	0	0	0	4	0	0
Scarsella, 1b	3	0	0	0	10	1	0
Lopez, c	2	0	0	0	4	3	0
Andrews, c	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miller, ss	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wietelmann, ss	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Fette, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Barnicle, p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Swift, p	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
Piechota, p	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
Totals	32	2	5	8	27	13	2

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
New York	3	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	0	0—10
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1— 2

Runs batted in, Moore, Ott 4, Danning 3, Demaree 2, Cooney. Two-base hits, Whitehead, Danning, Loane, Ott 2. Three-base hit, Rowell. Hits, off Fette, 3 (relieved in first inning with two runs in, 2 on, and none out); off Barnicle, 4 in 2 1-3 innings; off Swift, 6 in 3 2-3 innings; off Piechota none in 3 innings. First base on errors, New York, Boston. Left on bases, New York 6, Boston 3. Base on balls, by Fette, by Swift 2, by Piechota. Struck out by Barnicle 2, by Swift 2, by Lohrman 2. Double plays, Lopez and Cuccinello; Jurges, Glossop and Young. Losing pitcher, Fette. Time, 1h. 55m. Umpires, Sears, Dunn and Jordan. Attendance, 6,278 paid, 2,867 ladies; total 8,745.

Notre Dame's grid players of a decade ago defeated nine opponents to end the season undefeated and with 145 points to 38.

Red Sox
May 12

NEW YORK	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Knick'ocker ss	4	1	1	1	1	4	0
Rolfe 3b	5	0	2	2	0	3	0
Henrich rf	4	0	1	2	0	0	0
Di Maggio cf	2	0	1	1	5	0	0
Rosar c	4	0	0	0	9	0	0
Mills lf	4	0	1	1	0	0	0
Gordon 2b	4	1	1	2	3	4	0
Dahlgren 1b	4	1	0	0	9	0	0
Ruffing p	4	1	2	3	0	1	0
Totals	35	4	9	12	27	12	0
RED SOX							
Finney rf	4	0	1	1	2	0	0
Cramer cf	4	0	2	3	0	0	1
Williams lf	3	0	1	1	3	0	0
Foxx 1b	4	0	0	0	11	0	0
Cronin ss	3	0	1	2	2	6	1
Doerr 2b	4	0	0	0	3	2	0
Tabor 3b	3	0	0	0	1	3	0
Peacock c	3	0	0	0	2	0	0
Ostermueller p	2	0	1	1	0	2	0
*Nonnenkamp	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wilson p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	31	0	6	8	24	13	2

*Batted for Ostermueller in 8th.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
New York	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	x	—4

Runs batted in, Rolfe, DiMaggio, Henrich. Two-base hits, Cronin, Ruffing, Henrich, Gordon, Cramer. Hits, off Ostermueller 7 in 7 innings; off Wilson, 2 in 1 inning. Left on bases, New York 10, Boston 6. Base on balls, by Ruffing 2, by Ostermueller 3. Struck out, by Ruffing 8, by Ostermueller 2. Double plays, Knickerbocker, Gordon and Dahlgren; Gordon, Knickerbocker and Dahlgren. Losing pitcher, Ostermueller. Time, 2h. 15m. Umpires, Kolls, Rue, Geisel, McGowan Attendance, 41,376.

May 11

Boston	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Finney, rf	6	2	3	7	1	0	0
Cramer, cf	6	0	2	2	3	0	0
Williams, lf	5	1	2	2	2	0	0
Foxx, 1b	6	1	1	1	17	2	0
Cronin, ss	3	0	0	0	2	2	0
Doerr, 2b	5	1	2	2	5	3	0
Tabor, 3b	5	2	2	3	1	6	0
Peacock, c	3	1	1	1	1	0	0
†D. Di Maggio	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Desautels, c	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Dickman, p	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hash, p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
‡Grove	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heving, p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
§Nonnenkamp	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bagby, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	43	9	13	18	33	15	0
NEW YORK							
Knock'b'ker ss	6	0	1	1	4	2	0
Rolfe 3b	5	1	0	0	1	1	0
Henrich rf	5	3	3	10	4	0	0
J Di Maggio cf	5	0	1	2	1	0	0
Dickey c	4	2	0	0	9	1	0
Selkirk lf	6	2	2	6	1	0	0
Gordon 2b	5	0	1	1	4	5	1
Dahlgren 1b	4	0	2	2	9	1	0
Russo p	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
Hadley p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Keller	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Murphy p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hildebrand p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	43	8	10	22	33	12	1

*Batted for Hadley in 10th. †Ran for Peacock in ninth. ‡Batted for Hash in ninth. §Batted for Heving in eleventh.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Boston	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	2	1	0	2	—9
New York	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	4	0	0	1	—8

Runs batted in, Finney 4, Selkirk 3, Dickey, Doerr 2, Henrich 3, Dahlgren, Cramer 2, Nonnenkamp. Two-base hits, Henrich, Selkirk, J. Di Maggio, Tabor, Finney. Home runs, Finney, Selkirk, Henrich, 2. Stolen bases, Gordon 2, Keller. Sacrifices, Grove, Desautels. Double play, Gordon and Dahlgren. Left on bases, New York 10, Boston 7. Base on balls, off Hadley, off Heving 3, off Hildebrand. Struck out, by Russo 6, by Hadley 2, by Heving, by Hildebrand. Hits, off Russo 9 in 7⅔ innings; off Hadley 1 in 2⅓ innings; off Murphy, 3 in ⅔ innings; off Hildebrand, 0 in ⅓ inning; off Dickman, 5 in 7 innings (none out in 8th); off Hash, 2 in 1 inning; off Heving, 2 in 2 innings; off Bagby, 1 in 1 inning. Hit by pitcher, by Dickman (Dahlgren). Passed ball, Peacock. Winning pitcher, Heving. Losing pitcher, Murphy. Umpires, McGowan, Kolls, Rue, and Geisel. Time, 3h. 3m. Attendance, 25,426.

N. E. College Golfers Play At Oakley on the Week End

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Today ushered in a full week of local college athletics, but with one exception the more important events will be taking place away from home.

The exception is the New England intercollegiate golf tournament which will be held Friday and Saturday at Oakley Country Club, where Harvard will defend its team title, which it won from the Lord Jeffs of Amherst last year by the narrow margin of 306 to 309, and Bobby Graves of Harvard will defend his individual championship, which he won with nine strokes to spare over the rest of the field.

But to this one outstanding event occurring locally this week end, there are three commanding attention outside the district. At Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Tufts and Boston University will compete in track with other smaller New England colleges for the eastern intercollegiate title; Harvard goes to Philadelphia for the annual Heptagonal track meet with Penn, Yale, Dartmouth, Cornell, Princeton, and Columbia, and the Harvard varsity and junior varsity crews meet Navy and Penn in the annual Adams Cup Regatta on the Schuylkill River in Philadelphia.

Connecticut State will be defending its laurels in the meet at W. P. I., a title it won last May by less than five points from Tufts; Princeton will defend in the Heptagonal meet; and Harvard will be attempting to earn its third straight victory in the Adams Cup regatta.

Baseball Games

Meanwhile the local baseball teams will engage in nine games at home and three away, with the outstanding games occurring on Friday and Saturday when Harvard plays three Eastern Intercollegiate League contests. The first comes Friday when Princeton arrives for a single game, and the other two occur Saturday, when Penn plays its second doubleheader in two days. On Friday the Pennsylvanians play two games at Dartmouth.

The baseball week will begin tomorrow when Tufts plays Boston College at the Medford Oval and Northeastern entertains Connecticut in a New England Conference game at Huntington Field, Brookline. The Huskies defeated New Hampshire 4-2 Saturday to take over the league lead and remain undefeated in conference competition. On Wednesday Boston College is host to Providence College at Newton, while Northeastern visits Clark. Thursday sees Boston University, 6-5 winners over Harvard Saturday to sweep the two-game series, go to Rhode Island State, while on Friday the Rams come back to the Terriers' home grounds at Riverside. Other games on Saturday will see B. U. meeting Tufts at Nickerson Field, Northeastern playing W. P. I. at Brookline, and B. C. travelling to Providence.

Golf Matches

In tennis there will be six varsity matches, all taking place at home. Today Tufts and Harvard were due to go into action against Bates and M. I. T. respectively; Wednesday the same two are due to be hosts to Colby and Amherst, respectively; while on Friday Harvard will welcome Brown and the Jumbos will do the same to Clark. In golf the Colby varsity team was in town today for three matches prior to competing in New England intercollegiates. Today it met M. I. T., and tomorrow and Wednesday it will compete against Tufts and Boston University. On Thursday Tufts will meet Rhode Island State, all matches to be played at Oakley.

Other events on the collegiate calendar will see Harvard meeting Yale in polo at Forbes Field, Dedham, and Harvard varsity and freshman lacrosse teams meeting the Yale outfits at Brighton, both on Friday; and Tufts playing Clark at Medford in lacrosse, and M. I. T. meeting Brown in track at Cambridge, both on Saturday.

Golfers Display No Concern With Noisy Galleries

NORWALK, Conn. (AP)—Fred Corcoran, the baseball-minded P. G. A. tournament manager, claims that his efforts to put golf on a "sound" basis have met with success. He was enthusiastically backed by Jimmy Demaret, Babe Ruth, Gene Sarazen, Gene Tunney and a gallery of 5,000 spectators.

Everybody present at the Shorehaven Country Club for the 18-hole exhibition charity match which the smiling Demaret and Ruth won, 2 and 1, liked the idea of being able to carry on without any sush-shushing.

Corcoran claimed it was the first time a tournament gallery hadn't been cowed by a "quiet, please."

Demaret, the laughing boy from Houston, Texas, and Sarazen, the Connecticut Farmer, said the unique event was "great,"—and Sarazen went him one better by claiming that golf played with noise, especially music, which was provided by a six-piece band, "adds 10 years to a man's game by taking the strain and pressure off."

Tunney said, "It was more fun than I thought it would be." While Ruth, the former Sultan of Swat, raved over it.

"Boy, it's a lot of fun playing with the gallery making noise and the music playing. The best thing I liked about it was that nobody wanted to shoot anybody for talking."

The carnival spirit prevailed during most of the match, the players swapping snappy banter with the crowd, encouraging chatter, cheers and the blare of music, asking only for room to swing.

Payment was on an American cash basis when first tickets to the Olympic Games were distributed to subscribers shortly after outbreak of the war.

Kashdan Retains His Lead; Mrs. Rivero Lady Champion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 13—Isaac Kashdan, of New York, retains his lead in the national chess championship tournament now being played at the Hotel Astor, New York. But Samuel Reshevsky, present titleholder, is close on his heels, since he has two adjourned games that he will probably win, and Kashdan has not yet had a bye.

By winning his adjourned eleventh round game with Milton Hanauer, and drawing with David Polland in the twelfth round, Kashdan remains undefeated, and enjoys a point lead over the field.

Pinkus Second

A. S. Pinkus, of New York, is in second place, by dint of two victories in the eleventh and twelfth rounds. He defeated G. Littman, of Miami, and Milton Hanauer, of New York.

Reshevsky was paired with Weaver Adams, of Boston, in the twelfth round, and after six hours of play has a pawn in a bishop vs. knight ending not without technical difficulties. In the eleventh round he had a bye. His other adjourned game, with David Polland, is a probable win, although his advantage of a Queen and two pawns against two rooks must be carefully nurtured.

Fine Held to a Draw

Reuben Fine, one of the favorites, was held to a draw in the eleventh round by A. S. Denker, New York State champion. In the twelfth, he was more successful, defeating Sydney Bernstein, who went astray meeting a Nimzowitsch Defense, losing a pawn in the early mid-game. His adjourned game from the tenth round has no conclusive advantage for him or Matthew Green, his opponent.

Albert Simonson, another New Yorker, won 1½ points in the two rounds, defeating P. Woliston, of Los Angeles, and drawing with A. S. Denker. His score equals that of Fine, but he has lost two more points.

U. S. Chess Standing

Players—	Won	Lost
Kashdan	9½	2½
Pinkus	8½	3½
Fine	7½	2½
Reshevsky	7	2
Simonson	7	4
Kupchik	6	4
Denker	5½	5½
Reinfeld	5½	5½
Adams	5	6
Shainswit	5	6
Polland	4½	5½
Bernstein	4½	6½
Green	4½	6½
Hanauer	4½	6½
Seidman	3½	7½
Littman	2	9
Woliston	2	9

Women's Play

Mrs. Adele Rivero, of New York, is the 1940 women's chess champion of the United States Chess Federation. Winning from Mrs. Mary Bain, also of New York, in the seventh round, and defeating Mrs. Raphael McCready, of Jackson Heights, in the eighth round, Mrs. Rivero amassed six points. Her nearest rival, Miss N. May Karff, of Boston, has already finished her schedule and has a score of 5½-2½. Mrs. Mary Bain and Dr. Helen Weissenstein each have a score of 4½-2½, with one round to be played. Regardless of the outcome of Mrs. Rivero's last round game with Miss Raittig, Mrs. Rivero will have the leading score, and become the winner of the special trophy presented by George Emlen Roosevelt.

In addition to winning this event, Mrs. Rivero also wins the women's championship of the Marshall Chess Club, and for the third time has her name inscribed on the Hazel Allem Marshall Chess Club Championship Trophy. This year, since all of the contestants in the national championship were members of the Marshall Club, the two events were combined.

Normal Result

The draw between Mrs. Mary Bain and Dr. Helen Weissenstein, in the seventh round, eliminated both players as potential sharers of premier honors with Mrs. Rivero. Their game was a drawn-out Bishop and pawns vs. Knight and pawns ending, and a draw was the normal result.

The standing:

Players—	Won	Lost
Mrs. Rivero	6	1
Miss Karff	5½	2½
Mrs. Bain	4½	2½
Dr. Weissenstein	4½	2½
Mrs. Gresser	4	3
Mrs. McCready	3½	3½
Mrs. Harmath	1	5
Miss Raettig	1	6
Miss Wray	1	6

College Track

By the Associated Press

Results May 11

Amherst 85½, Colgate 49½.
R. I. State 92, Brown 43.
Dartmouth 78, Holy Cross 57.
Cornell 77½, Pennsylvania 57½.
Bowdoin 55½, Maine 38½.
Yale 78, Princeton 57.
Army 78, Maryland 48.
Boston U. 71, Worcester Tech 64.
Brooklyn Poly 50, Cooper Union 30.
Catholic U. 64, Johns Hopkins 62.
Iowa State 82½, Drake 48½.
Kansas State 66½, Oklahoma A. & M. 64½.
Michigan 78½, Ohio State 52½.
Missouri 76 1-3, Kansas 34 2-3.
Navy 89, Duke 37.
Northwestern 66, Iowa 65.
Notre Dame 79, Michigan State 52.
Pittsburgh 79, Penn State 61.
Purdue 67 1-3, Illinois 63 2-3.
R. P. I. 89, Trinity 37.
Susquehanna 85, American U. 41.
Washington and Jefferson 74, Mt. Union 57.
West Chester Teachers 79, Ithaca 46.
Wisconsin 71, Minnesota 55.

Baseball and Politics Blend

© Harris & Ewing

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In spite of his political activities, Walter Johnson still has time for the youngsters. Johnson is pictured here autographing a baseball for the younger generation in his neighborhood in Rockville, Md. A few days ago he was assured by last-minute returns that his nomination for Congress was practically a sure thing.

Ruffing Checks Yankees' Slump—Adams Cup Rowing Race at Philadelphia Saturday

Yanks End Losing Streak; Reds Twice Best Cardinals

By the Associated Press

The New York Yankees still are to be reckoned with in the American League pennant race.

The way they bounced off the bottom of the standing yesterday to shut out the Boston Red Sox 4-0, was a performance so forceful no skeptic could doubt that here were the real world's champions.

Red Ruffing whipped out that old fast ball and spread six hits smartly, struck out eight and walked only two. His teammates gave him superb support—no errors and two double plays—to keep Boston from ever getting a man past second.

Score Four Runs

The champs punched out their hits in familiar fashion—two runs in the third on an error and three singles, another in the seventh on two doubles and a final one in the eighth on a double, a single and an error.

This not only ended the streak left-handed pitchers have had against them, and an eight-game losing streak, but it also stopped a six-game winning streak for Boston's league leaders and was the first time they had been shut out this season.

In the National League the Cincinnati Reds proved once again that they, too, have the stuff of champions and are going to be hard to dislodge from first place. They beat the St. Louis Cardinals 7-1 and 13-4 in a double-header that showed clearly their superiority over the team that many experts expected to take the pennant away from them.

Derringer Wins

Paul Derringer allowed only four hits in the first game. Then Manager Bill McKechnie shoved Jim Turner into the game and the Reds repeated even though the veteran allowed 16 hits.

The double victory increased the Reds' margin to a full game over Brooklyn even though the Dodgers defeated the Phillies 5-3 with Fred Fitzsimmons' knuckle-balling getting credit. Freddy had to be rescued when he loaded the bases with two out and one run across in the ninth, but the Dodgers had made sufficient runs beforehand.

The New York Giants edged out the Boston Bees 3-2. Hal Schumacher was effective for seven innings, fanning eight, and fireman Walter Brown snuffed out a flare-up in the eighth for the Giants' fifth straight win.

Dean Driven Out

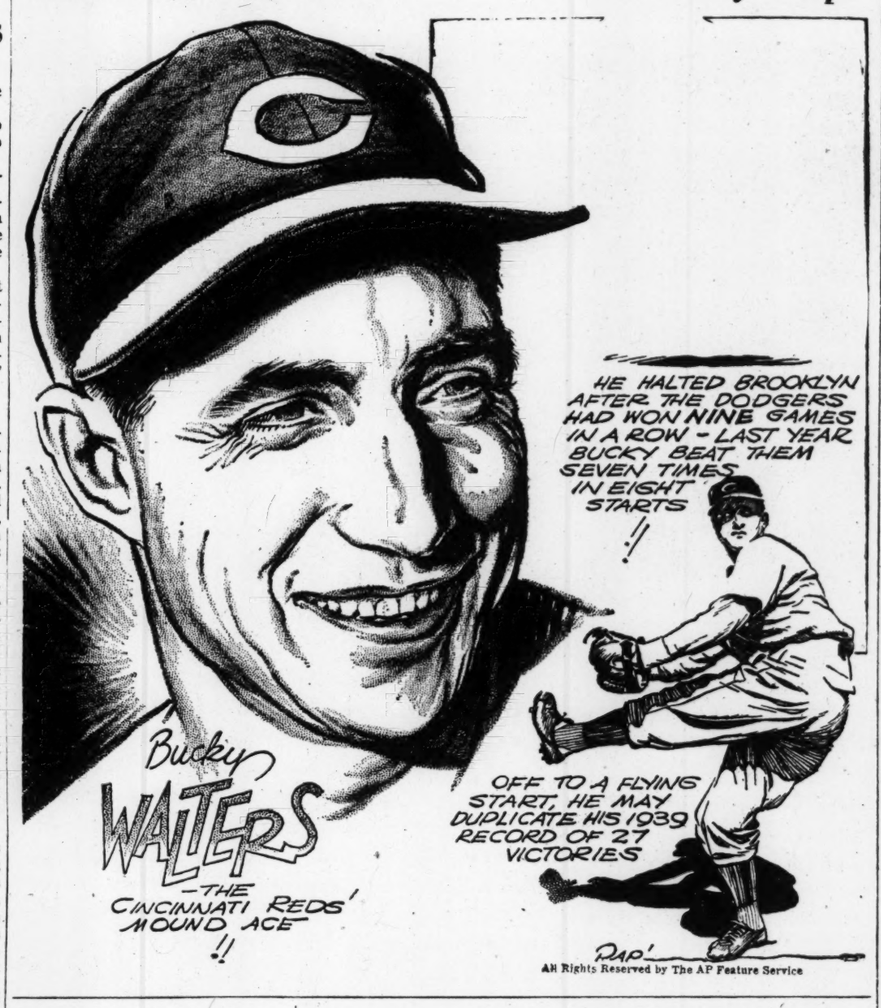
The Chicago Cubs plastered another defeat on the Pittsburgh Pirates 7-5 when Bill Herman hit a three-run homer in the eighth. Dizzy Dean, who supposedly had been relegated to relief roles, started on the mound, gave up a homer in the first inning and was belted out in the second.

It was a rough day for the upper crust in the American League—from the Red Sox down. The Cleveland Indians were trimmed 5-2 by the St. Louis Browns, with Elden Auker rationing nine hits off his submarine ball. The Browns bunched three runs in the last two innings for the winning margin.

The Chicago White Sox tamed the Detroit Tigers 4-3 in spite of home runs by Pinky Higgins and Dick Bartell, getting three runs in the first inning off Lynn Nelson and Dizzy Trout.

Johnny Babich achieved his fourth victory against one defeat as the Philadelphia Athletics whipped the Washington Senators 4-2. Babich held the Nats to two hits and no score for seven innings and coasted in, giving four safeties and two runs in the last two frames.

'Reds' Old Reliable' —By Pap'


HE HALTED BROOKLYN AFTER THE DODGERS HAD WON NINE GAMES IN A ROW - LAST YEAR BUCKY BEAT THEM SEVEN TIMES IN EIGHT STARTS !!
Bucky WALTERS —THE CINCINNATI REDS' MOUND ACE !!
OFF TO A FLYING START, HE MAY DUPLICATE HIS 1939 RECORD OF 27 VICTORIES
PAP'

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Boydston in Record Try At Missouri Valley Meet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DES MOINES, Iowa, May 13—Back to Drake Stadium, where he failed in his record quest at the relays three weeks earlier, Friday and Saturday will come Don Boydston, Oklahoma A. & M.'s spindle-legged high jumping star.

This time there is every reason to believe that the Aggie sophomore will succeed as he shoots for the record in the thirty-third annual Missouri Valley Conference Carnival.

At the relays, the mark of 6ft. 6in. set in 1922 by Illinois' Harold Osborne eluded Boydston, and so did the relays championship. Don Canham of Michigan won the event with an effort of 6-5, while the best the Aggie could do was 6-4, good for a second place tie.

Clears 6-6¾

Boydston's slump didn't last long, however, for just a week after the relays he cleared 6ft. 6¾in. as the Missouri Valley team beat Oklahoma U. in a dual meet watched by a crowd of 3,500 persons.

That seems to doom the present Valley record of 6-5 set up in 1936 by Drake's national champion, Linn Philson.

If the weather is right and the lithe Cowboy leaper is feeling just right, a world record is not beyond Boydston's reach. In the Fort Worth, Texas, stock show earlier this spring Boydston jumped 6-8½ and cleared the world record height of 6-10, but knocked the bar off as he descended.

The listed world high jump record is 6ft. 9¾in. set in 1936 by Dave Albritton of Ohio State and Cornelius Johnson of Compton, Calif., Junior College.

5-10 in First Meet

A glance into the records of Missouri Valley high jump competitors reveals that in 32 years only seven inches has been added to the height of 5ft. 10in. made in the first Conference meet, held in 1908. Mitchell of Washington, Parker of Kansas and Knode of Nebraska all cleared this height, which proves that the oldtimers weren't such slouches, after all.

It wasn't until 1918 that a Valley jumper bettered 6 feet. That year Osborne of Missouri and Rico of Kansas both got over 6ft. ½in.

Since then such stars as Poor of Kansas, Brunk of Drake, Shelby of Oklahom, Douglas of Grinnell, and Nelson of Butler have ruled Valley jumpers. The only three-time Conference rulers were Poor in 1923-25 and Philson in 1934-36.

Boydston Friday and Saturday should receive most of his competition from John Jensen of Drake, sophomore from Dixon, Ill., who has bettered 6 feet. The event was won at St. Louis, Mo., last year by Norman Sanneman of Washburn and Yoakum of Oklahoma A. & M., both of whom have been graduated.

Minor League Results

By the Associated Press

Results May 12

International League

Jersey City 8-5, Newark 6-0.
Rochester 6-8, Syracuse 4-3 (first 11 innings).
Buffalo 4-16, Toronto 3-9 (first 10 innings).
Baltimore 7-12, Montreal 6-4 (first 11 innings).

American Association

Milwaukee 6-2, Indianapolis 5-6.
Kansas City 12-5, Louisville 5-4.
Columbus 12-11, St. Paul 6-4.
Minneapolis 9-12, Toledo 8-7.

Pacific Coast League

Oakland 5-1, Hollywood 3-3.
Portland 7-0, San Diego 5-6.
Seattle 5-8, Los Angeles 3-6.
San Francisco 3-4, Sacramento 2-3

Texas League

Tulso 5, Dallas 1.
Shreveport 6, Beaumont 0.
Oklahoma City 9, Fort Worth 6.
Houston 5, San Antonio 4.

Southern Association

Atlanta 6-0, Memphis 0-4.
Knoxville 4-4, New Orleans 1-2.
Chattanooga 10-0, Little Rock 3-2.
Nashville 5-13, Birmingham 1-5.

Eastern League

Albany 14-1, Williamsport 3-7.
Springfield 7-0, Wilkes-Barre 3-4.
Hartford 4-0, Scranton 3-3 (first 10 innings).
Binghampton 4-0, Elmira 3-1 (first 15 innings).

College Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results May 11

Norwich 20, Midlebury 4.
Michigan State 7, Western (Mich.) State 5.
Michigan 5, Ohio State 2.
Northwestern 4, Iowa 3 (10 innings).
Villanova 8, Williams 3 (11 innings).
Penn State 6, Pittsburgh 4.
Manhattan 9, C. C. N. Y. 3.
Rensselaer Poly 9, Pratt 3.
Connecticut 7, R. I. State 6.
Princeton 1, Dartmouth 0 (first game).
Dartmouth 2, Princeton 1 (second game).
Worcester Tech 7, Arnold 4.
Yale 10, Pennsylvania 4.
Cornell 6, Columbia 1.
American International 5, Amherst 4.
Tufts 4, Massachusetts State 3.
Brown 2, Providence 1.
Holy Cross 4, Temple 3 (12 innings).
Clark 4, Assumption 2.
Notre Dame 6, Army 2.
Vermont 0, William and Mary 0 (called in 7th inning).
Boston University 6, Harvard 5.
Fordham 8, Boston College 7 (10 innings).
Northeastern 4, New Hampshire 2.
Trinity 13, Colby 2.
Bloomsburg 13, Lock Haven 12.
Blue Ridge 9, Wilson 6.
Canisius 3, St. Bonaventure 2.
Colgate 5, St. Lawrence 1.
Dickinson 7, Gettysburg 6.
George Washington 5, Maryland 3.
Hamilton 7, Albany State Tchrs. 3.
Haverford 7, Swarthmore 1.
Hofstra 10, Queens College 2.
Illinois 9, Purdue 4.
Indiana 8, Chicago 0.
John Marshall 8, Panzer 3.
Kent 3, Berkshire 2.
Lafayette 14, Lehigh 6.
Minnesota 1, Wisconsin 0.
Moravian 9, Elizabethtown 8.
Mt. St. Mary's 16, Johns Hopkins 5.
North Carolina 10, Clemson 4.
Oklahoma 6, Kansas 3.
Rutgers 18, Union 5.
St. Bonaventure 7, Niagara 6.
Upsala 7, Newark U. 1.
Virginia 12, Navy 2.
Wake Forest 4, Duke 0.
Washington College 8, Delaware 4 (12 innings).

Maine Collegians Display Prowess In Weight Events

PORTLAND, Maine, May 13 (AP)—A chunky trio of Maine college athletes has a corner today on the nation's weight tossing events.

If there was ever any question of Pine Tree State supremacy in outdoor and indoor weight tossing, University of Maine's Bob Bennett removed it Saturday.

The Cranston, R. I., boy lashed the 16-pound hammer 182ft. 3in. during the state track meet, obliterating an American intercollegiate record which had withstood the assaults of 18 years.

Bennett, his teammate, Stan Johnson, and 220-pound Niles Perkins, Jr., of Bowdoin, have accumulated practically all the weight tossing laurels passed out to college athletes during the past 12 months.

Perkins is the National A. A. U. 35-pound weight champ, Bennett the I. C. 4-A. 35-pound weight and hammer throwing king, and Johnson the A. A. U. 56-pound weight titlist.

National League

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cincinnati	15	4	.789
Brooklyn	13	4	.765
New York	10	8	.556
Chicago	11	11	.500
St. Louis	8	13	.381
Philadelphia	6	10	.375
Boston	6	11	.353
Pittsburgh	5	13	.278

Results May 11

New York 10, Boston 2.
Cincinnati 12, St. Louis 5.
Philadelphia 5, Brooklyn 4.
Chicago 7, Pittsburgh 5.

Results May 12

Cincinnati 7, St. Louis 1.
Cincinnati 13, St. Louis 4.
Brooklyn 5, Philadelphia 3.
Chicago 7, Pittsburgh 5.
New York 3, Boston 2.

College Lacrosse

By the Associated Press

Results May 11

Swarthmore 4, Stevens Tech 3.
Maryland 12, Navy 3.
Johns Hopkins 10, Princeton 6.
Dartmouth 15, Pennsylvania 7.
Army 10, Rutgers 3.
Yale 14, Springfield 10.
Loyola (Baltimore) 15, C. C. N. Y. 3.
Syracuse 14, Cornell 7.

Week-End Sports in Brief

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK—Clayton Bishop, Onset, Mass., wins Albany-New York outboard motorboat marathon for third time, traveling 130-mile course in 5:30:18 for average of 23.569 m. p. h., slowest in 13-year history of race.

CINCINNATI—William Mihalo, Detroit, wins National A. A. U. 50,000 meter walk championship in 5:07:25, beating John M. Deni, Pittsburgh, by seven minutes.

FRESNO, Calif.—Stanford surprise winner of team title in Fresno relays, scoring 70 5-6 points to Southern California's 63 1-3.

MEMPHIS, — Chuck Fenske wins Crump mile, feature of Cotton Carnival track meet in 4:08.3, beating out Blaine Rideout in stretch duel.

HOUSTON, Texas—Fred Wolcott betters American record for 120-yard high hurdles with 13.9 performance in final Southwest Conference race.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn. — Archie Henderson, Chapel Hill, N. C., wins third important tennis tournament, beating Billy Talbert, Cincinnati, 6—3, 6—3, 6—1, in final of Tennessee Valley invitation event after eliminating Bobby Riggs in semifinal.

DERBY, Conn.—Yale crew beats out Massachusetts Tech in final sprint to win Derby Day Regatta and remain undefeated. Syracuse third in varsity race.

PHILADELPHIA — Columbia varsity crew whips Pennsylvania and Princeton to win Childs Cup.

KENT, Conn. — Kent School crew defeated Manhattan College varsity by a full length in five minutes on Housatonic River over a mile course. Manhattan's time was 5:04.

Yale's golfers made clean sweep in two-day round-robin meeting of the six colleges in the northern division of the Eastern Intercollegiate Golf Invitation, defeating Harvard in final match 6½, to 2½, at the Belmont Country Club. The Elis face the winner of the Southern Division competition next week-end.

BELOIT, Wis.—Charles Bacon of Chicago, a sophomore at Beloit College, leaped 6ft., 3in. in the high jump event to better a stadium record of 6ft., 1 in. set by his father, Dr. Charles Bacon, Sr., of Chicago, in 1910.

NEW YORK—Tom Chatfield of New York won the inboard class of the Albany-to-New York motorboat marathon when he piloted his "Viper III" to the finish line in 2h. 56m., for an average of 44.233 m. p. h.

And Talking of . . . Rugger

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

In Touch Again

LONDON — Today, American football's nearest English relative, the Rugby Union game, can almost be titled, instead, the Rugby Re-Union game. For it has just made the Entente Cordiale more cordiale than ever by bringing French and British devotees of the R. U. code into contact on the field for the first time since a much-regretted split forced them asunder in 1931.

The match that so brought them together was a representative contest in Paris between the British Army and the French Army, and it resulted in a resounding victory for the former by 36 points to 3. Which was more or less what the prophets expected, because the British fifteen consisted entirely of "internationals" from England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales and Frenchmen have inevitably been deprived of experience against players of this caliber. As a matter of fact, the losers were considered to have put up a very worthy display, in the circumstances. And the occasion was an outstandingly happy one for all concerned. Not least of all for 5,000 "Tommies" from the Western Front, who had obtained leave to watch the game.

There is no point now in digging up the facts that separated British and French Rugger people for nearly 10 years, but you could summarize them by saying that, from the British point of view, the game in France had gone somewhat off the rails and was plowing around near the morass of "shamateurism" and all the questionable things that go with it. Such as, in the case of Rugger, excessively rough play, tricks with expenses, and the over-heating of partisanship.

House Divided

The whole business caused so much serious concern among Gallic Rugger men, themselves, that they engineered a sort of revolution against their governing body, and a house thus divided against itself was something that the British Unions preferred to leave alone, until such time as it appeared to be set in order. Which was early last year, when the Frenchmen adopted the British suggestion of scrapping their national inter-club championship, accounted largely responsible for the trouble, and declared in favor of Rugger on the British plan. Namely, for the sake of the game, rather than the sake of the result.

"The game for itself alone" has always been the slogan of the Rugby Unions here. And in their stern resolve to apply it in every particular they have maintained a rigidly conservative attitude, have frowned upon anything savoring of professionalism, on inter-club championships as a general plan for competition, and on the awarding of cups or medals, which tend to accentuate the importance of success.

Sixes and Sevens

This uncompromising attitude had the effect of forcing out of the Rugby Union game the elements tending to professionalism. Hence the Rugby League, which permits payment for playing, o[illegible]s a type of play intensified to th[illegible] spectators by as near an approach as possible to non-stop action, provides sustained inter-club competition in the North of England, and has a keen following in Australia, New Zealand and France. The professional game, with 13 men a side instead of the Union's fifteen, had its big opportunity to develop in France, of course, when the amateurs there were all at sixes and sevens.

British and French Rugby Unionites are old friends, and before the World War they occupied the roles of teacher and pupil respectively. Later they had mighty battles together, and the British did not always win. So it was welcome news on both sides of the Channel when it was announced last summer that this season France would again figure against England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland (a name still retained for Rugger purposes) in the international Rugby Union championship, and that French and British clubs could resume the contacts which had meant so many pleasant tours to them in the past.

Then came the war. And the international Rugger plans were wiped clean off the slate with one patriotic gesture. In wartime, said the Rugger folk, sport must be put to one side. But, of course, they didn't know what a queer sort of war it was going to be, with intensive military activity so delayed that entertainment of both troops and civilians became a matter of sustained national importance.

In England, for example, a large civilian population, unwanted yet for the services, clamored for Rugger, and, without official assistance from the Rugby Union, set the game going again on informal lines, dependent for its success on the pooling of players and facilities.

Players in Uniform

At the same time, the game flourished more mightily in the fighting forces than ever before, for the obvious reason that nearly all the best players were in uniform. Representative games between service and civilian sides became regular attractions, and the mounting of interest led to the arrangement of two full "international" matches between England and Wales.

The first, at Cardiff, gave us the first instance of war-time sport in a real pre-war atmosphere. For there was no limit imposed by the police on the size of the crowd, and the ground at Cardiff Arms Park was packed to overflowing with exuberant Welshmen, singing happily as is their national custom on such occasions.

Some of the stars on the Welsh side did not prove to be so effulgent as their reputations led the critics to expect—Wilfred Wooller, famous Welsh center-threequarter, for example, was not in anything like the grand form he showed for the British Army against the French Army—and the result was a victory for the English by 18 points to 9.

"Indeed to goodness," said a voluble Welshman, just before the kick-off sent a deep-throated cheer rolling up into the clear sky, "I never knew what a grand thing a Rugger match was, man, until this very day." And I must say that a glimpse of sport on the pre-war plan does make one appreciative, in retrospect, of events that, in less-wearing days, were taken just as a matter of course.

Eastern League

PHILADELPHIA, May 13 (AP)—Eastern League standings, including games of Sunday, May 12:

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Hartford	11	6	.647
Wilkes-Barre	8	7	.533
Scranton	8	7	.533
Albany	8	8	.500
Elmira	6	6	.500
Binghamton	7	9	.438
Springfield	7	9	.438
Williamsport	6	9	.400

In the Dugout

By Rumill

Before a Red Sox-Tiger Game

It was before the last Detroit-Red Sox game at Fenway Park. The Boston regulars were pounding balls all over the field in batting practice, and as each man completed his swings at the plate, he joined the group standing behind the cage. Moe Berg, wearing a big catcher's mit, was throwing to the hitters. The Tigers were warming up on the third base side of the field. Rudy York, who was throwing to Charley Gehringer, was standing to the left of the cage.

"What kind of a pitcher is this young Newhouser?" Ted Williams asked the big Tiger first baseman. "Has he got good stuff?"

Cool on Mound

"He's got everything," York answered, holding the ball for a moment. "He's a good pitcher. That kid will win plenty of games in this league. Beat the Yankees the other day and was as cool as a cucumber. He didn't know who was hitting or what inning it was. He just kept mixing them up and he tied the Yankees in knots."

"Come on, throw the ball!" shouted Gehringer from down near third base.

York went on warming up. Williams went up to the plate, took his swings and then came back and sat on one of the iron uprights of the cage. "Is this Hutchinson going to be as great as everyone thought he'd be?" Williams asked York.

Rudy shrugged his giant shoulders. "Fred still has a lot to learn, but he should be a great pitcher. He's got the stuff and the stamina and the head. He's a good hitter, too. He'll win himself a few games with that bat."

"We'll limber him up a little today," grinned Doc Cramer. (Hutchinson started against the Red Sox and was tagged for nine hits in the first five innings.)

Williams And Seats

Williams spotted Tom Seats, Tiger rookie, warming up in front of the grandstand wall. Like Newhouser, he is a promising young lefty. "I'd like to get another crack at that Seats real soon," said Ted, waving a bat back and forth. "He used to give me trouble out at Sacramento, but I could hit him now. If he works against us in Detroit I'll knock a ball over the roof of the grandstand. I love to hit in that park."

Jimmy Foxx lifted three balls in a row over the high wall in left field. Most of the Tigers had stopped throwing so that they could watch the Red Sox slugger. "How can a ball stand that punishment?" said Gehringer.

"They're all out of shape after Jimmy hits them," said York.

"You hit them pretty well yourself," Williams said to Rudy. Ted stared at the ground for a minute, pounding the bat into the dirt. Then he said to Cramer: "Who do you think hits a ball harder, York or Greenberg?"

"I don't know," Doc answered. "They both hit them pretty far. I think that over 154 games York is a better hitter because he hits straight away. Greenberg is a guess hitter. If he guesses the pitcher right, he's liable to drive the ball into the next county. But they fool him a lot. York doesn't guess. He stands up there ready for anything."

Cramer was standing by the left wing of the cage, waiting to follow Lou Finney at the plate. "You won't hit one ball solid," York said to him. "Hey Moe!" Rudy called to Berg. "Bear down on Cramer. I say he won't hit one ball good!" When Doc stepped into the box, Moe wound up and threw one high, close to his ear. Cramer stepped back quick and pulled the ball into right field. It was a hard smash and hit the bleacher wall on one bounce.

"Satisfied?" Williams asked, looking at York.

"I didn't think he had it in him," laughed Rudy.

York was now throwing hard to Gehringer. "Say, Williams, did you know I have a good curve ball?" said Rudy. Ted walked over and stood behind the first sacker.

"That's not bad," admitted Williams, after York threw another. "But let me show you something." He took the ball, wound up and fired one that broke two feet and almost took Gehringer's glove off.

"What's going on here!" shouted the Tiger second baseman. "Get out of there, Williams! Get over on your own side of the field!"

Foxx walked over to York and said something that nobody in back of the cage could hear. The two stood there talking for several minutes. A newspaperman joined the group at the cage. "Look at those giants," he said. "Which one do you think would win in an alley fight?"

"It would be a pretty good fight, at that," said Cramer. "But I'd take Foxx. He can run faster."

Trophy to Engen

SALT LAKE CITY, May 13 (AP)—Alf Engen, Salt Lake City and Sun Valley, Idaho, skier, was advised yesterday he had been chosen to receive the 1940 American Ski Trophy.

The trophy, presented by the National Ski Association, is awarded annually to the amateur who furthest promotes skiing in the United States through sportsmanship and performance.

Engen is the current National ski jumping and four-way combined ski champion. He was notified of his selection by Roger Langley, ski association president, who said the judges' decision was unanimous.

Dick Durrance of Sun Valley, who won the trophy last year, was given honorable mention, as was Charles Minot Dole of the Amateur Ski Club of New York.

American League

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Boston	16	6	.727
Cleveland	14	7	.667
Detroit	12	10	.545
Philadelphia	10	12	.455
Chicago	9	12	.429
St. Louis	9	12	.429
Washington	9	13	.409
New York	7	14	.333

Results May 11

Boston 9, New York 8 (11 innings).
Washington 9, Philadelphia 6.
Chicago 1, Detroit 0.
Cleveland 1, St. Louis 0.

Results May 12

New York 4, Boston 0.
St. Louis 5, Cleveland 2.
Philadelphia 4, Washington 2.
Chicago 4, Detroit 3.

College Tennis

By the Associated Press

Results May 11

Princeton 8½, Yale 6½. (One match unfinished.)
Connecticut 6, Clark 3.
Amherst 7, Wesleyan 2.
Bowdoin 5, Colby 4.
Massachusetts State 7, Worcester Tech 2.
New Hampshire 5, R. I. State 4.
Springfield 6, Middlebury 3.
Suffolk 4, Norwich 1.
Cornell 6, Harvard 3.
Albright 9, Wyomissing Poly 0.
C. C. N. Y. 7, Brooklyn College 2.
Chicago 6, Minnesota 4.
Colgate 6, Syracuse 3.
Iowa State 5, Kansas State 1.
Kalamazoo 7, Alma 0.
Lehigh 9, Rutgers 0.
Michigan State 9, Indiana 0.
Missouri 3, Kansas 3 (tie).
Navy 6, Pittsurgh 0.
Ohio State 6, Wisconsin 3.
Stevens 6, R. P. I. 0.
West Chester 6, Moravian 3.

College Rugby

By the Associated Press

Results May 11

Princeton 23, Queens R. C. 3.
St. Andrews R. C. 11, Yale 0.
Harvard 16, Boston R. C. 0.

College Polo

By the Associated Press

Result May 11

Yale 10, Princeton 4.

Sprint Crew Race Season Near Climax

NEW YORK, May 13 (AP)—Although eastern college crews won't buckle down to the serious business of preparing to tackle the westerners at Poughkeepsie for a couple of weeks more, the "sprint" racing season for varsity eights reaches its climax next Saturday.

Led by Yale and Harvard, the only major eastern varsities that won't race at Poughkeepsie next month, seven of the big eights and practically all the little ones will be in action.

Harvard, unbeaten in its two starts and apparently the East's leading crew, meets Columbia, Pennsylvania, and Navy in the Adams Cup race at Philadelphia. Of these only Columbia, an added starter and not eligible to win the trophy, appears able to give the Crimson a tussle.

Beaten All Others

Columbia lost one close decision to Yale, but has beaten every other crew in sight this spring, winning the Childs Cup handily from Penn and Princeton on the Schuylkill last Saturday.

Yale, also winner of two straight, has beaten about the same opposition as Harvard, but not so impressively. The Dark Blues apparently haven't tried to do more than just win and that's what they did both in the Blackwell Cup against Columbia and on Derby Day against M. I. T. and Syracuse. A sprint in the last 100 yards gave them a close decision over Tech Saturday.

The opposition this week in the Carnegie Cup race at Derby probably won't be much stronger. Cornell, a heavyweight eight with considerable potential power, figures to come nearest to the Elis with Princeton trailing. But in its one start Cornell was none too impressive in beating Navy.

Secondary Program

The secondary program includes a test for the 150-pound crews in the American Henley at Boston and a duel between Rollins of Florida and Manhattan on Wednesday preliminary to the Dad Vail Rowing Association Regatta at Springfield, Mass., Saturday.

Harvard appears to be the class of the lightweights, too, on the strength of its triumph over Yale and Princeton in the Goldthwaite Cup race at Derby last Saturday.

With American International College as host, practically all the East's Class "B" crews are due to compete the Dad Vail Regatta. Rutgers, off its three-lengths victory over Dartmouth and its showing against bigger eights, appears to be the class of the field. Rollins has beaten all comers on its home course, but it still is a question what the southerners can do under strange conditions.

YESTERDAY'S STARS

By the Associated Press

Red Ruffing, Yankees—Put end to world champions' losing streak with six hit pitching job against Red Sox.

Bill Herman, Cubs—His three three run homer brought 7-5 triumph over Pirates.

Elden Auker, Browns — Kept nine hits scattered and made three himself in leading way to 5-2 victory over Indians.

Hal Schumacher, Giants—Shut out Bees for seven innings to get credit for victory, although removed when Boston threatened in eighth.

Fred Fitzsimmons, Dodgers — Kept Phillies under control with his knuckleball until two were out in ninth when wildness forced replacement.

John Babich, Athletics—Earned fourth victory of season by holding Senators to two hits for seven innings.

Paul Derringer and Harry Craft, Reds—Former pitched four-hitter in beating Cards in first game and latter batted in three runs with three hits, including homer, in setting pace for second contest.

Ted Lyons, White Sox — Went route on eight hits in turning back Tigers.

Semi-Pro Ruling

ST. LOUIS (AP)—George H. Sisler, Commissioner of Semi-Professional Baseball, has ruled that defending state champions will not be required to play in the series of district tournaments to qualify for the national championships at Wichita, Kan., Aug. 16 to 28.

Defending champions will qualify directly into one of the 48 state tournaments scheduled for July.

State champions named by Sisler that will be exempt from qualifying in district tournaments include:

Hartford, Conn., Royal Typewriters; Wilmington, Del., Hercules Powder Co.; Lisbon Falls, Me., Worumbo Indians; Worcester, Mass., Norton Abrasives; Manchester, N. H., F. J. McElwain All-Stars; Trenton, N. J., State Prison Guards; Buffalo, N. Y., Sanders Roofers; Vandergrift, Pa., Carnegie Steels; Woonsocket, R. I., Club Marquette; Arlington, Vt., Red Jackets; Roanoke, Va., Reliable Service Grocers; Clarksburg, W. Va., Wansiree Service Men.

American Association

CHICAGO, May 13 (AP)—Official standings of the American Association including games of May 12:

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Kansas City	15	7	.682
Minneapolis	14	7	.667
Indianapolis	11	10	.524
Milwaukee	9	10	.474
St. Paul	9	12	.429
Louisville	9	12	.429
Toledo	8	12	.400
Columbus	8	13	.381

International

NEW YORK, May 13 (AP)—Official standing of the International League:

Club	W	L	P.C.
Jersey City	15	6	.714
Rochester	14	7	.667
Baltimore	14	7	.667
Buffalo	9	10	.474
Newark	10	12	.455
Montreal	8	12	.400
Syracuse	6	11	.353
Toronto	5	16	.238

Coast League

SAN FRANCISCO, May 13 (AP)—Pacific Coast League standings:

Team—	Won	Lost	P.C.
San Diego	26	17	.605
Oakland	24	20	.545
Seattle	20	18	.526
San Francisco	21	21	.500
Hollywood	22	22	.500
Los Angeles	19	22	.463
Sacramento	19	25	.432
Portland	16	22	.421

Pitcher Released

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Athletics announce the outright release of Autrey Mitchell, rookie right-hand pitcher.

Chamberlain Sold To Canadiens By Toronto Sextet

NEW YORK (AP)—The trade winds whipped up a storm of talk, but the only deal at the National Hockey League's annual meeting was the sale of Murph Chamberlain, Toronto center, to the Montreal Canadiens on option.

The reported sale price was $7,500. Chamberlain has been with the Maple Leafs ever since he turned professional three years ago. He was hampered by injuries last year.

As usual, the league did not release the names of players on whom waivers had been asked, but Jack Adams, manager of the Detroit Red Wings, said he had asked and obtained waivers on Cecil Dillon, veteran right wing.

The league also named a committee of three to meet with the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association next month to negotiate a new agreement concerning amateur players and other mutual problems. The committee will consist of President Frank Calder, reelected for his 24th term; Lester Patrick of the New York Rangers, and Art Ross of the Boston Bruins.

The only change in governors was the reorganized Canadiens' nomination of Frank Patrick as the club's representative and Tommy Gorman as alternate.

Calder reported the play-off pool gave the Rangers, winners of the Stanley Cup, about $21,000; the Bruins, $13,000, and Toronto, $14,000. The Rangers defeated the Bruins in the first play-off and then whipped Toronto in the finals.

College Golf

By the Associated Press

Results May 11

Amherst 6½, Wesleyan 2½.
Fordham 8, Army 4.
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The Home Forum

A Writer's Day

A WRITER is any man's game. When another business man hears a knocking at the door, he knows it is opportunity. A writer finds that it is somebody who wants him to go walking. Writing, as one's friends view it, is a delightful pastime, indulged in at odd hours by some obscure process of inspiration which resembles a flock of meadowlarks settling on a field. Nothing could make the caller more indignant than to be told by the writer that he has to work. In the first place, the caller knows that it isn't work. In the second place, he knows that it doesn't have to be done then. And finally he discovers that, as he has always heard, writers are temperamental creatures, which is a dreadful thing to be. The same man would never think of calling on his broker and saying: "Do drop that tiresome tape and come out. It's a lovely day." The same woman would never dream of leaving her cake in the oven, on her visitor's assurance that she could finish baking it just as well tomorrow. But a writer only has to lay down his pencil or cover his typewriter. He is no business man. He has nobody over him to see that he punches a time-clock. Why shouldn't the writer be available for anything you want to do, preferably in the morning when all your friends are busy?

"The truth is, Markis," I said, "that a writer is a slave who never wants a Lincoln."

"Just the same, couldn't you?" the boy asked.

* * *

I was teasing him, of course. I would have stopped writing Hamlet's soliloquy to go fishing with Markis Pinner—and come back with a happier ending. And by fishing I mean baiting my hour with leisure and angling in the wonderful waters of youth. I hadn't known that Miss Chillom's nephew was in Washington until the telephone rang at 10:05 a. m. At crucial times I don't answer it. No octopus that Victor Hugo ever dreamed had arms like the telephone.

He was taller, thinner, more electric than ever. Edward Arlington Robinson's famous unfortunate "glittered as he walked." But it was the glitter of an iceberg. Markis sparkled. He was male April, a Narcissus who had no time for mirrors. At fifteen, a boy is a battlefield of growth. In three minutes, my room had been transformed. He shook hands and turned on the radio practically in one gesture. The radio! one plague that Egypt never knew, and so I have less sympathy for Egypt. Who wouldn't take frogs instead? And I never said a word. I have no better way of portraying his charm. Of course, it was an enormous compliment to have him call at all.

* * *

"Where shall it be?" I asked.

"First, outdoors. Second, nothing that we *ought* to do. Aunt Abby was as full of *oughts* this morning as a pincushion. She's never got on to the way to have fun."

"Which is?"

"Doing what you want to do, when you want to, or a very little later. Do you know how to please people?" Markis asked slyly. "There's only one way."

"What's that?"

"Theirs."

"Bless me, are they teaching philosophy in kindergarten now?"

"I observe," Markis said.

"Have you never observed that what pleases you in others will generally please them in you?"

"Say that again," Markis requested.

"You heard me," I said. "Come on. I know just the place for one of your observant nature."

* * *

This was Water Street. The very name invites the asphalt-dweller. Few visitors to Washington ever realize that the city is a port, that its docks are more repaying than monuments. Water Street is inlaid with history, of course, but I did not mention it as I was unwilling to spoil Markis's morning. The day was cold, for Washington, which knows as much about cold as the cradled babe about the business cycle. An oyster boat was being unloaded. Youth has an eye for the real and is starved for it. Markis instantly wanted to spend the morning with the oyster industry and I was delighted. In my crude old-fashioned way, I believe that young people should know that there are such things as cows, potato fields, sheep, fishing fleets, and the rest of the vast elementary world which does not get into the store windows. To nineteen persons out of twenty, oysters are something that comes on the table. No background.

* * *

Markis's boast of "I observe" could have been expanded to "I find out." Half of the boat's crew was a tall wind-roughed young fellow who could not have been more than three years older than Markis and who had mastered the sea. He smelt of salt and clean wind, and I would have trusted him with my choicest possession. Markis, who has an observer's insight into our so-similar natures, began at once to praise his boat. The young fellow opened, took the boy over it, explained about watches and weather and the oysterman's life generally. When they stepped up on the dock, they might have been brothers. It is the natural state.

The life of the oyster would not be remarked on as exciting. Yet, as Markis dredged up one piece of information after another from his nautical friend, I found myself growing interested and even sympathetic. It seems that the child oyster is as lively as other young things. When hatched, it has to be seen through a magnifying glass to be seen at all and looks like a mermaid's thimble with a hairy girdle about its little middle. It rises to the surface of the water with the several thousand brothers and sisters of the same hatching, and rides with the tides until it is two weeks' distance from home.

* * *

Meanwhile, it has been growing a shell and its swimming is effected by an upright movement. A fortnight satisfies its wanderlust and it sinks to the bottom, seeking a nice hard clean surface as a life-site. Our oysterman did not know how fussy it was; but he said that, when the young oyster once dropped anchor, he never changed his mind. He had been secreting a cement mixture that anchored him all right unless some especially violent storm uprooted him or "Pop and me come along to plant him in our bed."

Another fortnight and he is a quarter of an inch long. He's a seed oyster, though our friend called him a "spat" and couldn't tell why. I asked the young fellow why Chesapeake Bay was so good for oysters and he said: "Lots of food, and the water don't get too cold. Oysters can't eat when it's cold."

I had never associated oysters with eating, only with being eaten. They live on microscopic plants. They strain the water through their gills, some twenty-six quarts of it a day. It takes it five years to grow up to market size. By then it has become a regular mineral quarry, being full of iron, copper, calcium, phosphorus, iodine, and manganese.

* * *

The young fellow was summoned by his father. Markis looked regretfully at his big back. "Let's buy an oyster-boat," Markis suggested comfortably. (There is never a "What with?" in the fairy-tale of youth.) "And live like him. Couldn't we?" Again that enormous compliment. I think it was Emerson who said that a man's growth is seen in the successive choirs of his friends. If so, I was content with my growth.

We lunched on oysters. Water Street offers them to you with the sea salt still on them. It is illegal. The law commands the oyster to be washed. In its terrible and all-pervasive paternalism, the law would amend the solar system if it could. I can see the acts regulating the exposure of one's person to the sun, with its pages of penalties for getting sun-burned. One of the great pleasures in life is doing what people say you cannot do.

It was long past the writer's working-day (which lasts until one becomes remorsefully aware that the typewriter must be keeping the people in the next apartment awake) when I left Markis safely redeposited with Miss Chillom. We had seen the F. B. I. and *Ninotchka* and Mr. Maploony's face when, after exhuming him from his routine, we had taken him to an Armenian restaurant and watched him confront the native cuisine. Markis and I will have that to laugh about secretly for the next five years.

How sterile the room looked! Was this the place I had been so loathe to leave twelve hours before? Few things are so uncomfortable as penetration, as being penetrated. Markis had smashed the day's window and let in all out-doors. Tomorrow I would write better, since I would have more to write about. I thought of the oyster straining twenty-six quarts of salt life through his gills a day. Should a writer be less open than an oyster? Perhaps it was the supreme condition of his profession that he should be any man's game.

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH

Photograph by Courtesy of the Art Institute of Chicago to The Christian Science Monitor

"RENDEZVOUS IN A LANDSCAPE": *A Lithograph by Federico Castellón*

FEDERICO CASTELLÓN was born in 1914 in Alhabia, Spain. He came to the United States at the age of seven and now lives in Brooklyn, New York. Self-taught, he is a painter as well as a graphic artist.

Mr. Castellón is listed as a surrealist. A surrealist picture, we understand, has more significance than is obvious in its subject matter. It is meant to relate a great deal through symbol and implication. Many surrealists choose material that is fantastic and unnatural. Mr. Castellón's surrealist traits are very mild, in comparison.

Seasonal

The bough of every tree is shaken
Now by winds of spring, and broken
Are the buds that hold the flower
In the warm sweet seasonal hour,
And unburdened is our grief
By the blossom and the leaf.

BELLE BEAUMONT

Primavera

Grass lifts
Warm fingers to
The sun. Earth flowers overnight.
And all the trees are fountains
Playing.

ROBERT C. DODSON

The Divine Principle of Existence

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS A truism that an error in mathematics indicates a departure from the rules, and that their right application corrects the error and brings about a right result. In the same way, although it is not generally recognized, the inharmonies, ills, and discords of mankind, be they moral or physical, are brought about by a deviation from the rules of divine Principle, God, and their correct application to the problems of daily life. Therefore, it can logically be assumed that adherence to divine Principle and its rules achieves healing, correction and adjustment of the discord, and leads to concord and harmony. From this is seen the importance, if one would lead a harmonious life, of gaining a right understanding of divine Principle and its rules.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has given as seven synonyms for Deity (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 587), "Principle; Mind; Soul; Spirit; Life; Truth; Love." According to Scriptural revelation and Christian Science, God is infinite, the only creator, substance, and intelligence. It is from the standpoint of the all-inclusiveness, ever-presence, and omnipotence of God that one must contemplate existence if he would lead a harmonious and useful life. It is on this basis alone that he can know his true selfhood as God's child. On page 262 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy has written, "Divine Mind is the only cause or Principle of existence."

The fact of one perfect creator necessarily implies one perfect creation. Man, as it is recorded in the first chapter of Genesis, is perfect, since God is perfect; is spiritual, as the manifestation of Spirit; is individual, as the emanation of Soul; is intelligent, as the product of Mind. These truths, applied to the solving of our problems, will bring into experience the true, harmonious sense of existence as spiritual.

But behold the efforts of mortal sense to mar the pure concept of man as God's image! It would add to or subtract from spiritual completeness. It would deflect from the true reflection of God, which is intact. It would minimize where honor is due. It would discourage instead of encourage, ridicule instead of wisely praise, say "if" and "but" in the face of incontrovertible facts. Looking at existence from the standpoint of God's allness, one recognizes the futility, spuriousness, yea, the unreality of this would-be detractor. True thinking brings peace and harmony, the fruit of understanding and of applying the divine Principle of all real existence.

"I am Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the ending, saith the Lord, which is, and which was, and which is to come, the Almighty" (Revelation 1:8). Acceptance of this Biblical statement, which declares the allness and infinitude of God, divine Principle, corrects and heals. Let the business man, worried over the complexities of his problems, cast aside self-seeking and place the emphasis on service, and he will create for himself more harmonious conditions. Let the world-weary forsake a material sense of things and gain the spiritual sense of being, and the burdens will drop from him. Let the sufferer, the unhappy and troubled one, rise to the consciousness of the allness of God, and he will experience the beneficial effects of looking at life from the standpoint of spiritual existence alone as real. We read on page 14 of Science and Health: "Become conscious for a single moment that Life and intelligence are purely spiritual,—neither in nor of matter,—and the body will then utter no complaints. If suffering from a belief in sickness, you will find yourself suddenly well." That many have been helped and healed through the understanding of God as the only Life, is evidenced by the testimonies published in the Christian Science periodicals, and given orally at the Wednesday evening testimony meetings in Christian Science churches.

It is important to note that the fact of God's perfection establishes the perfection of man. It establishes man's relationship to his creator as His idea, inseparable from and co-existent with Him. As the Bible puts it (Acts 17:28), "In him we live, and move, and have our being." By teaching the world the right relationship between God and man, namely, that man dwells forever in God, infinite Mind, Christian Science is rendering mankind an invaluable service.

Looking at the world and at life from the basis of God's allness, recognizing the divine Principle of existence as perfect and all-embracing—this was the method by which Christ Jesus accomplished his mighty works. Whatever the need, be it physical, moral, financial, he recognized the impossibility of mortal sense to mar, interfere with, or disfigure man, created in God's image and likeness. He at all times judged righteous judgment and admonished his followers to do the same. He said (John 7:24), "Judge not according to the appearance, but judge righteous judgment."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

EL PRINCIPIO DIVINO DE LA EXISTENCIA

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

ES UNA VERDAD sabida que un error en las matemáticas indica que uno se ha separado de sus reglas, y que la aplicación correcta de éstas corrige el error y produce un buen resultado. De la misma manera sucede — aunque eso no se reconozca generalmente — que las discordancias y males del género humano, sean éstos de naturaleza moral o física, se han causado por una desviación de las reglas del Principio divino, Dios, y su aplicación correcta a los problemas de la vida diaria. Por consiguiente se puede deducir lógicamente que la adhesión al Principio divino y sus reglas efectúa la curación, la corrección y el ajuste de la discordancia y conduce a concordancia y armonía. De allí se puede ver lo importante que es, si uno quiere llevar una vida armoniosa, ganar un entendimiento correcto del Principio divino y de sus reglas.

Mary Baker Eddy, la Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana, nos ha dado los siete sinónimos de la Deidad en la página 587 de su libro SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS): "Principio; Mente; Alma; Espíritu; Vida; Verdad; Amor." De acuerdo con la revelación de las Escrituras y la Ciencia Cristiana, Dios es infinito, el único creador, la única substancia e inteligencia. Es desde el punto de vista de la todo-inclusividad, omnipresencia y omnipotencia de Dios, que uno tiene que contemplar la existencia, si uno quisiera llevar una vida armoniosa y provechosa. Bajo esta luz, solamente, puede uno, conocer su individualidad verdadera como hijo de Dios. En la página 262 de su libro SCIENCE AND HEALTH (CIENCIA Y SALUD) Mary Baker Eddy ha escrito: "La Mente divina es la única causa o el único Principio de la existencia."

El hecho de un creador perfecto implica necesariamente una creación perfecta. El hombre — como se relata en el primer capítulo del Génesis — es perfecto, porque Dios es perfecto; es espiritual por ser una manifestación del Espíritu; es individual por ser una emanación del Alma; es inteligente por ser un producto de la Mente. Estas verdades, aplicadas a la solución de nuestros problemas, efectuarán en nuestra experiencia un concepto verdadero y armonioso de la existencia como espiritual.

¡Pero hay que ver el esfuerzo de la mente mortal de mancillar el concepto puro de un hombre creado a la imagen y semejanza de Dios! Quiere substraer de este concepto de perfección espiritual o añadirle algo. Quiere desviar el reflejo verdadero de Dios, que es intacto. Quiere depreciar en vez de honrar lo que merece reconocimiento. Quiere desalentar en vez de animar, ridiculizar en vez de alabar prudentemente, decir "si" y "pero" en frente de hechos irrefutables. Mirando a la existencia desde el punto de vista de la totalidad de Dios, se percibe la falta de poder, la falsedad, la misma irrealidad de este detractor malintencionado. El pensamiento verdadero trae paz y armonía, el fruto del entendimiento y de la aplicación del Principio divino de toda existencia real.

"Yo soy el Alpha y la Omega, el Principio y el Fin, dice el Señor Dios, el que es, y que era, y que ha de venir, el Todopoderoso" (El Apocalipsis, 1:8). La aceptación de esta declaración bíblica, que declara la totalidad e infinitud de Dios, el Principio divino, corrige y cura. Si el hombre de negocios, preocupado a causa de la complejidad de sus problemas, vence el egoísmo, colocando el énfasis de sus esfuerzos más bien en el deseo de ser útil, creará condiciones más armoniosas para si mismo. Si el que está cansado de las tribulaciones del mundo abandona un concepto material de las cosas y gana un concepto espiritual de la existencia, el sentimiento de agobio se desvanecerá. Si el que sufre, el que está infeliz y preocupado, se eléva a la conciencia de la totalidad de Dios, experimentará los efectos benéficos de una manera de pensar desde el punto de vista de que sólo la existencia espiritual es verdadera. Leemos en la página 14 del libro SCIENCE AND HEALTH (CIENCIA Y SALUD): "Date cuenta por un solo momento de que la Vida y la inteligencia son puramente espirituales,— ni en la materia, ni de la materia,— y el cuerpo no tendrá dolencia. Si estás sufriendo de una supuesta enfermedad, te pondrás bien, inmediatamente." El que muchos han encontrado auxilio y curación por medio de este entendimiento de Dios como la única Vida, se demuestra en los testimonios publicados en los periódicos de la Ciencia Cristiana y dados oralmente en los cultos testimoniales, que se celebran en las iglesias de la Ciencia Cristiana los miércoles por la noche.

Es importante ponderar que el hecho de la perfección de Dios establece también la perfección del hombre. Establece la relación del hombre con su creador como idea Suya, inseparable de El y coexistente con El,— como la Biblia lo dice (Los Hechos, 17:28): "En él vivimos, y nos movemos, y tenemos nuestro ser." La Ciencia Cristiana está dando un servicio invaluable a la humanidad al enseñar las relaciones verdaderas entre Dios y el hombre, a saber, que el hombre mora sempiternamente en Dios, la Mente infinita.

Mirando al mundo y a la vida desde la base de la totalidad de Dios, reconociendo el Principio divino de la existencia como perfecto y todo-abarcador,— éste fué el método por el cual Cristo Jesús llevó a cabo sus poderosas obras. Cualquiera que fuera la naturaleza del problema que se le presentó,— corporal, moral o financiera,— él reconoció la imposibilidad de que la mente mortal pudiera mancillar, influenciar o desfigurar al hombre, creado a la imagen y semejanza de Dios. Siempre juzgó con criterio justo y amonestó a sus discípulos para que hicieren lo mismo. Dijo (San Juan, 7:24): "No juzguéis según la apariencia, mas juzgad con criterio justo."

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Mrs. Morton Buys the Donkey's Tail

WHEN FELIPE RETURNED from depositing his firewood in the market place, he had to push his way through a considerable circle of spectators to regain the side of his beast. Mrs. Morton was still patting it; and the good-humored crowd, which always enjoyed any little unusual happening, was laughing and murmuring its approval of the funny old English Señora. She was smiling and chatting with one or another.

Her face hardened when she saw Felipe.

"Felipe—will you promise me, in the sight of all these people . . . that you will not load your burro so heavily, and that you will never again twist its tail?"

Felipe's expression grew dark. He had been made a public spectacle of this morning, and his dignity was hurt.

"It is my burro," he said sullenly.

There was a silence. The crowd waited attentively.

Suddenly Mrs. Morton spoke. "Felipe, this poor brute has been shamefully abused. You must get a stronger burro. You cannot have this one any longer. I am going to buy him from you. From now on he belongs to me, and you cannot touch him. I know exactly what he is worth. He is worth eighteen pesos—or will be, when he is decently fed and kindly treated. But I will give you twenty for him. And that is settled!" . . .

Felipe was dumbfounded. At last he recovered his speech.

"But Señora—my burro? My little Jesusito? But Jesusito will not go with you. He is my burro. He will not go with anybody but me. He knows that I am his father and his mother." . . .

"We'll see!" said Mrs. Morton grimly. "Here, you, my friends!"—she addressed the good-tempered little crowd that had by this time completely surrounded the three principal actors in this scene—"Please be so kind as to clear a way for me and my burro—*my* burro!—out there toward the Plaza." . . .

Mrs. Morton, completely composed, took hold of the ragged rope that was the burro's halter.

"Come, Little One," she said coaxingly. . . .

The burro planted its feet stubbornly, and refused to stir.

She coaxed. She petted. She pulled. It was in vain. . . .

Felipe had not smiled once. Now he advanced and spoke gravely.

"Permit me, Señora! You will see! I have spoken the truth about Jesusito. Please drop the halter."

She did so.

Felipe did not touch the halter. He merely said: "Come! Come, come, come, Jesusito! Come with me, Jesusito."

He turned his back and walked confidently toward the Plaza.

The burro hesitated for a moment, waggled its ears, and then meekly followed. . . .

Mrs. Morton made a gesture of resignation. She knew defeat when she met it. She had met it now. But like all good generals, she had resources in reserve that might enable her to inflict heavy losses on the enemy even as she retreated.

"Yes, Felipe. I see that the burro is yours. But—" she paused dramatically. She waited until the crowd had become silent and attentive—"but, Felipe, will you not sell me at least his tail? I'll give you two pesos for his tail."

Felipe stared at her. The crowd listened carefully.

"But, gracious Señora—how can I sell you his tail? I wouldn't cut off Jesusito's tail. That would be bad of me. He needs it for flies."

"I do not ask you to cut it off. I ask you to leave it just where it is. But I will pay you two pesos for it just the same—and then it belongs to me. Then you cannot touch it. If you do it will be trespass, trespass—and I will have you arrested and put in jail! Do you hear me? Do you hear me? The burro's tail is mine!"

With a gesture that brooked no refusal, she took two silver pesos from her black bag and thrust them into the hand of the bewildered Felipe.

Then she turned suddenly and walked thumping with her stick across the Plaza—and did not look back.—From "Mrs. Morton of Mexico," by ARTHUR DAVISON FICKE. (New York: Reynal & Hitchcock.)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year .....$12.00 Three months ..$3.00
Six months ....$6.00 One month $1.00

Single Copies, 5 Cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Thirteen | Stocks Pages 16-18 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, MONDAY, MAY 13, 1940

Jobs Seen Resting On Research

Dr. Compton says N. E. has no alternative but to participate in the Research Day, May 17.

Exploring the News

By the Staff

Research Day, May 17, is planned by leading New England industrialists to emphasize the prominent place occupied by the natural sciences in modern business. Remarking on the idea, Dr. Karl T. Compton of Massachusetts Institute of Technology says:

"New England has no alternative but to participate in this nation-wide, and in fact world-wide, movement to improve the convenience and comfort of living and ultimately to increase gainful employment through use of the methods of organized research. Although there are encouraging signs of an awakening conscience of what this portends, there is still evidence of that comforting complacency which assumes that the industrial leadership of an earlier era is ample guarantee of future success. There are still too many idle factories to warrant any such assumption. This situation is a concern not only to those directly connected with industry but of the whole New England community."

* * *

Although griddle cakes would seem to be the place for most of the maple sirup obtained in this country, actually maple sirup producers realize more from the sale of their product in the form of maple cream, maple sugar and other similar products than as sirup. That's why chemists are conducting a search today for new uses. As one step in this direction, work is already under way on pure maple jelly, maple concentrates that would be free from sugar for use in ice cream and candy, the improvement of granulated maple sugar, and the use of maple sirup for curing hams and bacon.

* * *

Harold Babcock and Isabel Hoopes of the New England Natural History Museum combine efforts in the Spring number of New England Naturalist to give an almanac of frogs and toads. A world without the songs of birds would not be as silent as many suppose, they say, calling forth the bells of the spring peepers and tree crickets and the sounds of the bullfrog as substitutes for bird song. On this theme they remark as follows:

"We hope bird students won't mind when we say that the chorus of spring peepers is a better sign of spring than the arrival of the first robin. The earliest robin seems to get ahead of the season sometimes and doubtless suffers for it during last snowstorms. The spring peeper, being cold-blooded, dosen't begin to sing until his environment and himself have warmed to about 50 degrees Fahrenheit. As spring progresses, other amphibians join him—the leopard frog, the wood frog and the American toad in close succession. Last of all is the bullfrog, who doesn't start to sing until about May 20."

The authors have compiled a complete table of New England toads and frogs, their colors, voices and seasons.

Buffalo Clergyman To Head Northfield

EAST NORTHFIELD, Mass., May 13 (AP)—The Trustees of Northfield Schools, founded by Dwight L. Moody, announced yesterday the appointment of the Rev. William E. Park, of Buffalo, N. Y., as President.

The clergyman, who was graduated from Williams College and Union Theological Seminary, is the son of President John Edgar Park of Wheaton College.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Increasing cloudiness this afternoon; cloudy and occasional light showers tonight; Tuesday cloudy and slightly cooler, probably light showers Tuesday night, lowest temperature tonight near 50 degrees; gentle to moderate northerly winds, becoming variable.

Maine: Partly cloudy tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts: Occasional light showers tonight; Tuesday cloudy, somewhat cooler on the coast, followed by showers at night.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Mostly cloudy tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Mostly cloudy tonight and Tuesday, occasional light showers; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate northerly winds becoming variable over north portion and moderate shifting winds over south portion; mostly cloudy tonight and Tuesday with light showers over the south portion.

Weather Outlook for the Period May 13 to May 18, 1940, inclusive:

For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Fair first part of the week, light showers about Wednesday and showers at the end of the week. Slowly rising temperature, followed by cooler near the middle of week.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	49	59	New Orleans	62	82
Chicago	68	80	New York	53	62
Denver	56	81	Norfolk	56	62
Helena	47	71	Philadelphia	56	66
Kansas City	66	84	St. Louis	64	84
Los Angeles	58	80	San Francisco	53	66
Miami	68	81	Washington	56	69
Minneapolis	62	87			

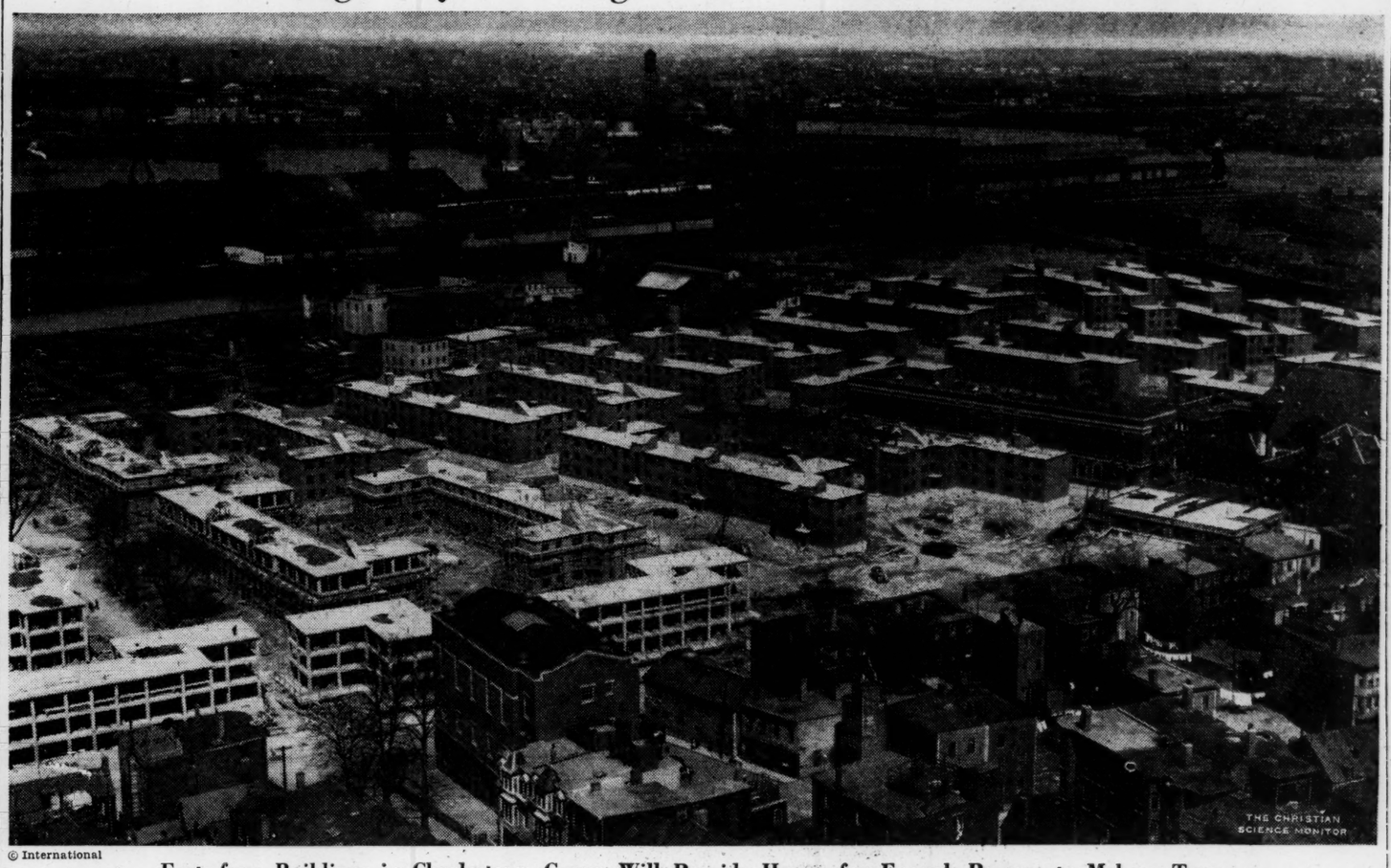
A—7:30 a. m., D. S. T., May 13.
B—Maximum, May 12.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 3:40 p. m., D. S. T.; height 9.0 feet.
Tuesday, 3:56 a. m., D. S. T.; height 9.7 feet.

Light all vehicles by 8:29 p. m. Monday.

Housing Project Changes the View From Bunker Hill



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Forty-four Buildings in Charlestown Group Will Provide Homes for Enough Persons to Make a Town

In another six weeks the first tiers of apartments, on the right, will be ready for occupancy. The 44 buildings will cost about $6,214,000, and will have 1,089 apartments intended to accommodate 4,356 persons. This is a thousand more than the number living in the area before demolition began. Nevertheless, the new buildings cover only 25.7 per cent of the tract.

Built by the Boston Housing Authority, this project—the largest of four now under construction and the first scheduled for completion—will have shelter rentals which compare favorably with the $15.66 average monthly rental which residents of the district paid.

The buildings are reinforced concrete skeleton framework, with brick-faced outside, concrete slab floors and roofs, metal casement windows, wood-block flooring in apartments, and steam heat. The project includes an assembly hall, 52 by 56 feet, and two recreation rooms, each 19 by 20 feet.

Utilities to be provided include refrigerator, range, combination sink and tray, and wood cabinets; play areas and spray pools, and laundry facilities.

Construction began Sept. 18, 1939. The project will be completed about a year from now.

New and Renovated Piers Sought by Port Authority

Steamship pier renovation — or actual construction of new piers for Boston—was seen as inevitable today by the Boston Port Authority in its eleventh annual report, submitted to the Governor, the General Court, and the Mayor of Boston.

The report, a 29-page printed booklet, also urged dredging for the proposed seaplane channel as the key to the use of Boston Harbor by trans-Atlantic air transport lines; voluntary removal of old ship hulks by the owners before an opinion is sought from the Attorney General of the Commonwealth as to compulsory removal, and the tearing down of the Boston Elevated Railway's structure on Atlantic Avenue.

Signed by Louis E. Kirstein, Chairman, Richard Parkhurst, Vice-Chairman and Secretary, and all five commissioners, the report covers the calendar year 1939—first full year that expenses of the organization have been equally divided between the state and the city—and reviews the year's activities of the Authority.

Need of Piers

Regarding the need of new piers, the report stated that the Waterways Division of the State Department of Public Works "has begun" the task of drawing up a comprehensive plan for future p construction. "Consider what the situation would be if the Army Base, federally owned and controlled, were taken out of commercial use, and assigned to military purposes, as has already been done with the Army Base in Brooklyn," said the report.

"We would immediately be deprived of berthing space for nine ships, and we would have no place in the port in which to berth more than an occasional vessel of those now regularly using the Base. In other words, there is practically no leeway," averred the report.

"With a carefully prepared comprehensive plan available, it would be possible for the Department of Public Works, and the Port Authority, to decide upon which unit of the plan is most needed, and, furthermore, they would be in a position to make a comparatively quick move in applying for the necessary funds if developments made such a move necessary.

Pier Bill Urged

"Even if no emergency develops, it is still the case, assuming also that the Army Base is kept in commercial operation, that new piers must be built to take the place of certain important ones which are almost at their last stage of usefulness. The comprehensive plan should be ready by the end of 1940, so that if the situation at that time calls for it, a bill can be filed with the 1941 Legislature for such pier work as the Department of Public Works and the Port Authority believe to be essential."

Regarding the proposed seaplane channel—a project that is included in the National Rivers and Harbors Omnibus bill, now before President Roosevelt—the Port Authority "anticipates the time when, with a number of flying schedules across the North Atlantic, this airport can be utilized as a trans-Atlantic flying base if adequate provisions for the handling of the planes are provided.

"Without approach channels, for example, these planes will not use the airport, and we will be faced with the spectacle of ports such as New York, Baltimore, Charleston, Norfolk, and Miami, outstripping us in this very important transportation development. Large sums of money have been, and are being spent in these ports, and each of them has already handled trans-Atlantic planes.

Others Interested

"At the moment, one American company is maintaining the service, but we know that not only are there other American companies interested but that British, Dutch, French, German, and Italian lines expect to enter the trade as soon as conditions warrant," stated the report.

Because the amount of money made available to the State Department of Public Works for 1939-40 "to continue our program started in 1931 to rid the harbor of old wrecks, was negligible, little progress was made during the year," the report stated. "A revised list of these hulks has been compiled, with notations of 'ownership known,' or 'ownership unknown.' In the case of the former, voluntary action by the owners is being sought, failing which, the opinion of the Attorney General of the Commonwealth on a possible method of procedure will be requested.

"Many of the remaining hulks are fire hazards, some are a menace to navigation, and all are a public nuisance."

Many Faiths At Service Of World Group

In support of the World Council of Churches, which is now being organized, Boston's first interdenominational service under the Council's sponsorship was held last evening in Trinity Church, attended by a large congregation and representation of Ministers of many faiths.

In describing the progress of organization of the Council, the Rev. Paul G. Macy of New York as the speaker of the occasion reported that 60 different religious groups, representing nearly every branch of the Christian Church, have already given support to the international movement, which is an outgrowth of world-wide conferences of recent years in London, Edinburgh, and Madras.

The Rev. Mr. Macy preached on the Biblical theme: "He whom a dream hath possessed," explaining that "the early Christians at Pentecost were dream-possessed men. This dream was that 'the kingdom of the world should become the Kingdom of Our Lord.'"

Ministers who attended the inaugural service last night included: Dr. Arthur Lee Kinsolving, Rector of Trinity Church; Dean Vaughan Dabney, of the Andover Newton Theological School; Dr. Frank Kennings, Executive of the Council of Churches in the Boston area; Dr. William R. Leslie, St. Mark's Methodist Church, Brookline, and Dr. Carl Heath Kopf, Mt. Vernon Congregational Church, Boston.

'Roving' Professorships Under Attack at Harvard University

Recent Harvard University experimentation with novel combinations of academic subjects in what are known as "roving" professorships will be under fire today and tomorrow as the Board of Overseers, supreme Harvard governing body, makes its annual tour of Inspection.

The Harvard Board of Overseers, a group of 30 alumni elected for a term of six years by ballot of their fellow-alumni, holds final veto power over all questions of University policy and administration. In practice, however, the President and his "cabinet" of faculty men and officers—the Corporation—direct Harvard affairs.

During their annual spring visit, the Overseers make a formal check on important educational developments. This year their attention is being directed to progress in "breaking down the artificial barriers between different branches of learning."

First steps in this direction were taken at the time of the Harvard tercentenary, in 1936. A fund was established for the appointment of teachers not specialists in any one field — professors who would "rove" through several departments of the University. Since that time several such men have been appointed.

Opposition to the idea has been offered by certain faculty men who declare that the ends in view are not worth the expense, especially when the University is passing through a difficult period of transition. All available money, it is said, should be spent on teachers of the regular sort—thus avoiding the "wholesale dismissals" of recent years.

Today the schedule of the visiting Overseers includes stops at the Biology laboratories and the University museums. A special concert of chamber music will be played for them by the Stradivarius Quartet this afternoon; and later they will have tea with the deans and other officers, then dine with Dr. Conant and the Fellows of the University.

Tomorrow the entire day will be spent in executive session, listening to faculty reports on progress during the year.

Not a Fourth of July Display

Wide World

Just Industrial Fireworks

This is what happens during the flash welding of two pieces of steel in the General Electric plant at Lynn, Mass. Two semicircular pieces of steel are being fused into a magnet frame for a direct-current motor. Asbestos curtains hanging from 30 feet above the floor restrict the sideward flight of the sparks shooting from the welder.

Forest Fires Quickly Put Out

Over the week end the comparatively small number of 50 forest fires were reported but they were either quickly extinguished or brought under control by the co-operation of local authorities, plus local showers, Raymond J. Kenney, State Commissioner of Conservation, reported today.

"Virtually every blaze in the woodland is caused by the carelessness of someone and could be prevented," Commissioner Kenney said, "if those traveling through inflammable areas will use care in disposing of burning cigarettes and cigars and any other materials likely to start a fire."

The Commissioner will meet with Eugene M. McSweeney, Public Safety Commissioner, and Adj. Gen. Edgar C. Erickson tomorrow morning to draft a forest fire prevention program to be submitted to the Governor. It is reported they will recommend formation of an air patrol service by National Guard planes to aid men in control towers in spotting blazes. They have tentatively decided to recommend the formation of vigilante committees to patrol local areas.

Roger Williams' Documents Sold

NEW YORK, May 13 (AP)—Two documents signed by Roger Williams, founder of Rhode Island Colony, brought $725 at auction recently.

A letter written to the Town of Providence in 1660 went for $400 and a document detailing Williams' effort to buy Indian lands near Pawtucket, dated June 9, 1646, for $325.

Goodspeed's Book Shop at Boston purchased both items at the Parke-Bernet Galleries.

Contestants Named In Stokowski Tryouts

National Youth Administration officials announced today the names of 20 New England contestants for the All-American Youth Orchestra, which is scheduled to make a good will tour of South America, who have been chosen for auditions to be given by Leopold Stokowski, its conductor, here at the end of this month.

Seventeen of the contestants are from Massachusetts, two from New Hampshire and one from Connecticut. They were selected from a field of 300 young men and women by Arthur Fiedler, Conductor of the Pops Orchestra, and a panel of judges.

The names of the contestants and the instruments upon which the distinguished conductor will examine them are as follows:

Violins—Marlyn Crittendon, 50 Fort Pleasant Avenue, Springfield; Raphael Silverman, 1 Follen Street, Cambridge; Ruthabeth Krueger, 337 Waverly Avenue, Newton; Abram Bernard, 32 Woolson Street, Mattapan; Bernard Chebot, 637 Birch Street, Fall River.

Violas—Harold Coletta, 309 Suburban Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn.; Victor Alpert, 126 Vernon Street, Roxbury.

Cello—Jesse Ehrlich, Winthrop House, Cambridge.

Flute—Harriet Peacock, 109 Maple Street, West Roxbury.

Oboe—Roger Dewitt, 376 Center Street, Auburndale.

Bassoon—William Mohlman, M. I. T. Graduate House, Cambridge.

Clarinets—William Defazi, 316 Park Street, West Roxbury; Joseph Velardo, 52 Glover Avenue, North Quincy.

Trombone — Kauko Kahila, 25 Savin Avenue, Norwood.

French horn—Richard Hall, 32 Clearway Street, Boston.

Trumpets—Harry Herforth, 133 Hemenway Street, Boston; Alice Lynch, 23 Cleveland Avenue, Worcester; Jeanette Boulay, 149 Bridge Street, Concord.

Harp—Louis L. Came, 5 Kelveden Road, Waban; Robert Maxwell, 187 Broad Street, Hartford.

Firm Stand Against Evil Urged To Bring Peace to the World

Courage of an "active and positive" nature to bring peace out of the current "world storm" was demanded of the congregation of Trinity Church yesterday by its rector, the Rev. Dr. Arthur Lee Kinsolving, in a plea which he broadened to include all Christianity today.

To support his thesis, the rector quoted from St. Paul and utilized pronouncements of President Roosevelt and Walter Lippman, in an effort to establish as eternal and ever-present the need for all individuals to stand firm against evil.

Dr. Kinsolving declared that "ultimately injustice, grown aggressive and on the march, has to be stopped, and the only method that humanity has found is war." He climaxed his sermon with the words: "The Peace of God cannot dwell in the cowardly."

St. Paul's words to Timothy: "For God hath not given us the spirit of fear; but of power, and of love, and of a sound mind," were used as his text.

"We need that moral courage," Dr. Kinsolving declared, "that comes from knowing that God is in the midst of us and that we can do all things through Him that strengtheneth us. This moral courage, I devoutly pray, will not have to express itself in battle and in war. More than in armaments, we should trust to it to change the attitude abroad that we are decadent and passively acquiescent about all things."

Referring to the words of his text, he said: "We know that we could hardly, in all honesty, speak them of ourselves. Christians have seemed in recent years more like disunited and anxious souls gathered in the upper room before the feast of the Pentecost than the products of that event.

"In this day, we have been driven to cover by the world storm, but the world storm itself has been occasioned by the attitudes of our minds. We who are the inheritors of the Spirit have ceased to understand it.

"We to whom has been passed this mission to claim the world for Christ, the King," he continued, "have been instead huddled into the upper rooms of our own refuge, wondering who is really to be King, the ruler upon earth."

Nashoba Apple Blossom Fete Spreads Over About 40 Towns

This is the sixth annual Nashoba Apple Blossom Festival week which is being observed in a net of about 75 miles of orchards spreading over forty or more towns in eastery Massachusetts.

This festival of the white, fragrant blossoms began yesterday in Groton, where a full-blooded Indian girl made the traditional appeal for a bountiful harvest.

The festival will end with the annual Nashoba Apple Blossom Ball next Saturday in Groton Town Hall with the coronation of the Queen, Miss Louise Barker, daughter of Captain and Mrs. George N. Barker of Littleton, by Governor Leverett Saltonstall.

Her Court will include maids of honor from Littleton and attendants representing the towns of Acton, Concord, Groton, Harvard, Marlboro, Sterling, Stow and Westford. "Apple buds" and "apple twigs" will consist of a score of small boys and girls.

In between these two dates the festival rolls along in a storm of fun, music—and apple blossoms. Tours covering 75 miles of highway have been laid out so that visitors may find the most beautiful blooming orchards and the best bird's-eye views of flowering rows of trees.

The festival brings home the fact that Massachusetts ranks high among apple-producing states. The Nashoba district sends 2,000,000 bushels of apples each year into New York, Boston, Worcester and other eastern markets—as well as exporting in normal times its share to the British Isles and other foreign ports.

The Nashoba Apple Blossom Festival is sponsored by the Nashoba Fruit Producers' Association, and receives the co-operation of the Massachusetts Fruit Growers Associaion, Massachusetts Department of Agriculture, Massachusetts Development and Industrial Commission, Massachusetts State College, Middlesex County and Worcester County Extension Services, New England Council and New York and New England Apple Institute.

Two Indictments For Tax Evasion

Alleged evasion of income tax in connection with work done on the Quabbin Reservoir and the Cape Cod Canal in 1936 was the basis of two indictments returned today by the Federal Grand Jury against Joseph Perini, Louis Perini, Joseph Carvin, and Clement J. Maney, construction contractors.

The first indictment charged evasion of $11,000 in taxes on income of "Two Companies, Inc.," of which the four men were officers. The second charged evasion of a like amount on the part of "B. Perini & Sons, Inc.;" only the two Perinis, as officers of this company, were named in the second indictment. "Two Companies" had engaged in the Quabbin work; "B. Perini & Sons" had engaged in the canal work.

Returned to Judge George C. Sweeney in United States District Court, the indictments stem from an investigation of building contractors on the part of Edmond J. Brandon, United States Attorney; his assistant, Henry M. Leen, and the United States Bureau of Internal Revenue.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Plymouth—
Premiere of "The Hands of the Clock," featuring Sara Allgood. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays 2:30.

Shubert—
"Keep Off the Grass," featuring Jimmy Durante, Ray Bolger, Jane Froman and Ilka Chase. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Wilbur—
"Springtime for Henry" starring Edward Everett Horton. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Movies

Brookline Village—
Spencer Tracy and Hedy LaMarr in "I Take This Woman." 3:25, 6:30, 9:40. Also "Man from Dakota," with Wallace Beery. 2, 5, 8:15.

Coolidge Corner—
"Rebecca," with Laurence Olivier and Joan Fontaine. 2:15, 5:40, 9:10. Also "Double Alibi," with Wayne Morris. 4:25, 7:50.

Exeter—
"Pinnocchio," holding over. 3:30, 9:30. On the same program "Reno," with Richard Dix, Gail Patrick and Anita Louise. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10.

Fenway—
"My Son, My Son!" with Brian Aherne and Madeleine Carroll. 2:30, 5:55, 9:25. Also the Jones Family in "On Their Own." 1:10, 4:35, 8:05.

Fine Arts—
"Marseillaise," featuring Louise Jouvet and Lise Delamare. 3:05, 6:20, 9:40. Walt Disney's "Practical Pig." 2:25, 6:10, 9:30. Also Jascha Heifetz in "They Shall Have Music." 1:15, 4:30, 7:50.

Keith Memorial—
"Johnny Apollo," starring Tyrone Power and Dorothy Lamour. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:55, 9:55. Also "Curtain Call," with Barbara Read. 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:35.

Modern—
"The Grapes of Wrath." 10:40 a. m., 2:15, 5:55, 9:30. Also "Dr. Cyclops," with Albert Dekker, Janice Logan and Thomas Coley. 9:25 a. m., 12:55, 4:30, 8:05.

Metropolitan—
Merle Oberon, George Brent and Pat O'Brien in "'Til We Meet Again." 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:40, 6:30, 9:20. Also "Tear Gas Squad." 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:30.

Orpheum—
"Too Many Husbands," featuring Jean Arthur, Fred MacMurray and Melvyn Douglas. 10:50 a. m., 1:45, 4:40, 7:35, 10:30. Also "Dr. Kildare's Strange Case," with Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:20, 6:15, 9:10.

Paramount—
"My Son, My Son!" with Brian Aherne and Madeleine Carroll. 10:50 a. m., 2:25, 5:50, 9:15. Also The Jones Family in "On Their Own." 9:30 a. m., 1:05, 4:40, 8:05.

R. K. O. Boston—
"One Night in Paris." 10:40 a. m., 1:15, 3:45, 6:20, 8:50. Also "War Angel." 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5:05, 7:35, 10:10.

Scollay—
"The Grapes of Wrath," with Henry Fonda and Jane Darwell. 10:50 a. m., 2:25, 5:50, 9:25. Also "Dr. Cyclops." 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8:05.

South Station Theater—
Travel films: San Francisco Fair, Province of Quebec and Death Valley. "Tennis with Bill Tilden." "Baseball—Boston Bees." latest news reels and other shorts.

State—
"Too Many Husbands," featuring Jean Arthur, Fred MacMurray and Melvyn Douglas. 1:10, 4:10, 7:10, 10:30. Also "Dr. Kildare's Strange Case," with Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 11:45 a. m., 2:50, 5:50, 8:55.

Telepix—
The Life and Influence of the Mississippi; Bob Benchley; Palestine, tour; "Your Town," an industrial created city; Geo. Olsen's Orchestra; tennis, yachts. Cartoons and thirty minute news digest.

Trans-Lux—
"Lights Out in Europe." 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5:05, 7:40, 10:10. Also "Girl of the Streets." 10:35 a. m., 1:10, 3:45, 6:20, 9.

Tremont—
"Vigil in the Night," with Carole Lombard. Also "The Swiss Family Robinson," with Freddie Bartholomew and T. Mitchell. Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m.

University—
Alice Faye in "Little Old New York." 2:50, 6:15, 9:40. Also "Sidewalks of London," with Vivien Leigh and Charles Laughton. 1:30, 4:50, 8:15.

Uptown—
"Three Cheers for the Irish," with Thomas Mitchell, Priscilla Lane and Dennis Morgan. 1:05, 4:40, 8:15. Also "Broadway Melody of 1940," with Fred Astaire, Eleanor Powell and George Murphy. 2:50, 6:25, 10.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Radio—Page 14

Music

Symphony Hall—
Pops concert, Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 8:30. (See Amusement Page for program.)

Brown Hall, New England Conservatory of Music—
Concert by the Kappa Gamma Psi fraternity of the New England Conservatory of Music, a memorial to William Pontin. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Japanese Prints by Mrs. Tanner. 11 a. m.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—
Concert by Mr. Edmond Boucher, bass; Reginald Boardman, pianist. 2:45.

Maine Republicans Ballot On Vacancy in U. S. House

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, May 13—Voters of the second Congressional district, today, went to the polls to choose between two candidates for the Republican nomination to succeed United States Representative Clyde H. Smith for the remainder of his term. Two seek the Republican nomination, Mrs. Clyde H. Smith, who, if elected to succeed her husband will become Maine's first woman member of Congress and Frederick P. Bonney, farmer, who on several previous occasions has sought the nomination. A light vote is expected.

The Democrats have no candidate in the special primary nor in the special election which follows on June 3. Edward J. Beauchamp, former Lewiston mayor, who is the Democratic candidate for Congress in the regular election chose not to oppose Mrs. Smith in her bid to finish out her husband's term and other Republican aspirants in the regular June primary likewise chose not to oppose her. Instead, they are busily campaigning in preparation for the regular June primary when Mrs. Smith will have four opponents for the Republican nomination. Mr. Beauchamp is not opposed in the Democratic side. Thus it has developed that, barring a really organized "sticker" campaign at the special election following today's primary, the successful primary candidate is assured of election for the unexpired term.

Special Session

Indications are that the special session of the State Legislature is imminent. Governor Lewis O. Barrows has indicated he will call it immediately after he receives a final report on the outside audit of the State's financial condition. The report is expected to be ready on or before May 15. The session, originally called and then deferred as a result of the audit revelations, was to have dealt with amendments to social security legislation to conform with Federal requirements and repeal of the auto title law. The session had not been expected to last more than two or three days at the most.

A different situation now prevails, however, and once in session there is no telling how long the Legislature will choose to remain at Augusta. Some members, it is understood, favor an extensive Legislative probe of the financial affairs as a result of the audit's disclosures. There is a possibility that a special investigating committee empowered to call witnesses and conduct hearings will be organized. The refusal of the State Treasurer to resign may be brought to the floor of the Legislature. It is also believed that body's endorsement of the Governor's action in independently going ahead with the audit rather than calling the Legislature immediately into session may be asked by party leaders. The subject is decidedly controversial.

It may be recalled that some of the legislators pressed the Governor hard on the matter of the special session and political opposition also scored his deferring of the session until the Governor's right to do so was sustained by the State Supreme Court. Unquestionably there is some sentiment in the Legislature for an extensive probe and some believe that party leaders would prefer to avoid too great a fanfare over the situation just before the primary. However, Governor Barrows has several times said that he wants no punches pulled and that he intended to get to the bottom of the financial scandal in any event. Many feel that if the Legislature shows a sentiment toward conducting its own investigations on top of the audit and the special probe by the Attorney General's department the Governor will say "go ahead." Interest in the situation is high. Its political consequences are considered very great and the State awaits with a great deal of interest more information on the result of the lengthy investigation by the Attorney General and his augmented legal staff.

R. I. Auto Revenue In Registering Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—George R. Beane, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, reports that due to the change in the annual automobile registration date from Jan. 1 to April 1, the State of Rhode Island gained additional revenue of $424,829.

The increase, despite the fact that 681 less cars had been registered up to April 30 than on the corresponding date last year, is explained by the fact that the total includes registration fees paid for the first three months of 1940, plus the full-year fees paid for the registration year, beginning April, 1.

Registration receipts up to and including April 30 totaled $2,360,414, whereas on April 30, 1939, $2,345,401 had been taken in. Of the nearly $500,000 gained through change in registration date, $446,046 was derived from car owners who registered for the first three months of 1940 at one-fifth of the total fee and $38,784 from those who paid one-fourth the total fee.

Total registrations to April 30 were 157,381. A year ago the total was 158,062. There were 539 fewer passenger cars, 460 fewer trucks; but 160 more trailer regulations accounted to a large extent for the increased revenue.

Prominent at Women's Club Meeting

By a Staff Photographer

Helping to Guide Convention at Swampscott

Above: Left, Mrs. Whitfield Johnson, vice-chairman of the Meetings Committee of the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs; right, Mrs. Raymond Wheeler, chairman of the Americanization Committee.

Lower: Left, Mrs. David A. Westcott, incoming President of the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs; right, Mrs. Henry W. Hildreth, who retires as president after serving a two-year term.

'Sanity in Art' Branch Formed

One effect of the Picasso show, said some one at dinner the other night, has been to rally Bostonians to the support of an organization which has just been formed—the New England Branch of the Society for Sanity in Art. The persons already enrolled in it, it is discovered, include some of the best known of the local artists and authors.

Miss Margaret Fitzhugh Browne is President. The Vice-President is John LaValle. The Board of Management includes Aldro T. Hibbard, Frank W. Benson, Rosmond DeKalb, Charlotte H. Lamson, Charles D. Hodges and others equally well known. Mrs. Julia DeWolf Addison, Ralph Adams Cram, Miss Blanche E. Colman, John H. Allen and a long list of others active in the Boston Art Club, the Copley Society and the Boston Authors' Club are enrolled in the new branch.

This Society was founded in Chicago, a few years ago, by Josephine Hancock Logan who, with her husband, Frank Granger Logan, established at the Chicago Art Institute, in 1917, the Logan Prize Fund. It was founded because Mrs. Logan "was convinced that the public and the museums were becoming the victims of an organized propaganda" and her purpose was to offset the movement which she felt was lowering technical standards and encouraging "the degenerate, morbid and mentally unbalanced."

This New England branch has declared that it is not reactionary, will not be narrow in its point of view, nor hold a limited outlook concerning kinds of expression, "nor will it directly attack anyone. What it will do is uphold fundamentals of decency and integrity and a high standard of art expression, bringing examples of what it believes to be true art before the public in every way possible."

For a start in this educational work it will open, on May 20, an exhibition of art treasures in the private collections of Bostonians. These works, which will be shown at the Vose Galleries until June 8, will include works of Gainsborough, Jonas Lie, Millet, Duveneck, Raeburn Corot and Iacovleff, already promised.

Connecticut Factories To Seek Visitors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., May 13—Open house in nearly 100 factories in 32 cities and towns, starting Thursday, will be Connecticut's welcome to visitors in an extensive "sell Connecticut" program planned by Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin, educators, natural scientists and manufacturers. The program will conclude Sunday with a reception and open-air entertainment from the Capitol, and a coast-to-coast radiocast, featuring opera, radio, stage and screen stars.

The four-day program includes two days of factory inspection; a Research Day Forum in New Haven on Friday at which leading natural scientists and economists will speak; and the Middlefield Apple Blossom Festival in Middlefield on Friday and Saturday.

Thursday and Friday will be devoted to opening factories throughout the State in order that people may witness the manner in which Connecticut products are manufactured. Local chambers of commerce in the various towns and cities are arranging time schedules for factories which are participating in their communities.

Five specialists in the field of industrial research will address the Research Day Forum in the New Haven Lawn Club on Friday. Sessions will include speeches by W. H. Carey, advertising director of Fortune; Lewis W. Waters, director of research for the General Foods Corporation; Dr. Chauncey Guy Suits and Dr. A. W. Hull, of the General Electric Research Laboratories, and Professor Harold E. Edgerton, photographic scientist at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The outstanding feature of the entire week-end program will come on Sunday afternoon when Governor Baldwin and other officers of the State Government will hold an "open house" reception for the public in the State Library, Hartford. Receiving will be: Governor and Mrs. Baldwin, Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. James L. McConaughy; Mrs. Sara B. Crawford, Secretary of State; Francis A. Pallotti, Attorney General; Joseph E. Talbot, Treasurer, and Fred R. Zeller, Comptroller.

Following the reception, the Governor and State officers will be escorted by the First Company, Governor's Foot Guard, to the shell in Bushnell Park where a coast-to-coast radiocast will be presented.

Miss Grace Moore, opera, radio and screen star and a resident of Newtown;; Anna Kaskas, Metropolitan opera contralto and a native of Hartford; and James Melton, radio tenor and resident of Westport,, will participate in the program. The Hartford Symphony Orchestra under the baton of Leon Barzin will provide the music and Governor Baldwin will speak.

Sinking Fund Board Appointments Made

Appointment of Fred A. Dakin, Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce's Committee on Municipal Finance, to the Boston Sinking Fund Commission was announced by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin today. At the same time, the Mayor announced reappointment of Guy W. Cox, President of the John Hancock Life Insurance Company, to the Commission.

These appointments were seen as having some political importance in Boston today since the Mayor has been eager for the Sinking Fund Commission to make some of its surplus available for reducing the tax rate.

Girls' School Advisers Plan Organization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vt., May 13—A permanent State association of deans of women and advisers of girls, aiming to offer better guidance to girl students in the high schools, preparatory schools, and colleges of Vermont, may be formed as the result of a conference held at St. Johnsbury Academy.

Formation of a State organization which would be a branch of the National Association of Deans, a subsidiary group of the American Council of Guidance and Personnel Associations, is under discussion by representatives from high schools, junior colleges, and colleges in Vermont which were invited to attend.

During the morning session, questions taken up in discussion had to do with current practice in schools in guidance of girls—this section being led by deans and counselors in preparatory schools—what the needs are, led by Dean Mary Jean Simpson of the University of Vermont, with information obtained from college girls through a questionnaire.

First and second year women in the University of Vermont and Middlebury College gave a student's view of what guidance the high school girl in Vermont is getting, what she is not getting and wants, and what she is getting and does not find useful.

Physical Director Named

Miss Harriet Lucy Clarke of Cleveland, Ohio, has been appointed Director of Physical Education at Radcliffe College for 1940-41, according to an announcement made by the College Council. Miss Clarke is a Wellesley College graduate, and since 1936 has been instructor in hygiene and physical education at Wellesley.

Shopping the Shops

By Janet Treat

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Expensive dresses are all well and good in their place . . . but there comes a time when a woman needs and desires something that's definitely in the inexpensive bracket. And yet it mustn't look too cheap, because, while she may start out wearing it for perhaps a bit of housework, she'll suddenly find herself motoring downtown to pick up her offspring from school. And en route she'll probably drop into at least two of the town's shops on various errands. Which means that she must look presentable for the (and any!) occasion.

"Thrift Avenue" Shows Some Pretty Frocks

All of which brings us to the suggestion that a Kay Dunhill frock will take you almost anywhere and bring you back . . . they're that good looking! And as for price, you couldn't do better. For the $3.98'ers give you as good an assortment to choose from as the $6.50'ers or the $7.95'ers. We're referring to their summer cottons, you know, than which there's nothing smarter for these coming months, inasmuch as they have stylish lines, wear beautifully and wash nicely. You can find them up in Filene's trickily named "Thrift Avenue," on the fourth floor. There are stripes and chambrays and sheer prints and such. Should you like clothes wih a nautical trend, or have a teen-age daughter whose mind runs in that direction, then you'll be sure to like their white rayon frock which features a regular long square sailor collar with two or three rows of braid. Matching braid trims the short sleeves, and a couple of crossed Yacht Club flags decorate the pocket. For $7.95. In sizes 12 to 20, which we believe is their size range in every model. As for stripes, the $3.98 dresses include regulation shirting stripes or the kind you find in good old-fashioned pillow ticking. In shirt-front effects with enough fullness in the skirts to permit a good game of golf or tennis.

Lawn Furniture At Very Low Cost

If yours is the type of home that allows a few extra feet of lawn frontage on which you can hoist up a summer hammock, or put a few chairs, then surely you'll want these bits of summer decoration to be very gay. But perhaps because maybe nobody at your house can ever remember to bring them in at night, you don't want to put much money into them. If this is the case, why not investigate what R. H. White's offers in the way of lawn trimming for around $5.50. A three-piece set, no less! That is, there are two matching chairs, orange and green, and a little matching table for magazines and lemonade. Which is surely your money's worth; even when you haven't too much. We saw them on the fifth floor.

Big Lamps Would Make Ideal Wedding Gift

Speaking of summery things reminds us of the grand buy Paine Furniture has in the way of big lamps right now. (They're on Arlington Street, right opposite Hotel Statler.) Not that there's any real reason why these lamps can't be used in the winter months too . . . but we were reminded of summer particularly when we saw the lovely morning glories that climb all over the lamp. Not on the great big shade, for that's perfectly white except for the chenille binding in the purplish tones that are used in the lamp base—but everywhere else. And though we'd call it a pottery base, somehow or other it has all been cut out around the edges of the morning glories and their leaves; and the effect is attractive. We Suggest it as an excellent wedding present; and one of those gifts you could order sent out, sight unseen, knowing the bride would immediately reach for her pen and write you a genuine thank-you note! And surprise, surprise; it's all for a matter of $6.50.

Carry Your Perfume In Your Bracelet

P. S. And now you may carry your perfume right along with you . . . in your bracelet, no less. Or for that matter, in a necklace. They're really miniature editions of those famous Orloff sachet boules that you probably have tucked in with your best lingerie right now; and they're hanging, charm fashion, from little gilt metal chains, making a matching necklace and bracelet in lots of gay colors and pastels. At Filene's, if we can read our notes. You Frances Denney devotees will surely want to get yourself all fixed up with her new Wild Rose ensemble; what with its cologne, Bubbling Over for the bath, Dusting Powder, face powder, rouge and lipstick all matching! You couldn't ask for anything more All-American than Wild Rose; and incidentally, have you heard about spraying a bit of your favorite perfume into the air; and then walking right through the mist? A grand idea!

A regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday feature.

Rowley Takes Office

Charles F. Rowley, former Brookline Selectman and Representative and leader in municipal and civic affairs for many years, took office as Town Fire Commissioner today to succeed Dr. George W. Goode. Elected for three years, Commissioner Rowley becomes Brokline's fifth Fire Commissioner since the establishment of the post by legislative act 41 years ago.

Radio, Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00	"Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"	Boston Bees-New York	"Western Serenade"
3:15	"In Hollywood"	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Giants baseball game	"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service	"John's Other Wife"	"Pepper Young's Family"	Boston Bees-New York	"Melody Mart"
3:45	Community Bulletin	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	Giants baseball game	Organ Concert
4:00	**Lecture Hall**	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"	Boston Bees-New York	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"; drama	Giants baseball game	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Boston Bees-New York	Consolairs
4:45	Sport program	Sport program; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Giants baseball game	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	By Kathleen Norris	Sonny James' Orchestra	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"Exploring Music"	Sonny James' Orchestra	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Jay Wesley, sports	Ireene Wicker, sketch	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Young America Speaks'	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Superman"; sketch	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; sport comment	News Service	"Little Orphan Annie"	Italian Radio Review
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner Dance	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Weather; Dinner Dance	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Herb Marsh's Orchestra
6:45	**The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	You and Your Neighbor	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Karl Rhode's Orchestra
7:15	Lanny Ross, songs	"Youth in the Toils"	H. V. Kaltenborn, news	News commentator	News Service
7:30	"Blondie"; comedy	Sammy Kaye's Orches-	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Salon Orchestra
7:45	serial drama	tra; Vass Family	Walter Kidder, songs	dramatic sketch	"Traveling Gordons"; sk.
8:00	"Tune-up Time";	"Sanity in Art"; speak-	**James Melton: Francia**	"Play Broadcast"; quiz	"Harper's Varieties"
8:15	vocalists; orch.	ers	**White; orchestra**	program	Camera Club of the Air
8:30	Tom Howard; Geo.	"True or False"	**Richard Crooks, tenor;**	"Mystery Hall"; dra-	Studio program
8:45	Sheldon; War news	"True or False"	**symphonic orchestra**	matic sketch	Piano duet
9:00	**Theater: Fred Mac-**	"The Green Hornet";	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	"Classical Album"
9:15	**Murray and Loret-**	mystery drama	program	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	"Classical Album"
9:30	**ta Young in "True**	Daniel T. Tobin, talk	**Alec Templeton Time:**	Jack Denny's Orchestra	"Classical Album"
9:45	**Confession"**	Paul Martin's Music	**piano; soloist; orchestra**	Jack Denny's Orchestra	News Service; Sports
10:00	Guy Lombardo's Or.	**Secretary of State Cor-**	"Lullaby Lady"; Conti-	**Raymond Gram Swing**	Local sports
10:15	Guy Lombardo's Or.	**dell Hull**	nentals Quartet; orch.	News Service	"Dance Parade"
10:30	Salute to G. Gray	**"Gallant American**	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Romance in Rhythm"	"Dance Parade"
10:45	Music; weather	**Women"; drama**	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Romance in Rhythm"	"Dance Parade"
11:00	News; Sports	News; music; weather	News Service	Lew Diamond's Orch.	Mario Chandler's Orch.
11:15	News Service	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Emil Rieve, talk	Wally Roth's Trio
11:30	Frankie Masters'	"The Music You Want"	Lou Breeze's Orchestra	Orrin Tucker's Orch.	Karl Rhode's Orchestra
11:45	Orchestra	"The Music You Want"	Lou Breeze's Orchestra	Orrin Tucker's Orch.	News Service

Tuesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Morning Review	"Sunrise Special"; organ	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	"Barbecue"; music	Gene and Glenn	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; news	Variety program	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00	**News of Europe**	Variety Hour: talks; Ra-	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Five Star News"
8:15	Caroline Cabot	kov's Orchestra	Weather; music	"Morning Watch"	Weather; "Timetable"
8:30	"Lovers' Lane"	Variety Hour: talks; Ra-	"Portia Blake"	Andrew Jacobson's	"Musical Timetable"
8:45	"Musical Clock"	kov's Orchestra	"Kate Hopkins"	Rhythm Orchestra	Studio speaker
9:00	"A Heap o' Livin'"	News; interlude	N. E. Town Hall Party.	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian music
9:15	WEEI Food Fair	"As You Like It"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian music
9:30	Listen to the Band.	"Breakfast Club"; solo-	"Alice Blair"; sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45	Bachelor's Children	ists; orchestra	"Musical Roundup"	Network speaker	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	Pretty Kitty Kelly	"Melody Time"; orch.	"The Man I Married"	"Musical Early Edition"	Farm and Home News
10:15	"Myrt and Marge"	"Vic and Sade"	"Midstream"; sketch	"Melody Strings"	"Organesque"
10:30	"Hilltop House"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"Ellen Randolph"	Musical calisthenics	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Stepmother"	"On With the Dance"	"Woman in White"	"Choir Loft"; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor	"Home Forum"	"David Harum"; sketch	Ruth Moss, interviews	"Garden Rambler"
11:15	"Life Begins"	E. E. Horton interview	"The Road of Life"	"Singing Strings"	Baritone soloist
11:30	Big Sister; sketch	"Aloha Land"	"Against the Storm"	The Buckeye Four	Baritone soloist
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; musicale	"The Guiding Light"	The Buckeye Four	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Noonday Review	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	"A Girl Marries"	Noonday Review; stocks.	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Studio speaker
12:30	Helen Trent; sketch	20 Mule Team in Boston	Singin' Sam, baritone	"Italian Melodies"	"Musicalogues"
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	National Farm and Home	"Meet Miss Julia"	"Italian Melodies"	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	Hour	News Service	Women's Club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Life Beautiful"	**Eleanor Roosevelt**	"Tone Tapestries"	"Carters of Elm Street"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	'Right to Happiness'	"Harvey and Dell"; sk.	Marjorie Mills, house-	"Hits and Bits"	"Consolairs"
1:45	"Road of Life"	"Notebook"; weather	hold talk	Sports Matinee	"Tex and Slim"
2:00	Dramatic sketch	Tony, Juanita, Buddy	Hymns of All Churches	News Service	Speaker; music
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"	Mastersingers	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sport program	"Melodic Moods"
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	Choir recital	"Valiant Lady"	"It Happened in 1015"	Organ recital
2:45	"My Son and I"	"Time and Tempo"	"Light of the World"	Baseball interview	News Service
3:00	"Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Boston Bees - Chicago	Oleander Male Quartet
3:15	"In Hollywood"	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	baseball game	"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Bees - Chicago	"Melody Mart"
3:45	Quartet recital	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"	baseball game	Organ Concert
4:00	Elliott's Melodies	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Boston Bees - Chicago	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	baseball game	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	Matinee Promenade	"Of Service to You"	"Lorenzo Jones"	Boston Bees - Chicago	Vocal recital
4:45	'Console Overtones'	"Of Service to You"	"Young Widder Brown"	baseball game	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	By Kathleen Norris	Will Osborne's Orch.	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"Music in the Air"	Will Osborne's Orch.	'Life Can Be Beautiful'	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Jay Wesley, sports	Children's Stories	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	"Young America Speaks'	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	Dance Hour; records	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Frank Ryan's Sports	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin Hill	News; Fred Hoey	News Service	"Little Orphan Annie"	Italian radio review
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Dinner Dance	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Weather; Dinner Dance	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Herb Marsh's Orchestra
6:45	**"The World Today"**	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Karl Rhode's Orchestra
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	H. V. Kaltenborn, news	War news from France	"Five Star News"
7:30	Helen Menken in	"Keep Guessing"	Vocalist; organ	"Travels Abroad"	Salon orchestra
7:45	"Second Husband"	"Keep Guessing"	"Confidentially Yours"	"Curtain Calls"	"Lest We Forget"
8:00	'Criminal at Large':	**"The Aldrich Family,"**	Johnny Green's Orch.;	**"Symphonic Strings"**	Legion Auxiliary talk
8:15	drama	**with Ezra Stone**	sketch	**"Symphonic Strings"**	"Plantation Echoes"
8:30	"Court of Missing	**"Information, Please";**	"Pot o' Gold"; Horace	"Cat 'n' Jammers";	Twin pianos
8:15	Heirs"; war news.	**questions and answers**	Heidt's Orchestra	swing session	"Sunset Trailers"
9:00	"We, the People"	**"Cavalcade of America"**;	Popular quiz	"Meet the Stars"; inter-	"Variety Hour"
9:15	"We, the People"	**"Roger Williams"**	Popular quiz	views; music	"Variety Hour"
9:30	"Professor Quiz";	"Maritime Day"	**"Fibber McGee and**	"Laugh 'n Swing"; com-	"Variety Hour"
9:45	questions; answers	"Tropical Moods"	**Molly"; music**	edy; music	"Variety Hour"
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	Radio Salutes the Press:	Bob Hope; Judy Gar-	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15	"Public Affairs"	speakers	land; orchestra	News Service	Herb Marsh's Orchestra
10:30	"Public Affairs"	"Front Line Headlines"	"Uncle Walter's Dog-	**"Composer's Series";**	Herb Marsh's Orchestra
10:45	Music; weather	Vaughn Munroe's Orch.	house"; drama; music	**concert orchestra**	Hill Serenaders
11:00	News; sports	News; weather	News Service	Dance orchestra	"Sportoscope"
11:15	News; Duchin's Or.	Transcriptions	Weather Service	Jack McLean's Orchestra	Karl Rhode's Orchestra
11:30	Larry Clinton's Or.	**NBC Symphony Orches-**	Gray Gordon's Orch.	Ted Weems's Orchestra	"Day's End"; music
11:45	Larry Clinton's Or.	**tra**	Gray Gordon's Orch.	Ted Weems's Orchestra	News Service

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

7:00 WRUL 6.04mc

For Tuesday, May 14

12:45 WMEX 1500kc

1:00 WORL 920kc

Shortwave

4:30 WRUL 11.79mc

7:00 WRUL 6.04mc

Today on WRUL

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

7:30 p. m.—"World of Natural Science: Science Today."

7:45 p. m.—Modern Radio Course: Dr. C. Davis Belcher.

8:30 p. m.—Modern Radio, Advanced Course.

10:30 p. m.—Reradiocast, electrical transcription, World Peace program, from New York Fair. (11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

9:30 p. m.—Program for Latin-American Listeners: news in Spanish; Lessons in English.

Today on Short Waves

Budapest—7:15 p. m.—Hungarian Folk Songs; HATS, 9.62 meg., 31.17 m.

Moscow—8 p. m.—Program in English, RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.7 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25m.

London—8 p. m.—Full News Bulletin GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

Rio de Janeiro—9 p. m.—Program in English, 10.22 meg., 29.5 m.

Eindhoven—9:25 p. m.—American Transmission, PCJ, 9.59 meg., 31.2 m.

Berlin—9:30 p. m.—Letters to Harry, DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.

Berlin—10:30 p. m.—American Musicians, DXB 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.

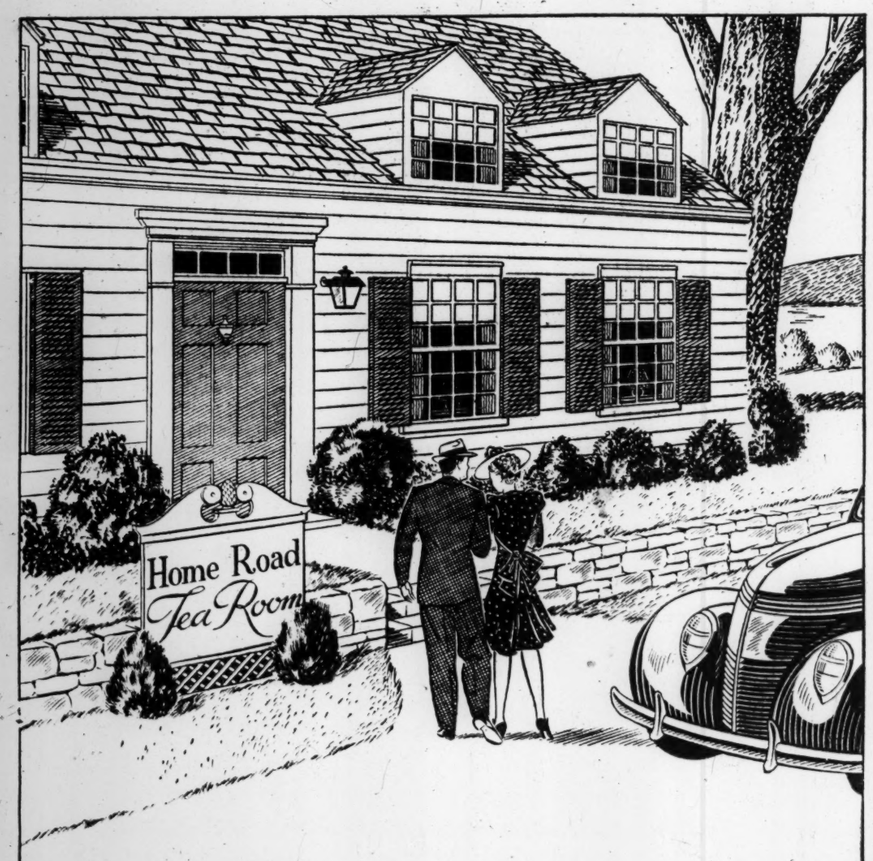
Eindhoven—10:35 p. m.—American Transmission, PCJ, 9.59 meg., 31.2 m.

Rome—10:50 p. m.—Request Corner, Mail Bag, 2RO4, 31.15 m., 2RO4, 25.40 m.; 2RO6, 19.61 m.

London—11 p. m.—Garrison Theatre, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

Guatemala—11 p. m.—First Military Band of Guatemala, TGWA, 15.17 meg., 19.8 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, European short wave programs are subject to change.)



Tea rooms, gracious with hospitality, offer you all the delights of real home cooking with none of the work. To find these pleasant eating places in your own neighborhood or along the highways which you travel, watch the advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

Dine today where Food is Good

HEAR IT TONIGHT

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EVERY MONDAY

★ James Melton, *Tenor*
★ Francia White, *Soprano*
★ Donald Voorhees *and the*
★ Bell Symphonic Orchestra *and Chorus*

WNAC · WTAG · WGY
WJAR · WEAF *and NBC Red Network*
WCSH · WTIC
8 P. M. E. D. S. T.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

SHORT WAVE
WRUL
BOSTON
(Short Wave Educational Station, World Wide Broadcasting Foundation)
Repeat Broadcast by Electrical Transcription
From N.Y. World's Fair
A program in behalf of
ECONOMIC RECONSTRUCTION
as an Aid to Peace
Artists
Miss Lily Pons
Coloratura Soprano, Metropolitan Opera
Mr. Lawrence Tibbett
Baritone, Metropolitan Opera
Speakers
Mr. Harvey D. Gibson
Chairman, N. Y. World's Fair
Mrs. August Belmont
President, Metropolitan Opera Guild
Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler
President, Columbia University
Mr. Thomas J. Watson
Hon. Pres., Int'l Chamber of Commerce
10:30 Tonight (EDT)
Dial 6.04 or 11.79 m.c.

Excalibur Brings Family Fleeing From Netherlands

Cornelius Boonstra, who originally came to the United States in 1909 and became a citizen today, expressed deep gratitude for his decision of 30 years ago which brought him citizenship.

He arrived at Boston today aboard the American Export Lines steamer Excalibur, which came from Mediterranean ports with 81 passengers.

Mr. Boonstra brought with him his family, having returned to the Netherlands 13 years ago, married and began farming in northern Holland at Roordachuizum. The family is going to Torrence, Calif., where Mr. Boonstra's brothers have a farm. Mr. Boonstra said that the American Consul had repeatedly warned American citizens to leave the Netherlands and that he had tried for months to do so but was delayed by the difficulty in getting a visé for Mrs. Boonstra. It finally came and they left Holland April 28 before the invasion. Mr. Boonstra's family is composed of Mrs. Hitje Boostra, a young daughter, Sjoukje, and an infant daughter, Akke Boonstra.

Also on the steamer was Miss Rita Faunce of Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, who has been in Europe for two years studying music and the French language.

Despite reports previous to arrival of the vessel that there were Americans on board from Scandinavian countries, who had traveled through Germany to Italy and taken passage to the United States on the Excalibur, none among the passengers had come from Scandinavia. Officers of the ship said that if they were expected to come they had probably been delayed in getting through Germany.

Passengers told of the enlistment voluntarily of a large number of Jews at Palestine for war service. Two troop ships have already left Haifa in Palestine for France. The Jews are reported en route to the Maginot line. Many Canadian troops are in Palestine, the passengers said, quartered with many Anzacs.

Lt. Col. Henry Cheadle, Military Attaché at the American Legation at Budapest, arrived on the steamer with Mrs. Cheadle and their son Geoffrey. Lieutenant Colonel Cheadle has been transferred to active service at Fort Hamilton, New York. His son has been attending school in Switzerland for two years.

Boys' Convention To Be Radiocast

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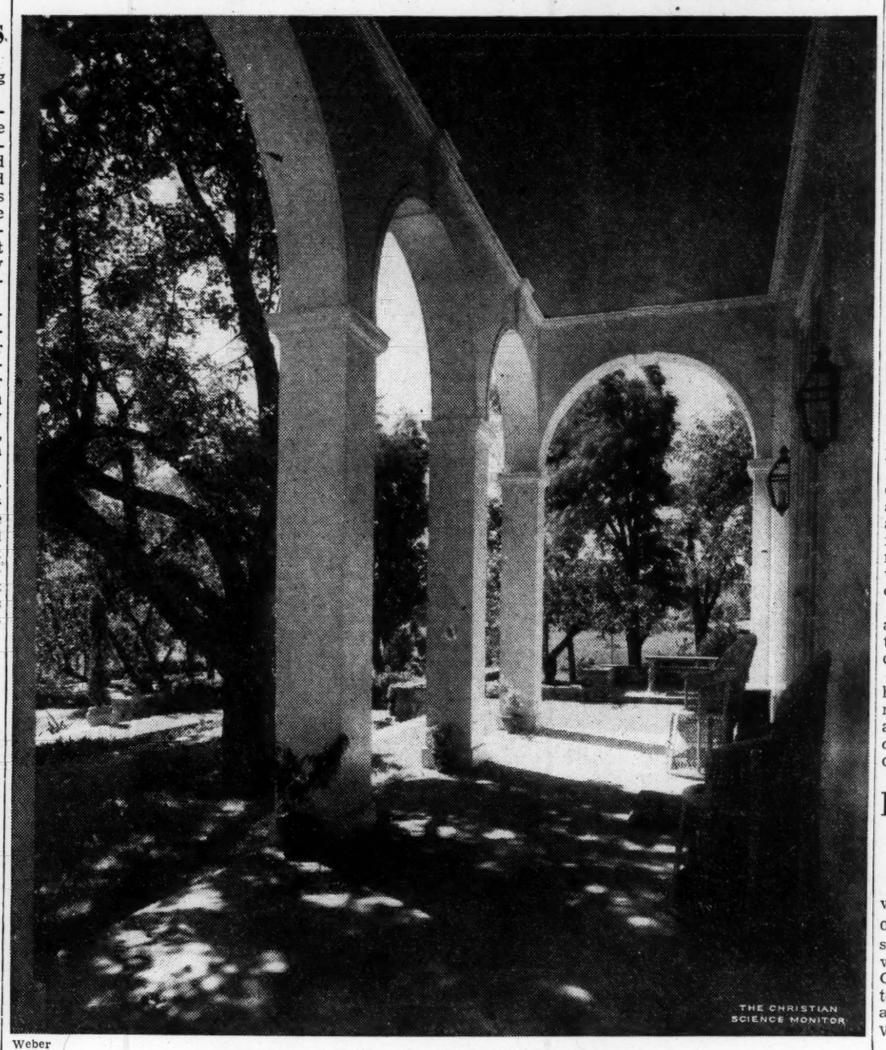


Weber

Gothic Cloisters for Ralph Adams Cram

From his peaceful veranda in Sudbury, Mass., the veteran Boston architect, sometimes known as the "sage of Sudbury," has a view of garden and rolling countryside beyond. As the architect of Gothic ecclesiastical structures, including New York's Cathedral of St. John the Divine, he is known chiefly as a medievalist, but the house is typically late Colonial in style. It was built in 1810, and the wing and porch were added by Mr. Cram after he purchased the estate.

Goods Moved Swell Port's Duty Figures

Port of Boston Business

Sharply increased withdrawals of goods from bonded warehouses and the resulting collection of duties on those goods, put the revenues of the Government for the Port of Boston last week ahead of the figure for the same week a year ago.

This was disclosed today by figures prepared for Joseph McGrath, Collector of Customs. Wool receipts for the week jumped sharply from a week ago as well as a year ago and considerable quantities went into warehouses for future use.

Port of Boston business for the past week in statistical summary:

Classification—	Week Ending May 11, 1940	Year Ago
Impts for consumpt'n	$2,858,481	3,331,511
Impts for warehouse	$1,045,949	$478,719
Withdrawn from wareh'se for cons'n	$900,362	$651,506
Duties collected	$807,999	$621,895
Wool imports (lbs.)	3,107,415	740,660
	Fiscal Year July 1-May 11	Year Ago
Wool imports (lbs.)	129,080,910	54,073,845
Duties collected	$29,174,057	$19,376,218

New Hampshire U. Mothers Invited

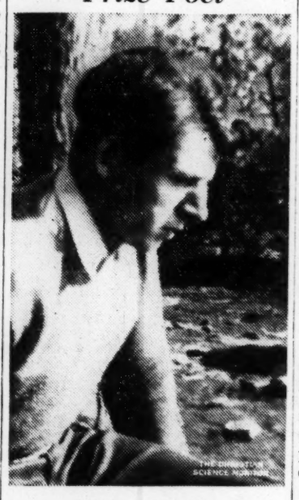
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., May 13—Nearly 2,000 mothers in 13 states and Nova Scotia have received a special message from Fred Engelhardt, President of the University of New Hampshire. It was an invitation to students' mothers to participate in their fifteenth annual "day" scheduled for May 18.

Designed to give mothers an opportunity to visit the University during its regular class and extra-curricula activity, the Mothers' Day program will include tours of the campus and classrooms, a dress parade of the undergraduate Reserve Officers Training Corps regiment, and varsity and freshman athletic contests.

An innovation this year will be an afternoon musical festival by the combined glee clubs, band, and orchestra.

Prize Poet



John Ciardi

Winner of Hopwood Poetry Prize for 1939 at University of Michigan.

Clinton Seeks Light-Rate Cut

Clinton, Mass., electricity consumers have been unfairly forced to pay high rates to sustain an enormous loss suffered by the Wachusett Gas and Electric Company in the operation of its gas business, Wycliffe C. Marshall, counsel for the Clinton rate reduction committee, charged at the hearing today before the State Public Utilities Commission.

Mr. Marshall unsuccessfully sought to introduce into the proceedings an exhibit showing an analysis of the balance sheet of the Wachusett concorn. After Damon E. Hall, counsel for the New England Power Association, of which the Wachusett firm is an affiliate, objected that the exhibit contained figures "invented" by Mr. Marshall, the consumers' counsel withdrew the exhibit until a later time.

Mr. Hall answered Mr. Marshall's charge regarding the loss in the gas business by saying he was prepared to argue that side when Mr. Marshall introduced his evidence.

Mr. Marshall argued that the company had failed to keep separate accountings of its gas and electric accounts, although required to do so by the Commission.

New World Order Seen for Future

"We are going to see a new world order," Dr. Frank N. Buchman, founder of th eMoral Re-armament movement and of the Oxford Group, predicted here today.

"We have got to have new men, new nations, new worlds, and the philosophy back of it is that God has got to be in control. Man does not seem able to run this world. God has to run it. Human wisdom has failed. God alone has the answer."

Dr. Buchman spoke, following a New England conference of people interested in the Moral Re-armament program, attended also by a number from Canada.

The delegation from the Dominion included Lowdon Hamilton, in whose room at Oxford University Dr. Buchman initiated the Oxford Group movement 19 years ago. Half a dozen other Oxford men participated in today's informal discussions.

From here Dr. Buchman is flying to Olympia, Wash., for a round table designed to be of State-wide significance, and then goes to San Francisco for a "Moral Re-armament Week" from June 1 to 7, inclusive, of cities on the western coast.

Red Cross Seeks $300,000 in Boston

A drive to raise $300,000 for civilian war relief was launched by the Boston Chapter of the Red Cross at a meeting yesterday at which J. W. Farley was appointed general chairman of the campaign fund committee. The Boston drive is a part of a national Red Cross campaign to raise $10,000,000, all for civilian relief.

These funds will be used exclusively for relief of non-combatants in whatever country relief of this type is needed. All countries except Japan, Germany and Russia have welcomed the Red Cross offers of help. These three nations have informed the Red Cross that they are able to take care of their own needs.

All of the money contributed by children will be segregated and used for relief of children. The Red Cross is asking the public to send in its contributions to its nearest Red Cross station. A house to house campaign will be started in the near future it was announced today.

Women's Club Guide To Be Out Next Week

"Where To Stop and Where To Shop in Boston and Along New England Motor Trails," the eighteenth annual guidebook of the Women's City Club, is to be published next week, following approval today at a special luncheon at the Club.

Heading the committee, which has been at work on the project for several months, is Mrs. Ernest P. Railsback of Newtonville, who has been editor for the past four years.

Deportation Urged of Alien Propagandists

Alien propagandists must be deported immediately if the United States is to be preserved, United States Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York, urged yesterday, joining J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, in efforts to rid this country of "Fifth Columns," "Trojan Horses," and "traveling salesmen of foreign isms."

To prevent occurrence in the United States of what has happened to European victims of aggression, Representative Fish voiced his deportation demand on Boston Common in addressing the American Mothers Neutrality League.

G-man Hoover, in addressing a district convention of B'nai B'rith at the Statler Hotel, revealed that a "Fifth Column" is already being formed and a Trojan Horse already under construction by "the worst ingrates in the history of civilization and liberty."

"We cannot afford to be tolerant of forces bent upon wrecking the world's last great citadel of democracy," he said.

Representative Fish re-affirmed his plea that the United States remain neutral and non-belligerent and keep its Johnson Act forbidding credits to nations defaulting on war debts.

Expense Items Of Officials Hit

Distinct violations of State law with regard to traveling expenses of two members of the Massachusetts Civil Service Commission were charged in a statement to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's office today by Miss Marian C. Nichols, an ardent civil-service reform advocate.

Miss Nichols said she had presented to the Governor's office copies of the expense accounts sent in by Mrs. Mary Livermore Barrows of Melrose and Philip V. Erard of Springfield.

Miss Nichols contended "that they improperly charged the State six cents a mile for traveling to and from Boston in their own private automobiles when they should have used trains at less cost to the State. Mrs. Barrows charged six cents a mile to and from Salisbury, Mass., while en route to and from her home in Boothbay Harbor, Maine. Mr. Erard charged the same rate for traveling to Boston from Springfield and return."

Harbor Sewerage Plans Forwarded

The Metropolitan Sewer Construction Commission has organized and is prepared to take steps to obtain Federal funds for construction of sewage treatment works in Boston harbor and for additional sewers in the Charles River basin, Commissioner Eugene C. Hultman, Chairman of the Metropolitan District Commission, declares.

Commission members include Commissioner Hultman, Arthur D. West, Chief Engineer of the State Health Department; Joseph D. Dever, Sanitary Engineer for the M. D. C.; Thomas H. Bateman of Winchester and Neil A. McDonald of Quincy.

Redistricting Act Decision Relieves Session Necessity

The most serious threat to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's plans to prevent calling of a special session of the Legislature this year has been eliminated by the Supreme Judicial Court's rejection of Attorney General Paul A. Dever's constitutionality suit against the Senatorial redistricting plan adopted by the 1939 Legislature.

Mr. Dever, seven months after the Legislature had prorogued, filed a suit in the Supreme Judicial Court charging the 40 new Senatorial districts were established through gerrymandering and that the methods used were unconstitutional. Had Mr. Dever's suit succeeded, the Legislature would have been forced into a special session to draft new districts, a situation which Governor Saltonstall has sought to avoid.

It is estimated by Republicans and Democrats alike that the Senatorial redistricting will increase Republican strength in the Upper Branch by about three Senators after the next election. While the Republicans now have 27 Senators and the Democrats 13, it is anticipated the Republican strength may increase to 30 members and the Democratic membership shrink to 10 Senators. Thus the G. O. P., if held in line, would be in absolute control of the Legislature, with strength enough to muster a two-thirds vote on vetoes, and the like.

The Governor, in desiring to avoid a special session, is seeking to dodge the legislative pitfalls which helped to bring about the defeats of Governors Charles F. Hurley and James M. Curley. By avoiding a legislative session in the second year under the new biennial sessions system, the Governor will be the first Chief Executive in Massachusetts history who has not had to face legislative dangers in his second administrative year.

Defense Practice in Boston Harbor

Boston Harbor is soon to resound to the booming of its six-inch coast guns as the Hub defenses take part in a series of practice sessions which have already started at Fisher's Island, off New London, Conn., and in some places will last until the end of June, according to Col. Rodney B. Smith, Commanding the United States 1st Coast Artillery District.

The guns at Portland, Maine, will be manned by a new regiment known as the 68th Coast Artillery Antiaircraft Regiment, and the practice sessions there will be marked by extensive antiaircraft action. The practice at Portland lists May 17 and May 24, six-inch guns; June 4, 12-inch guns; and June 25 and 27, the three-inch guns in action.

There will also be action at Narragansett Bay and Newport, R. I., where the National Guardsmen will be active all summer. At Newport the six-inch and 12-inch guns will be used June 10 and 11 respectively.

Colonel Smith pointed out that 12-inch and even larger guns are also maintained in Boston harbor ready for any eventuality, but due to the traffic of the port the larger guns are never fired unless absolutely necessary, due to the serious hazard to shipping.

Warnings have been issued to all shipping to remain outside the range of the heavy artillery during the practice sessions.

N. H. Fiscal Policy Change to Bonds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., May 13—As the result of change of fiscal policy, the State of New Hampshire will have the largest gross bond and note debt in its history—almost $1,000,000 in excess of the previous high established in December, 1935.

The State is issuing $6,599,000 in bonds previously authorized but unissued. The State has been handling much of its financial needs by short-term borrowings at advantageously low rates. But now a total of $6,599,000 in bonds will be issued bringing to $16,993,000 the gross bond and note debt. Actually it represents the switching from one type of State debt to another.

Lewandos

CLEANSERS--DYERS--LAUNDERERS

TIME to CLEAN HOUSE

Start your housecleaning quickly and easily by sending your blankets, spreads, curtains, drapes, rugs or any household articles to Lewandos for GENTLE cleansing. Call MIDdlesex 8500 for Service-at-your-door.

Rugs 4c to 6c sq. ft.

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(Moderate Minimum)

6x9' Domestic Rug $1.95
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Estimates on other sizes and kinds on request for Cleansing, Dyeing, De-Mothing, Storing, Wrapping or Laying.

Single Blankets 75c

Each blanket is "Beauty Treatment" cleansed; slow dried to prevent shrinkage, then carefully finished (individually) to restore the original fluffiness and warmth.

Single Blankets, Cotton or Wool.... $ .75
Double Blankets, Cotton or Wool..... 1.25

New Satin Bindings: 3 in. per end 75c
New Satin Bindings: 4 in. per end $1
(Same as used by famous Blanket makers)

CURTAINS 60c pair up

Each pair of curtains is accurately measured—carefully cleansed and INDIVIDUALLY finished to their true size and shape, thus assuring curtains that will drape as beautifully as new.

Lace, Scrim or Cotton, pair..... $ .60
Silk or Rayon, pair..... .75
Taffeta, pair..... .85
Organdie, pair..... 1.00
(Slightly more for Ruffled, Fluted or Plaited curtains)

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We will hold cleansed household articles until Fall . . . at no extra charge

As an accommodation to Lewandos customers we will hold until fall any household article that has been sent in to be cleansed. You may send your Blankets, Rugs, Drapes, Curtains to be cleansed *anytime*—get them in the fall, pay for them then, too.

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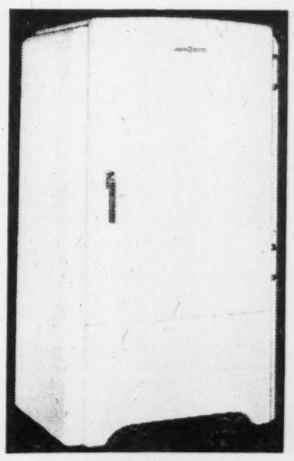
Not one bit of quality has been sacrificed. In fact, 1940 General Electric Refrigerators are better than ever. Superior workmanship and highest quality has produced a refrigerator that operates with greater economy for you than ever before.

Yet in the face of all this, you can have one of these brand new models at a price that we've never before been able to offer you. Decide NOW to take advantage of these rare buys!



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$114.95 BIG 6 CU. FT. MODEL

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Less than $1 a week
(payable monthly)

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Edison Shops

AND ELECTRICAL DEALERS

BOSTON Edison COMPANY

Excalibur Brings Family Fleeing From Netherlands

Cornelius Boonstra, who originally came to the United States in 1909 and became a citizen today, expressed deep gratitude for his decision of 30 years ago which brought him citizenship.

He arrived at Boston today aboard the American Export Lines steamer Excalibur, which came from Mediterranean ports with 81 passengers.

Mr. Boonstra brought with him his family, having returned to the Netherlands 13 years ago, married and began farming in northern Holland at Roordachuizum. The family is going to Torrence, Calif., where Mr. Boonstra's brothers have a farm. Mr. Boonstra said that the American Consul had repeatedly warned American citizens to leave the Netherlands and that he had tried for months to do so but was delayed by the difficulty in getting a visé for Mrs. Boonstra. It finally came and they left Holland April 28 before the invasion. Mr. Boonstra's family is composed of Mrs. Hitje Boostra, a young daughter, Sjoukje, and an infant daughter, Akke Boonstra.

Also on the steamer was Miss Rita Faunce of Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, who has been in Europe for two years studying music and the French language.

Despite reports previous to arrival of the vessel that there were Americans on board from Scandinavian countries, who had traveled through Germany to Italy and taken passage to the United States on the Excalibur, none among the passengers had come from Scandinavia. Officers of the ship said that if they were expected to come they had probably been delayed in getting through Germany.

Passengers told of the enlistment voluntarily of a large number of Jews at Palestine for war service. Two troop ships have already left Haifa in Palestine for France. The Jews are reported en route to the Maginot line. Many Canadian troops are in Palestine, the passengers said, quartered with many Anzacs.

Lt. Col. Henry Cheadle, Military Attaché at the American Legation at Budapest, arrived on the steamer with Mrs. Cheadle and their son Geoffrey. Lieutenant Colonel Cheadle has been transferred to active service at Fort Hamilton, New York. His son has been attending school in Switzerland for two years.

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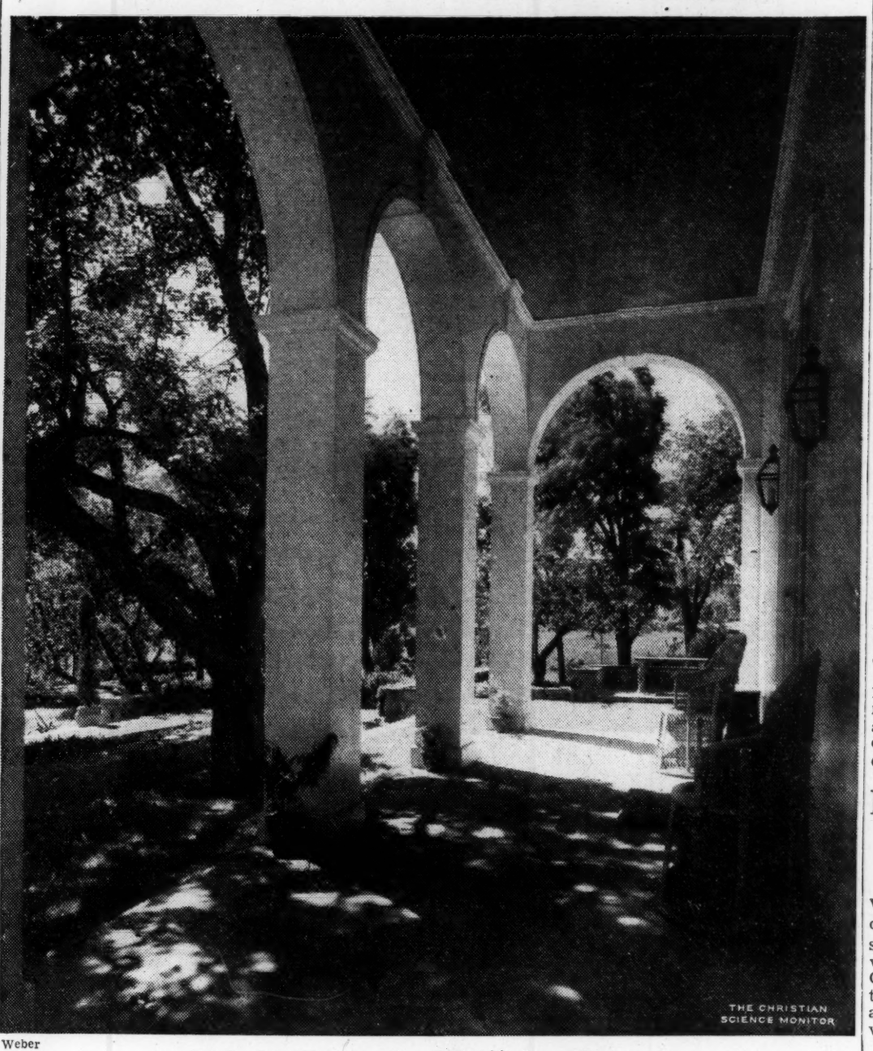


Weber

Gothic Cloisters for Ralph Adams Cram

From his peaceful veranda in Sudbury, Mass., the veteran Boston architect, sometimes known as the "sage of Sudbury," has a view of garden and rolling countryside beyond. As the architect of Gothic ecclesiastical structures, including New York's Cathedral of St. John the Divine, he is known chiefly as a medievalist, but the house is typically late Colonial in style. It was built in 1810, and the wing and porch were added by Mr. Cram after he purchased the estate.

Goods Moved Swell Port's Duty Figures

Port of Boston Business

Sharply increased withdrawals of goods from bonded warehouses and the resulting collection of duties on those goods, put the revenues of the Government for the Port of Boston last week ahead of the figure for the same week a year ago.

This was disclosed today by figures prepared for Joseph McGrath, Collector of Customs. Wool receipts for the week jumped sharply from a week ago as well as a year ago and considerable quantities went into warehouses for future use.

Port of Boston business for the past week in statistical summary:

Classification—	Week Ending May 11, 1940	Year Ago
Impts for consumpt'n	$2,858,481	3,331,511
Impts for warehouse	$1,045,949	$478,719
Withdrawn from wareh'se for cons'n	$900,362	$651,506
Duties collected	$807,999	$631,895
Wool imports (lbs.)	3,107,415	740,660
	Fiscal Year July 1-May 11	Year Ago
Wool imports (lbs.)	129,080,910	54,073,845
Duties collected	$29,174,057	$19,376,218

New Hampshire U. Mothers Invited

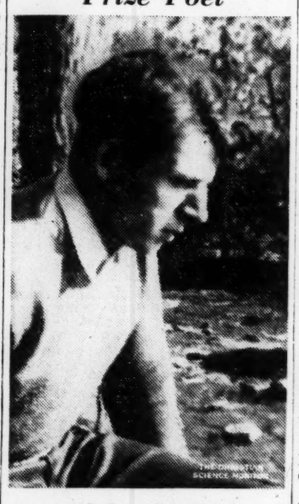
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., May 13—Nearly 2,000 mothers in 13 states and Nova Scotia have received a special message from Fred Engelhardt, President of the University of New Hampshire. It was an invitation to students' mothers to participate in their fifteenth annual "day" scheduled for May 18.

Designed to give mothers an opportunity to visit the University during its regular class and extra-curricula activity, the Mothers' Day program will include tours of of the campus and classrooms, a dress parade of the undergraduate Reserve Officers Training Corps regiment, and varsity and freshman athletic contests.

An innovation this year will be an afternoon musical festival by the combined glee clubs, band, and orchestra.

Prize Poet



John Ciardi

Winner of Hopwood Poetry Prize for 1939 at University of Michigan.

Clinton Seeks Light-Rate Cut

Clinton, Mass., electricity consumers have been unfairly forced to pay high rates to sustain an enormous loss suffered by the Wachusett Gas and Electric Company in the operation of its gas business, Wycliffe C. Marshall, counsel for the Clinton rate reduction committee, charged at the hearing today before the State Public Utilities Commission.

Mr. Marshall unsuccessfully sought to introduce into the proceedings an exhibit showing an analysis of the balance sheet of the Wachusett concorn. After Damon E. Hall, counsel for the New England Power Association, of which the Wachusett firm is an affiliate, objected that the exhibit contained figures "invented" by Mr. Marshall, the consumers' counsel withdrew the exhibit until a later time.

Mr. Hall answered Mr. Marshall's charge regarding the loss in the gas business by saying he was prepared to argue that side when Mr. Marshall introduced his evidence.

Mr. Marshall argued that the company had failed to keep separate accountings of its gas and electric accounts, although required to do so by the Commission.

New World Order Seen for Future

"We are going to see a new world order," Dr. Frank N. Buchman, founder of th eMoral Re-armament movement and of the Oxford Group, predicted here today.

"We have got to have new men, new nations, new worlds, and the philosophy back of it is that God has got to be in control. Man does not seem able to run this world. God has to run it. Human wisdom has failed. God alone has the answer."

Dr. Buchman spoke, following a New England conference of people interested in the Moral Re-armament program, attended also by a number from Canada.

The delegation from the Dominion included Lowdon Hamilton, in whose room at Oxford University Dr. Buchman initiated the Oxford Group movement 19 years ago. Half a dozen other Oxford men participated in today's informal discussions.

From here Dr. Buchman is flying to Olympia, Wash., for a round table designed to be of State-wide significance, and then goes to San Francisco for a "Moral Re-armament Week" from June 1 to 7, inclusive, of cities on the western coast.

Red Cross Seeks $300,000 in Boston

A drive to raise $300,000 for civilian war relief was launched by the Boston Chapter of the Red Cross at a meeting yesterday at which J. W. Farley was appointed general chairman of the campaign fund committee. The Boston drive is a part of a national Red Cross campaign to raise $10,000,000, all for civilian relief.

These funds will be used exclusively for relief of non-combatants in whatever country relief of this type is needed. All countries except Japan, Germany and Russia have welcomed the Red Cross offers of help. These three nations have informed the Red Cross that they are able to take care of their own needs.

All of the money contributed by children will be segregated and used for relief of children. The Red Cross is asking the public to send in its contributions to its nearest Red Cross station. A house to house campaign will be started in the near future it was announced today.

Women's Club Guide To Be Out Next Week

"Where To Stop and Where To Shop in Boston and Along New England Motor Trails," the eighteenth annual guidebook of the Women's City Club, is to be published next week, following approval today at a special luncheon at the Club.

Heading the committee, which has been at work on the project for several months, is Mrs. Ernest P. Railsback of Newtonville, who has been editor for the past four years.

Deportation Urged of Alien Propagandists

Alien propagandists must be deported immediately if the United States is to be preserved, United States Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York, urged yesterday, joining J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, in efforts to rid this country of "Fifth Columns," "Trojan Horses," and "traveling salesmen of foreign isms."

To prevent occurrence in the United States of what has happened to European victims of aggression, Representative Fish voiced his deportation demand on Boston Common in addressing the American Mothers Neutrality League.

G-man Hoover, in addressing a district convention of B'nai B'rith at the Statler Hotel, revealed that a "Fifth Column" is already being formed and a Trojan Horse already under construction by "the worst ingrates in the history of civilization and liberty."

"We cannot afford to be tolerant of forces bent upon wrecking the world's last great citadel of democracy," he said.

Representative Fish re-affirmed his plea that the United States remain neutral and non-belligerent and keep its Johnson Act forbidding credits to nations defaulting on war debts.

Expense Items Of Officials Hit

Distinct violations of State law with regard to traveling expenses of two members of the Massachusetts Civil Service Commission were charged in a statement to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's office today by Miss Marian C. Nichols, an ardent civil-service reform advocate.

Miss Nichols said she had presented to the Governor's office copies of the expense accounts sent in by Mrs. Mary Livermore Barrows of Melrose and Philip V. Erard of Springfield.

Miss Nichols contended "that they improperly charged the State six cents a mile for traveling to and from Boston in their own private automobiles when they should have used trains at less cost to the State. Mrs. Barrows charged six cents a mile to and from Salisbury, Mass., while en route to and from her home in Boothbay Harbor, Maine. Mr. Erard charged the same rate for traveling to Boston from Springfield and return."

Harbor Sewerage Plans Forwarded

The Metropolitan Sewer Construction Commission has organized and is prepared to take steps to obtain Federal funds for construction of sewage treatment works in Boston harbor and for additional sewers in the Charles River basin, Commissioner Eugene C. Hultman, Chairman of the Metropolitan District Commission, declares.

Commission members include Commissioner Hultman, Arthur D. West, Chief Engineer of the State Health Department; Joseph D. Dever, Sanitary Engineer for the M. D. C.; Thomas H. Bateman of Winchester and Neil A. McDonald of Quincy.

Redistricting Act Decision Relieves Session Necessity

The most serious threat to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's plans to prevent calling of a special session of the Legislature this year has been eliminated by the Supreme Judicial Court's rejection of Attorney General Paul A. Dever's constitutionality suit against the Senatorial redistricting plan adopted by the 1939 Legislature.

Mr. Dever, seven months after the Legislature had prorogued, filed a suit in the Supreme Judicial Court charging the 40 new Senatorial districts were established through gerrymandering and that the methods used were unconstitutional. Had Mr. Dever's suit succeeded, the Legislature would have been forced into a special session to draft new districts, a situation which Governor Saltonstall has sought to avoid.

It is estimated by Republicans and Democrats alike that the Senatorial redistricting will increase Republican strength in the Upper Branch by about three Senators after the next election. While the Republicans now have 27 Senators and the Democrats 13, it is anticipated the Republican strength may increase to 30 members and the Democratic membership shrink to 10 Senators. Thus the G. O. P., if held in line, would be in absolute control of the Legislature, with strength enough to muster a two-thirds vote on vetoes, and the like.

The Governor, in desiring to avoid a special session, is seeking to dodge the legislative pitfalls which helped to bring about the defeats of Governors Charles F. Hurley and James M. Curley. By avoiding a legislative session in the second year under the new biennial sessions system, the Governor will be the first Chief Executive in Massachusetts history who has not had to face legislative dangers in his second administrative year.

Defense Practice in Boston Harbor

Boston Harbor is soon to resound to the booming of its six-inch coast guns as the Hub defenses take part in a series of practice sessions which have already started at Fisher's Island, off New London, Conn., and in some places will last until the end of June, according to Col. Rodney B. Smith, Commanding the United States 1st Coast Artillery District.

The guns at Portland, Maine, will be manned by a new regiment known as the 68th Coast Artillery Antiaircraft Regiment, and the practice sessions there will be marked by extensive antiaircraft action. The practice at Portland lists May 17 and May 24, six-inch guns; June 4, 12-inch guns; and June 25 and 27, the three-inch guns in action.

There will also be action at Narragansett Bay and Newport, R. I., where the National Guardsmen will be active all summer. At Newport the six-inch and 12-inch guns will be used June 10 and 11 respectively.

Colonel Smith pointed out that 12-inch and even larger guns are also maintained in Boston harbor ready for any eventuality, but due to the traffic of the port the larger guns are never fired unless absolutely necessary, due to the serious hazard to shipping.

Warnings have been issued to all shipping to remain outside the range of the heavy artillery during the practice sessions.

N. H. Fiscal Policy Change to Bonds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., May 13—As the result of change of fiscal policy, the State of New Hampshire will have the largest gross bond and note debt in its history—almost $1,000,000 in excess of the previous high established in December, 1935.

The State is issuing $6,599,000 in bonds previously authorized but unissued. The State has been handling much of its financial needs by short-term borrowings at advantageously low rates. But now a total of $6,599,000 in bonds will be issued bringing to $16,993,000 the gross bond and note debt. Actually it represents the switching from one type of State debt to another.

Lewandos

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Rugs 4c to 6c sq. ft.

Your rugs will stay clean longer because they are cleansed thoroughly. Expensive? No!

Domestic 4c
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(Moderate Minimum)

6x9' Domestic Rug $1.95
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Estimates on other sizes and kinds on request for Cleansing, Dyeing, Demothing, Storing, Wrapping or Laying.

Single Blankets 75c

Each blanket is "Beauty Treatment" cleansed; slow dried to prevent shrinkage, then carefully finished (individually) to restore the original fluffiness and warmth.

Single Blankets, Cotton or Wool.... $ .75
Double Blankets, Cotton or Wool..... 1.25

New Satin Bindings: 3 in. per end 75c
New Satin Bindings: 4 in. per end $1
(Same as used by famous Blanket makers)

CURTAINS 60c pair up

Each pair of curtains is accurately measured—carefully cleansed and INDIVIDUALLY finished to their true size and shape, thus assuring curtains that will drape as beautifully as new.

Lace, Scrim or Cotton, pair..... $ .60
Silk or Rayon, pair..... .75
Toffeta, pair..... .85
Organdie, pair..... 1.00
(Slightly more for Ruffled, Fluted or Plaited curtains)

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We will hold cleansed household articles until Fall . . . at no extra charge

As an accommodation to Lewandos customers we will hold until fall any household article that has been sent in to be cleansed. You may send your Blankets, Rugs, Drapes, Curtains to be cleansed *anytime*—get them in the fall, pay for them then, too.

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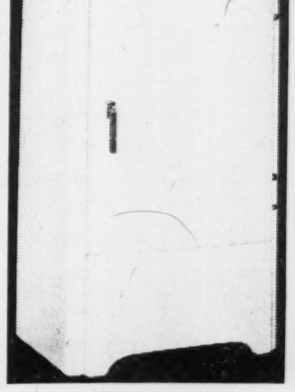
GENERAL ELECTRIC REFRIGERATOR PRICES HIT BOTTOM!

Actually a saving of $30 to $60 between this year's prices and last year's!

Not one bit of quality has been sacrificed. In fact, 1940 General Electric Refrigerators are better than ever. Superior workmanship and highest quality has produced a refrigerator that operates with greater economy for you than ever before.

Yet in the face of all this, you can have one of these brand new models at a price that we've never before been able to offer you. Decide NOW to take advantage of these rare buys!



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A G-E Triple-Thrift
REFRIGERATOR
Is the Buy for 1940

- **It's Thrifty in Price** lowest price in G-E's history!
- **It's Thrifty in Current** a statement backed by the General Electric Company, the largest electrical manufacturer in the world!
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$114.95 BIG 6 CU. FT. MODEL

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LIBERAL TERMS
Less than $1 a week
(payable monthly)

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BOSTON Edison COMPANY

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's 2:55 P.M. Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's Sales (est.)	2,500,000
Saturday's sales	671,970
1940 volume to date	80,671,288
1939 volume to date	88,666,535

Stocks Drop Sharply Due To War News

NEW YORK, May 13 (AP)—The stock market today suffered its worst tumble since last September as traders turned pessimistic over European battle trends.

Two heavy selling waves, one shortly after the opening and the other around midday, knocked down leaders 2 to 7 points and put the ticker tape as much as 4 minutes behind floor dealings. A little support arrived near the final hour and cut extreme losses. The pace slowed on the comeback. Transfers were at the rate of about 2,500,000 shares.

The speed of the drive, particularly against stocks known to be widley held abroad, led some brokers to conclude that foreign liquidation may have been a factor. Wall Street, which views Nazi successes as bearish, found little cheer in overnight dispatches.

Prominent sliders were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, General Motors, Douglas Aircraft, American Airlines, Allied Chemical, Goodyear, U. S. Rubber, Anaconda, Westinghouse, Eastman Kodak, Johns-Manville, Loft, American Telephone, N. Y. Central, Great Northern and American Tobacco "B."

Sharp breaks in the "free" pound sterling and French franc, as well as renewed weakness of British Empire bonds, helped cloud the speculative horizon.

Toppling in the curb were Aluminum of America, Aluminium Ltd., American Export Lines, Bell Aircraft, E. W. Bliss, and Master Electric.

Bonds Break Sharply

Bond prices broke one to four points today as traders sold under the bearish influence of the spreading European war.

The sell-off was active as the close approached and even U. S. governments were hit by the donwward surge. The federals dropped on an average of half a point.

Foreign government dollar loans were hardest hit of all, Belgium 7s of '55, for example, slumped more than 17 points on one transaction. French, Italian, Canadian and Australian issues were pushed down.

Among the notable exceptions to this trend were Danish, Norwegian and Oslo city issues, which actually gained ground.

Corporates losing two or more points included Commonwealth Edison convertible 3½s, Great Northern "G" 4s of '46, Brooklyn Union Gas convertible 5s, Erie general 6s and Studebaker 6s.

Steel Rate Jumps To 70 P. C. Capacity

NEW YORK (AP)—A sudden upsurge in the rate of sttel making this week in the United States—to 70 per cent of the industry's capacity—was estimated by the American Iron and Steel Institute.

The production rate is 4.2 points higher than last week's 65.8 per cent and compares with 60.9 per cent a month ago and 45.4 per cent a year ago.

In reaching this week's production, steel mills will closely approximate the output of the second week of last September, when the ontbreak of the European war caused a jump of more than 11 points to 70.2 per cent of capacity.

Thruoghout the remainder of 1939 and until the second week of February, operations remained above 70 per cent. They have been below that figure ever since, reaching their lowest point, 60 per cent, in the third week of April.

Wheat Prices Drop Sharply on Selling

CHICAGO, May 13 (AP)—A wave of selling that broke out in the wheat pit during the final hour today pushed prices down to net losses, of around three cents a bushel.

Prices of other grains also were lower.

The liquidation accompanied grain trade pessimism over war developments and was induced partly by extreme weakness of securities prices. Talk of improving crop conditions and favorable weather, with showers forecast for the next 24 hours, also influenced the selling.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: A sharp rally in British Government bonds encouraged support elsewhere in the security market today; Formation of a national government was rated the chief impetus to buying. Domestic rails overcame initial weakness and most industrial leaders added a few pensce. Oils rallied under leadership of Royal Dutch. Gold and rubber issues held quietly firm. Foreign loans moved against the general trend. Suez Canal dropped 5 points to 75.

Paris: Closed for Pentecost holiday.

Liverpool: Heavy liquidation forced cotton futures down 11 to 15 points today. Disappointing action at New York and a sharp advance Saturday in free sterling were bearish influences.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, May 13 (AP)—The position of the Treasury May 10 compared with May 10, 1939 (shown in parentheses): Receipts $15,906,499.05 ($9,407,433.07); expenditures $27,559,116.92 ($22,447,135.80); net balance $2,273,605,111.88 ($3,077,735,775.50); working balance included $1,548,445,467.87 ($2,411,388,627.55); customs receipts for month $8,748,327.07 ($8,193,967.53); receipts for fiscal year (July 1) $4,972,902,266.83 ($4,883,858,589.56); expenditures $8,207,379,580.03 ($7,862,051,214.01); excess of expenditures $3,234,477,313.20 ($2,978,192,624.45); gross debt $42,735,988,508.20 ($40,165,289,246.68); increase over previous day $10,798,909.54; gold assets $18,903,690,480.14 ($15,855,697,899.86).

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	2:55	Net Ch'ge
70¼	67	Abbott (1.60a)	9	66⅜	65¾	65¾	−1¼
52½	45	Acme Steel (3)	4	49	48	48	−1
9	6¾	Adams Express	9	6⅞	6¾	6¾	− ¼
27½	21	Adam-Millis (1)	3	23¼	22	22	−1⅜
19½	16⅜	Addressog (1.40)	12	16⅜	15	15½	− ⅞
58⅛	44	Air Reduc (1a)	32	44⅞	43⅛	43⅛	−1⅞
⅞	⅝	Air-Way El Ap	1	¾	¾	¾	M'y 3
7	5¾	Alaska Jun (.60)	15	5⅞	5½	5½	− ⅜
1⅛	¾	Alleghany Corp	2	¾	¾	¾	− ⅛
12½	9½	Alleg pf xw	3	9	8⅞	9	−1½
14⅝	10¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	32	11⅝	10	10¼	−1¾
17¼	13¾	Alleghany pr pf	5	13	13	13	−3⅛
26½	18¼	Alleg-L Stl(1¾e)	59	24¼	21⅝	22½	−2⅜
12¾	9⅛	Allen Ind (¾e)	13	11¼	10¼	10¼	−1½
182	171	Al Ch &Dye (6)	15	177	170	170	−7
14	11¾	Allied Kid(.80)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	− ⅛
16¾	13½	Allied Mills	11	14¾	13⅜	13⅜	−1¼
9⅜	7⅜	Allied Stores	81	7¾	7	7	− ⅜
73⅞	63¾	Allied Strs pf(5)	1	71½	71½	71½	M'y11
41⅞	32¼	Allis-Ch M (1½e)	28	32⅝	31⅜	31⅝	− ⅞
16	13¼	Alpha Cem(½e)	1	14¼	13⅜	13⅜	− ⅝
2⅜	1⅜	Amal Leather	3	2	1⅞	1⅞	− ⅛
18	14¼	Amal Leath pf	2	15½	15½	15½	−1
58½	53	Amerada Cp(2)	1	54	53½	53½	−1¼
21	17	AmAgCh(.30e)	1	16⅞	16½	16½	− ½
75	41¾	Am Airlines	83	69¼	61¾	61⅞	−8
12¾	9⅞	Am Bank Note	12	10	8¾	8¾	−1¼
9⅞	5¼	Am Bosch	24	8⅝	7½	7⅝	− ⅞
45¾	30	Am Br Sh (.30e)	1	37	36⅞	36⅞	−2⅞
116½	111½	Am Can (4)	13	111	107½	107½	−4¼
176½	169⅜	Am Can pf (7)	5	173½	173½	173½	M'y10
32½	23½	Am Car & Fdy	50	30¾	28¼	28¼	−3⅛
51¾	38½	Am Car pf	11	49	44	44	−4⅜
23½	19¼	Am Ch&C(.80e)	31	21¼	18½	19	−2⅜
112½	106	Am Ch&C pf(5)	4	110	110	110	−2½
140½	133	Am Chicle (4a)	1	138⅝	138½	138⅝	−1⅜
9¾	6	AmColtype(¼e)	10	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	− ⅛
8¼	6⅜	Am Com Alco	6	6⅞	6½	6½	− ⅜
15¼	10½	Am Crystal Sug	8	13¾	13	13	− ¼
3¼	2½	Am Encaus Til	15	2½	2⅜	2½	− ⅛
6⅝	5	Am European	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Apr16
2⅜	1½	Am&For Pow	19	1⅝	1½	1½	
24¼	18	A&FPS6pf(.60k)	7	17¾	16½	16½	−1½
28¼	21¼	A&FPS7pf(.70k)	16	21¼	18½	18½	−3½
7¼	4¾	Am & F P 2 pf	3	4¾	4½	4½	− ¼
50½	28⅞	Am Haw SS (1)	86	44	38¼	38¾	−5¾
6⅝	4⅛	Am Hide & Lea	12	5½	4¾	4¾	− ⅛
38	32⅝	Am H & L pf (3)	1	35	35	35	M'y10
66¼	56¼	Am Home (2.40)	•27	60½	58¾	60	− ¼
3⅞	2⅜	Am Ice	13	2¾	2½	2½	− ⅜
35	24⅛	Am Ice pf(1½e)	4	29¼	26	26	−3½
6⅜	5	Am Internat'l	5	4¾	4½	4½	− ⅛
45	40½	Am Inv Ill (2.40)	1	45	45	45	Apr26
57	50¾	Am In Ill pf(2½)	7	55	53	53	M'y10
223¼	181¼	Am Locomotive	5	181½	171½	171½	−13¾
63	51⅛	Am Loco pf (1k)	7	55	55	55	−4
14⅞	13	Am M & F (.80)	19	13	12¼	12¼	−¾
3⅜	2⅜	Am M & Metal	4	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	− ⅜
25	21¼	Am Metal (1e)	17	21	20¼	20¼	−1
121	116	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	116	116	116	Apr20
5¼		Am Power & Lt	39	3⅛	3	3	− ⅛
63¼	51¼	APL 6 pf(2¼k)	9	51	50½	50¾	−3¼
54	43	APL $5 pf(1⅞k)	9	44	41	41	−3
10⅝	7	Am Rad & St S	84	7	6¾	6¾	− ⅜
17½	13⅝	Am Roll Mill	42	14⅝	13½	13½	−1⅛
70	64⅛	Am R M pf (3k)	1	64	64	64	− ⅛
12¾	11¼	Am Saf R (1.20)	9	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
11⅜	9⅛	Am Seat (½g)	2	10⅛	10	10	M'y10
54	46	Am Sm & R (1e)	25	50½	47¼	47¼	−3⅜
147	142	Am S & R pf (7)	6	144	144	144	− ¼
70	60	Am Snuff (3a)	4	60	60	60	
33⅜	25¾	Am Steel F(1½e)	35	27⅝	25	25¼	−2¾
14⅝	12	Am Stores (¼e)	9	12¾	12⅛	12⅛	− ¼
17¼	15	Am Stove (⅓e)	4	14¾	14¾	14¾	− ¼
23⅜	18⅜	Am Sugar Ref	5	20½	20	20	−1
93	81	Am Sugar pf(7)	1	87½	87½	87½	M'y11
18	14¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	5	16	16	16	− ⅛
175¼	167¾	Am T & T (9)	48	171¾	167¾	167¾	−4⅛
89½	83½	Am Tobacco (5)	4	82⅝	81¾	82¼	−1¼
91¾	84½	Am Tob B (5)	29	84½	80¾	80¾	−4¼
151	144¾	Am Tob pf (6)	8	150¾	149⅞	149⅞	− ⅛
5¾	4¼	Am Type Fdrs	20	4⅜	3⅞	3⅞	− ⅜
12⅜	3¾	Am Water Wks	50	9¼	8⅝	8⅝	− ⅞
101½	95	Am W W pf (6)	2	98	98	98	−1⅞
12	7	Am Woolen	36	10	9½	9½	−1
52½	39	Am Wool pf(3k)	38	46	42	42	−5
8⅛	5¾	Am Zinc L & S	38	7⅝	6¾	6¾	− ⅞
45½	39	Am Z p pf(2½k)	2	44	43	43	M'y11
32	26⅛	Anaconda (¼e)	260	30⅜	28	28½	−2⅛
41¼	35	Anacon W & C	3	35	34	34	−1½
22⅜	19	Anchor H (.15e)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	− ¾
15¾	11	Andes Cop (¼e)	5	12½	12	12	−1½
4¼	2⅛	A P W Paper	3	2¾	2⅜	2⅝	− ⅜
35½	31½	Arch-D-M (.70e)	4	32	31½	31½	−2
110⅛	106½	Arm Del pf (7)	2	109¼	109	109	− ½
7⅝	5⅛	Armour Ill	78	6¾	6	6	− ¾
64¼	46¼	Armour Ill p pf	5	56	54	54	−4
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	68	68	68	Apr20
43¾	35¾	Arm Cork (½e)	12	35½	32¾	33¼	−2½
11	9⅜	Arnold C (⅜e)	2	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	− ⅛
9½	6	Artloom Corp	7	6	5¾	5¾	− ¼
9	7⅛	Assd Dry Goods	18	7	6¼	6¼	− ⅛
78	74¾	Assd DG 1 pf(6)	1	80	80	80	M'y 8
85	70	AsDG2pf(11⅞k)	4	76	73	73	M'y10
45	36⅝	Associates In (2)	2	40	39	39	−2½
25¼	20⅛	Atch T & S F	55	20	18	18½	−1¾
57½	50½	AT&SF pf(2½e)	3	50	49¾	49¾	−3¼
23½	15¼	Atl Coast Line	55	15¾	14⅝	14⅝	−1
22⅜	13¾	Atl G&W Indies	3	18	17½	17½	−1
22½	13¾	Atl G&W In pf	3	18	17½	17½	−1
27⅛	20½	Atl Refining (1)	23	26¼	24⅛	24⅛	−2¼
110	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	109	109	109	M'y 7
97⅛	83⅜	Atlas Corp (¼e)	36	9	8¾	8¾	− ⅛
51	47	Atlas Cp pf (3)	10	48	47½	47½	− ½
79½	63	Atlas Pow (1½e)	7	80½	79½	80	+ ½
8⅜	6	Atlas Tack	1	7	7	7	− ¼
2⅞	1½	Auburn Auto	1	1½	1½	1½	
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	6	3⅛	2½	2⅝	− ⅜
8⅜	6	Aviation Corp	162	7⅛	6½	6½	− ⅜
		B					
19⅞	14	Bald Loco ct	194	19⅜	17⅜	17½	−1⅝
6⅜	4½	Balt & Ohio	36	4⅝	3⅞	4	− ⅜
8	5¼	Balt & Ohio pf	13	5¼	5	5	− ⅜
14⅞	10	Bangor & Ar	3	12	11	11	−1
16⅝	13¾	Barber As (½e)	6	14⅛	13½	13½	−1¼
8⅜	6¼	Barker Bros	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	− ⅜
13⅜	10¾	Barnsdall (.30e)	36	11⅜	10½	10½	− ½
36¾	25¾	Bayuk Cig (¾e)	14	32¼	29	29½	−3½
35¾	26⅝	Beat Cream (1a)	9	30½	29⅝	29⅞	− ⅞
112⅛	109⅜	Beat pf ww (5)	1	112	112	112	M'y10
105	104¾	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104¾	104¾	104¾	M'y10
127	120¾	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	125	125	125	M'y 8
97⅜	9	Beld-Hem (.40e)	1	9	9	9	
67½	63¾	BelgNRpf(3.2½g)	1	66	66	66	Apr24
36⅜	26⅜	Bendix Av (1e)	88	34¼	31⅝	31⅞	−2⅛
22½	21	Ben Ind (.45e)	8	21⅜	20½	20½	− ¾
56¾	53½	Best in L pt(2½g)	1	54	54	54	
59	36½	Best & Co(1.60a)	4	53¼	52	52	−1½
69¾	46	Beth Steel (2¼e)35b		65½	64⅝	65	−3¾
12⅝	11⅛	Beth S 7% pf(7)	3	12b	12b	12b	
34½	23⅜	Bigelow-S (1e)	2	23	23¼	23¾	− ⅝
22½	19½	Black&Dk (¼e)	2	18	17⅝	17⅝	−1⅛
11⅜	9¼	Blaw-Knox	38	9¾	8¾	8¾	−1⅛
23¼	18	Bliss & L (¼e)	1	21½	21½	21½	M'y10
28⅜	19⅛	Boeing Airplane	98	23⅜	21⅜	21¾	−1¾
29⅝	21½	Bohn A&B (¼e)	14	28¼	25¼	25¼	−2¾
29¼	22	Bond Strs (1.60)	4	24¾	23½	23½	−¾
24¼	21⅜	Borden Co (.60e)	25	22¾	21⅜	21⅞	−1¼
25⅞	20	Borg-Warn (½e)	23	20⅜	19¼	19¼	−1
2¾	2	Boston & Maine	1	2	2	2	M'y11
37¼	31⅛	Bower Roll B(3)	5	36½	34⅜	34⅜	−1¼
7	6	Brew Corp (.60)	4	6¼	6¼	6¼	− ⅛
13¾	10¼	Bridgeport B	54	13⅞	11½	11½	−1½
23¾	19⅛	Briggs Mfg (½e)	36	21	19⅞	19⅞	−1¼
39⅜	38	Briggs & Str (3)	1	55	55	55	−3
53¾	50	Bristol M (2.40)	3	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜	−1⅜
3¾	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	22	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	− ¼
19⅜	12¼	Bkly & Q T pf ct	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	−1
24⅛	15½	Bkly-Man Tr	113	22¾	21	21	−1¾
107¼	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	1	107¼	107¼	107¼	M'y 6
63⅛	48	Bkly-Man pf ct	1	61	61	61	M'y11
25½	20	Bkly Un G (½e)	8	20	19¾	19¾	− ⅜
37½	35	Brown Sh (1e)	1	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	− ¾
29½	21¼	Bruns-Bal (¾e)	19	2-3⅜	21½	21½	−2
10⅛	8½	Bucyrus-Erie	14	8½	8	8	− ½
6¼	4½	Budd Mfg	32	4½	4⅛	4⅛	− ⅜
5¾	4¾	Budd Wheel	39	5⅛	4⅝	4⅝	− ¾
33¼	20	Bullard Co (¼e)	29	32	28⅛	28⅜	−3
33	25½	Bullova Wat(2a)	8	26⅛	25½	25½	− ½
12½	9⅞	Burling Mill (1)	32	18¼	16½	16½	−1¾
9¼	8⅜	Bur Ad M(.20e)	12	9⅞	9⅜	9⅜	− ⅜
7⅜	6	Bush Terminal	16	4	3½	3½	− ½
20¾	20¾	Butler Br (.15e)	1	6⅛	6	6	
4⅛	3⅛	But Bros pt(1½)	5	21¼	20⅞	20⅞	− ⅜
13¾	10⅝	Butte Cop&Zinc	6	3⅜	3⅛	3½	− ⅛
15½	13	Byers (AM) Co	15	10½	9½	9½	−1½
		Byron Jack (1)	2	13	13	13	M'y10
		C					
46⅞	21½	Calif Pack (¼e)	13	22	20¼	20¼	−2
52½	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	52	52	52	Apr22
1⅞	1⅛	Callahan Z-Lead	26	1⅝	1½	1½	− ⅛
8⅜	6½	Cal & Hecla(½e)	19	7½	7	7	− ½
19½	13¼	Camp Wy (.65e)	17	16½	14½	14½	−2
40½	35¾	Can Dry	49	18⅜	16⅜	16⅜	−2
6⅜	4⅜	Canadian Pacific	55	4¾	4⅛	4⅜	− ⅜
6	5	Cannon M (½e)	4	35¾	35½	35½	− ¼
32¾	23	Capital Ad A	1	5	5	5	− ¼
3⅛	2½	Carpenter (½e)	15	29½	28½	28½	−1
75	66	Car & Gen (.05e)	11	3	2⅞	2⅞	− ¼
56½	47¼	Case (JI) Co	4	66½	65	65	−3
35½	26⅜	Caterpill Tr (2)	4	49¼	47½	47½	−2
12½	8⅜	Celanese (½a)	151	32	28⅞	29	−2¾
26¼	21¾	Celotex Corp	36	23¾	23⅛	23⅛	−1¼
3⅜	2½	Cent Agaur (1½)	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	−1¼
5⅞	4¼	Cent Foundry	21	5⅜	5	5	−1⅛
11¾	6¾	Cent Rfr NJ	1	4⅝	4½	4½	M'y 6
		Cent Violetta S	1	11	11	11	M'y11
6	5	Century Rib M	2	5	5	5	M'y 2
41½	35½	Cerro de Pas(2e)	4	37	36	36	−1¼
8⅜	5⅜	Cert-teed Prod	29	5¾	5⅜	5⅜	− ¼
21½	18¼	Chain Belt (½e)		21¼	21¼	21¼	M'y10
30¾	21	Cham P&F(1.5e)	1	28	28	28	M'y11
29½	15	Checker Cab	2	19	18	18	−3¼
42⅜	38¾	Ches&Ohio(2½)	47	39½	36¾	36¾	−3
97½	93¾	Ches & O pf (4)	1	93	93	93	−1

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	2:55	Net Ch'ge
47⅛	41¼	Ches Corp	9	41½	41½	41½	
2½	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
⅜	⅛	Chi & N West	5	⅛	⅛	⅛	
1⅛	⅜	Chi & N West pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'y10
2⅛	1¼	Chi Great W pf	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	
12⅛	9⅜	Chi Mail Order	2	9½	9½	9½	− ½
⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	5	⅛	⅛	⅛	
¾	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	5	¼	⅛	⅛	
14¾	10⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	12	11⅛	10¼	10¼	− ⅛
35⅞	33¼	Chi P T cv pf (3)	2	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	− ⅞
50	46	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	47	47	47	M'y11
⅜	¼	Chi Rock Is & P	11	¼	¼	¼	
¾	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
¾	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
11½	8½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	4	9½	9½	9½	−1
16⅛	11⅛	Chickasha Cot	14	13½	12¾	12¾	−1
6⅝	4⅜	Childs Co	22	5¼	4¾	4¾	− ¾
91⅝	79½	Chrysler (2½e)	223	81	75	75¼	−6¼
14¼	12⅜	Cities Service	8	12⅞	12½	12½	− ½
4½	2⅞	City Stores	2	3	3	3	M'y10
40¼	28	Clark Eq (1¼e)	3	35	34⅞	34⅞	−1⅛
43¼	35½	Clev Gr B (.40e)	10	38	35½	36¼	−2¼
41½	34⅞	Climax M (1.20)	17	35½	34½	34½	−1
45½	35⅞	Cluett P (½e)	30	38	34	35⅛	−2¾
131	118	Coca-Cola (¾e)	5	123½	122½	122½	−2½
63	60¼	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60¼	60¼	60¼	M'y10
20	14	Colgate P (½)	32	14⅜	13⅛	13⅛	− ⅞
103¾	102⅜	Colgate pf cld(6)	3	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	M'r 5
35½	28	Collins&A(2¼e)	3	28	27	27	−3
24	17	Col Fuel & Iron	18	23	20	20	−3
26⅜	23	Col Br A (.90e)	9	24	23½	23½	− ½
26¼	22¾	Col Br B (.90e)	14	23⅞	22½	22½	− ½
7½	5⅞	Col G & E (.20e)	140	5¾	5⅜	5⅜	−1¼
93½	86	Col G&E pfA (6)	1	88	88	88	−1¾
8½	6	Colum Pict	9	6	5½	5½	− ½
23½	19½	Colum P pf(2¾)	9	20	19⅛	19⅛	−1⅜
98¾	87⅞	Col Carb (1e)	1	91½	91½	91½	−1½
48	39	Coml Credit (4)	23	40	38⅛	38⅛	−2⅛
108⅛	104	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	104¾	104¾	104¾	M'y11
56	46	Coml Inv Tr (4)	13	45½	44	44⅜	−1⅝
113	107	Com Tev pf(4¼)	1	107	107	107	M'y10
16⅜	13	Coml Solvents	129	13¼	11¾	11⅞	−1⅝
1½	1	Com'th & South	41	1⅛	1	1	− ⅛
73¼	62⅛	Com & Sou pf(3)	15	64	60	60	−4¼
33	30⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	86	31½	29½	29½	−1¾
6¼	4⅝	Conde Nast	1	4	4	4	− ⅜
24⅜	21	Congoleum (1)	16	20⅜	18¾	18¾	−2¼
13¼	8	Congress Cigar	1	9¾	9⅜	9⅜	− ⅛
31½	25⅛	Consol Aircraft	33	29	26¾	26¾	−2⅛
16	7⅝	Consol Cig (¾e)	26	11½	9¾	9¾	−1⅞
32⅞	30¼	Cons Cop (.15e)	65	8⅜	7¾	7⅞	− ¾
110½	107	Cons Edison (2)	113	303⅜	291¼	291¼	−1¼
1⅛	⅞	Con Ed pf (5)	4	108	108	108	
10½	8½	Con Film Ind	1	¾	¾	¾	− ⅛
4½	3¼	Con F pf (¼k)	8	9	8¾	8⅞	− ⅜
8⅛	7	Cons Laundries	2	3½	3¼	3¼	
2¼	1⅝	Consol Oil (.80)	56	7½	7⅛	7⅛	− ⅜
4½	3⅛	Con RR Cuba pf	1	2	2	2	
18½	14½	Consol'n Coal	9	4½	4	4	− ⅜
104	100¾	Consol'n Coal pf	4	18½	18¼	18½	+1
19½	14⅝	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	103	103	103	M'y11
15⅜	10⅜	Container (½e)	28	17	15¾	16	−1
1⅜	1	Cont Bak (A)	10	10⅞	10⅛	10⅜	− ⅞
97½	86	Cont Bak (B)	42	1	1	1	
49¼	41¼	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	86½	87½	86½	−1½
106⅜	113	Cont Can (1e)	13	43½	41¼	41¼	−3¼
40⅞	38	Cont C pf (4½)	1	114½	114½	114½	−1⅛
4¾	3⅛	Cont Dia F (¼e)	4	7½	7	7	− ¾
43¼	35½	Cont Ins (1.60a)	4	38	37¼	37¼	−1¾
41½	34⅞	Cont Motors	140	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	− ½
45½	35⅞	Cont O Del (⅓e)	12	23	22	22	−1
131	118	Cont Steel (¼e)	4	28½	26½	26½	−3½
63	60¼	Cop'weld (.40e)	25	23½	20½	21	−2⅝
20	14	Cop'weld pf(2½)	3	65⅝	65	65⅝	M'y11
103¾	102⅜	Corn Prods (3)	5	56½	56	56	− ¾
35½	28	Corn Prod pf (7)	1	179	176	176	M'y10
24	17	Coty Inc (¼e)

Commerce and Finance

Steel Operations Experience Sharpest Rise of the Year

Business and Industry

Sales to Italy By U. S. Jump Since August

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 8—Italy's purchases of merchandise and materials in the United States during the first seven months of the war now on in Europe—from September, 1939, to March, 1940—almost equalled her total purchases for the full year 1938, according to a study by Dr. Joseph Tenenbaum, chairman of the Joint Boycott Council of the American Jewish Congress and the Jewish Labor Committee, made public here today. He placed Italy's purchases for the period under review at $53,161,943, as compared with $58,291,563 for the 12 months of 1938.

"This increase in Italian purchases leads one to suspect that Italy, with its openly proclaimed non-belligerent, pro-German attitude may be purchasing from us for Germany's account invaluable war materials that Germany is unable to buy herself due to the Allied blockade," Dr. Tenenbaum said. "Under the circumstances, Italy may be more useful to Germany in her present role than if she participated actively in the war.

"It is apparent that Italy is serving as a transmission belt for Nazi Germany in the acquisition of raw materials from the outside world. This should serve as a warning to American business men. We believe that those who are selling to Italy at the present time should exercise the greatest care to determine whether or not merchandise sold to Italy is actually destined for Nazi Germany. The danger inherent in strengthening the powerful Nazi military machine has become doubly clear since Hitler's unwarranted invasion of Denmark and Norway. Should the Allies suffer defeat and the Nazis achieve a position of hegemony in Europe, we in this country will not only share the responsibility for such a tragic development by having allowed vital materials to reach Nazi Germany, but we will then be left alone to face the full might of their military machine in the Western Hemisphere.

"For our own self-defense, if for no higher motives, we must impose a moral embargo against Nazi Germany as a military aggressor, and take every necessary step to prevent the turning over of American materials to Nazi Germany."

Dr. Tenenbaum placed Italian purchases of refined copper in this country between September, 1939, and March, 1940, at 48,541,010 pounds; tin purchases during February and March, 7,584,100 pounds, and cotton from August, 1939 through March, 1940 at 442,440 bales.

Subsidy Cotton Exports Equal To 6,278,000 Bales

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department reported that sales of cotton and cotton products under its export subsidy program totaled 6,278,000 bales between last July 27, when the program was inaugurated, and May 1.

Of the total, 5,642,011 bales were actually exported, as compared with 2,998,163 bales in the same period in the previous season, before the program started.

The department has paid out or earmarked slightly in excess of $35,000,000 in subsidies on the cotton sold under this program, officials said.

The subsidy originally was 1.5 cents a pound, but later was reduced and finally withdrawn when available funds were obligated.

The department said that in addition to sales under the program, exporters have reported exports of 136,000 bales which involve no export payment.

Included in the sales under the subsidy program were cotton products equivalent to 425,000 bales of lint cotton.

Kennecott Copper Reports War Orders

NEW YORK (AP)—France is taking 8,000 tons of copper monthly from the Kennecott Copper Corporation, it was disclosed at the company's annual stockholders' meeting.

E. T. Stannard, president, also told shareholders the company is supplying Italy with 2,000 tons and Japan 1,000 tons monthly.

Under the present contract, Mr. Stannard added, the French tonnage will be reduced to 6,600 tons a month starting with June and running through August. French requirements after August will be determined later.

Kennecott's copper production currently is running about 30,000 tons a month in the United States and 11,000 tons monthly at its Braden mine in Chile. The latter is supplying the foreign contracts.

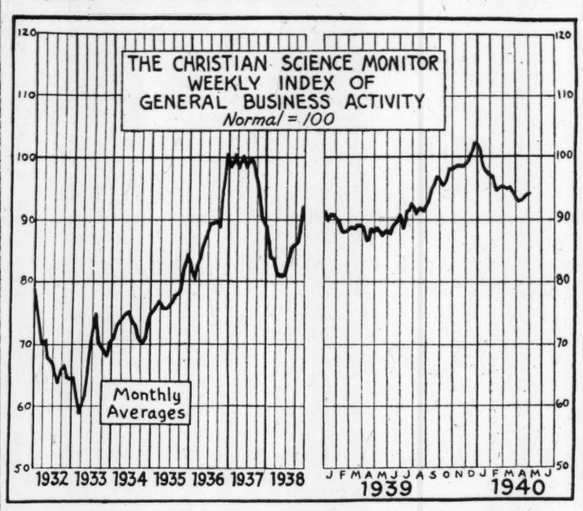
Mr. Stannard reported that Kennecott earned about $11,840,000 in the March quarter, equal to $1.09 a share, against net income equal to 27 cents a share estimated for the 1939 first quarter.

Charles L. Tutt, of Colorado Springs, Colo., was elected a director.

Technicolor Dividend

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of Technicolor, Inc., today declared a dividend of 50 cents a common share, payable June 15 to holders of record June 3. The dividend, first this year, compared with last year's payments of 35 cents in July, 25 cents in October and 40 cents in December.

Monitor Index of Business Shows Further Gain in Week


THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WEEKLY INDEX OF
GENERAL BUSINESS ACTIVITY
Normal = 100
Monthly Averages
1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938
J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J
1939
1940

Continuing the steady gains of the last few weeks, The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity has cancelled out the sharp decline of the first week in April and on May 4 registered 94.4 (prel.) compared with 94.2 on April 27 and 94.3 on March 30. A year ago on May 6, the index was 88.7.

Further increases in two of the components, miscellaneous freight carloadings and bank debits outside New York City, accounted for the latest gain in the index, more than offsetting a decline in the third component, electric power production. Countering seasonal expectations, the carloadings series continued the upturn of recent weeks and on adjusted basis reached the highest level since the third week in March.

Bank debits bounded forward in response to first-of-the-month activity and recorded a gain somewhat greater than was looked for seasonally. Production of electricity, on the other hand, dropped off during the week contrary to expectations of a slight seasonal and trend advance and scored a further decline on an adjusted basis.

Steel operations showed a further jump during the week, climbing three points to 66½ per cent of capacity. While the outlook for the industry is not too clear yet, continuation of present levels is anticipated. Automobile production declined further during the week in line with current sales.

On the favorable side of the business picture is the increase in residential building noted in recent weeks, together with a high level of operations in the machine tool and electric equipment industries.

Retail sales continued to reflect the vagaries of the weather, and reports from the various sections of the country fluctuated rather widely. On the whole, trade maintained a gain over a year ago, although not so large as in the preceding week. Commodity prices in the past week mirrored the developments of the situation abroad and sharp advances were reported in certain war commodities.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	*May 4, 1940	April 27, 1940	May 6, 1939
Combined index	94.4	94.2	88.7
Bk deb outside NYC	93.4	92.6	87.9
Elec power prod	99.1	99.7	92.6
Mis carloadings	86.1	85.0	81.6

*Preliminary.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The only explanation of the stock market's sharp sell-off last week on the German invasion of the Low Countries is that "it brings us six months nearer entering the war." Everybody knows that after our entry into the World War in 1917, stock prices never recovered the pre-war levels until after the Armistice.

Thus the stock market response to German moves reverts to the earlier 1938 and 1939 days, when each fresh invasion was followed by a break in the market here. The market has discarded the pattern of last September, when prices rose on the outbreak of war. As recently as last month, when Norway was invaded, the market rose on the news instead of falling. This time it fell.

The market didn't decide right off to go down. There was a good deal of milling about in the early hours of Friday, in which the initial response was bullish. But it didn't last and the subsequent decline engulfed all but certain of the war-brides. Bethlehem Steel, Crucible, Cuban-American Sugar, Douglas Aircraft, Patino Mines, and South Puerto Rican Sugar resisted the trend and made new 1940 highs for fairly obvious reasons; but the rest went down the hatch and about 120 new 1940 lows were reported. The slump was the biggest in the number of issues and in total volume for any day in the last six months.

Shipping Shares Rise

Bethlehem kept making new highs because it was one of the war-brides of the last war, and because even its 1939 report showed that its best earnings came from shipbuilding and Midvale. The shipping stocks continued strong, for every new development makes shipping scarcer. Of the Dutch merchant fleet of nearly 3,000,000 tons, for instance, some may have been caught by the Germans and the rest will now operate under the British shipping ministry, which now controls the combined merchant fleets of Britain, Norway, Holland, France, and Belgium and may be operating the Danish fleet soon except for the 100 ships caught in home port.

The railway equipment and office equipments took on strength because they may get war orders, and the brass and metal-fabricating companies because they may be paid to make shells and cartridges. Patino Mines turned strong because, although it has been operating well under capacity in recent years, it holds the nearest tin supply for this country.

The plane makers naturally were strong, as the confession of Allied air weakness by Churchill, plus the tremendous effectiveness of German air operations in Norway and the Low Countries make it certain that the Allies will have to rely on America's full capacity to produce war planes until the war is over.

Commodities responded sharply to the German invasion. The repeated small reductions in the price of copper were suddenly ended and it was marked from 11 up to 11½ cents on general rather than specific news. Lead was strong and zinc producers began considering the possibility of the large Belgian zinc supplies being cut from the world market. The fats and oils were sharply higher, on the strength not only of the probable loss of Dutch butter, egg, and fats supplies, and the French lifting of their tariff on pork products, but also on the further strength in corn.

Commodity Prices Boosted

Cutting out of Belgian cement supplies did not affect prices for that commodity even on the Eastern seaboard. Wheat jumped sharply higher on the general war news and in spite of the increase in the government winter wheat estimate to round 460,000,000 bushels, which with 200,000,000 of spring wheat would fall a few million bushels short of domestic requirements and cause a slight drop in the carry-over this year.

Tin and rubber were sharply higher on the uncertainty over Dutch East Indies possessions, which produce about a quarter of the world's supplies of each commodity. Spot rubber advanced well over futures, the tight spot situation again becoming a market factor as United States have only about 2.9 months' supply of rubber here and less than 2½ months' more afloat en route—a good part in British, Norwegian, and Dutch vessels.

The business news was good. Steel operations advanced about five points to over 66 per cent, which is favorable if it's only the result of the recent price-cutting; and new orders are said to be coming in at the rate of 70 per cent, being particularly strong from "miscellaneous" sources and from shipbuilders. And even more favorable as market news, scrap steel added about a dollar to its recent advance, and seems to be forecasting a further upturn in steel operations. Other business indices were mixed, but motor car manufacture is no longer providing the favorable business news of a few months ago, and the motor shares were not among the leaders. The rails showed "a delayed seasonal freight traffic improvement" according to Dow-Jones, but on the other hand, S. 2009, the omnibus transportation bill, encountered new hazards which make its passage during this session of Congress uncertain.

Aid to Allies Buying Power

The U. S. loses a substantial market in Holland and Belgium, which bought about $100,000,000 and $60,000,000 respectively from America last year and this year have been buying at the rate of about $270,000,000 a year. But this is not necessarily lost as completely as was the Danish and Norwegian markets. More war supplies may be ordered.

In this connection, the Germans, in addition to adding about 1,000,000 men to their armed foes by the invasion, have added the Netherland holdings of American securities here to the financial resources the Allies can command in this country—a no mean addition of over $1,000,000,000 in marketable securities, bank balances and gold. That could and may yet pay for some 10,000 fully equipped planes, which would just about make up the present reported disparity between the Allies' and the Germans' air resources. It means that after the recent reported contracts for about $1,000,000,000 of planes the Allies still have more purchasing power here than before.

Also with sentiment as it is here, the Neutrality Act might be so amended as to allow the Dutch government to borrow money here though the Johnson Act might continue to prevent the Allies from doing so. That necessity would be some time in the future, but sentiment here may have changed by then and the Allies might do substantial American financing through Holland.

As to the effects on American export trade, even though the Belgian and Dutch markets may be lost, the U. S. may gain some markets in the Dutch East and West Indies, and in neutral countries particularly in South America, to which the lowland countries normally send most of their exports. The U. S. purchases from them are very small, and no commodity has shot up on the move as did paper when Norway was invaded.

Sterling, Bonds Tumble

Sterling took its third tumble in a year, touching $3.00 briefly but closing the week round $3.40. Last spring it was pegged round $4.68-⅛. In August and September it fell to round $4.00. In March and April it fell to round $3.50 as "free" and "blocked" sterling parted company. Recently it has been slipping to round $3.35 either as a result of the Allied expulsion from Norway or in anticipation of the recent blow, or both.

The crash in bonds of the affected countries extended sympathetically to obligations of many neutrals as well as throughout the list of British Empire securities.

U. S. Government securities fell a point or more, but there was no buying by the Reserve. Apparently the New York banks stepped in and did what the Federal Reserve did last year; and besides, the selling was much more orderly than last September. There was a little uncertainty about whether the current activity in the new issues market may be slowed; but there seems no question about the new Steel 2½ per cent debentures being placed, and placed extremely widely.

The sum of market reactions last week added up to the apparent meaning that we are being drawn nearer war, want it or not. Such is what the stock market seems to be saying when it declines in the face of rising commodity prices and an improving business outlook. Of course the possibility of Dutch liquidation being added to British might have had a small effect in driving prices down, but it probably was a comparatively small influence.

Even with last week's decline, however, the market is still within the range of recent months' inactivity.

Steel Output Up 3 Points To 66½ P.C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Business in domestic steel markets continues to improve moderately, says the magazine Steel, with ingot production up 3 points to 66½ per cent in the sharpest rise so far this year and a further increase is indicated for this week.

"Since buyers already have fairly large inventories," continues the report, "and unchanged prices are in immediate prospect, there is less occasion than prevailed last September for future coverage in anticipation of effects of the European situation. Nevertheless, it seems probable that stocks will not be permitted to decline as far as might have occurred had the foreign stalemate continued.

Foreign Demand Expected

"Latest European developments appear likely to intensify foreign demand for steel and munitions in this country.

"While the United States exports to the Netherlands and Belgium will be affected adversely, spreading of the war will not only cripple steel markets recently served by the latter but also will accentuate the Allies' requirements of material and equipment.

Belgium and the Netherlands had increased sharply imports of iron and steel from the United States this year. First quarter receipts totaled 62,755 tons, compared with 129,364 tons in all of 1939. Imports here from those countries were only 1473 tons the first three months of 1940, while 88,909 tons was received in all of last year.

'Another adverse factor in the third quarter outlook is the prospective letdown in automotive needs during that period. Motor-car assemblies still are relatively active, the recent decline being more gradual than was expected. Last week's output of 98,480 units was a decrease of 825 but compares with 72,375 units a year ago.

Building More Active

"Building construction is more active, some districts noting a sharp upturn in private work recently. Most of such jobs are small, although last week's structural shape awards included five large lots, totaling 17,785 tons, which brought aggregate bookings to the highest level in many weeks."

Finished steel prices generally are steadier. Sheets and strip quotations, including galvanized material, have moved back to levels originally announced for this quarter. Some shading continues in certain secondary markets.

Anti-Trust and Due Process Laws Seen Clashing Head On

Article II

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The steady transfer of laissez faire from business to government in recent years, reflected in Supreme Court decisions, Congressional statutes, and administrative bureau rulings, has led many embittered people here to charge that it flows merely from overweening ambition on the part of people who couldn't rise to the top in business and so are trying to rise to the top by political means. It is called incipient tyranny—a term not so invidious as its users mean, for the original tyrants of the Greek cities were pretty popular fellows who put the heat on the rich, fed the poor and built big public works, and were generally approved of while they lasted.

But there's more to it than that. Washington seems full of earnest thinkers, too conscientious to be frankly selfish, and recent utterances from Washington indicate the crystallization of a crusading philosophy of exceeding importance. Nor is it to be dismissed as mere Marxism, merely because it contains a good deal of the Marxian hard feeling in it. It's as American as Stephen Douglas, Andrew Jackson, or Sam Adams. A good deal of it was thought up in Laramie, Wyoming.

One of the best statements of it is to be found in the Winter issue of "Law and Contemporary Problems" issued by the School of Law of Duke (nee Trinity) University. This contains 150 pages on "The Sherman Anti-Trust Act and Its Enforcement" by Thurman Arnold and his staff. It's an illuminating document — perhaps the most plausible statement yet made of Washington's intellectual megalophobia about business.

Arnold begins with the old story ". . . over 50 per cent of all net corporate incomes is earned by less than one per cent of the corporations reporting, and 84 per cent . . . by less than four per cent. . . . The great mass of our population . . . buy their necessities in a controlled market. . . . " Then follows the old rigid-price argument—". . . In the first world, we have concentrated control, which makes possible high and rigid prices, which in turn lead to restriction of production and wholesale discharge of labor. In the second world, we find competition, low flexible prices, large production and labor standards often at starvation levels. . . ."

A Hot-House Laissez-Faire

Then comes the meat of the Arnold or neo-Washington folklore. "The inevitable end of industrial control by private combinations, cartels and trade associations is illustrated by Germany today. . . . In the depression that followed the war, a weak government in Germany permitted the self-regimentation of industries to proceed without restrictions. . . . German business regimentation drifted to its logical conclusion. Industrial Germany became an army with a place for everyone and everyone required to keep his place in a trade association or cartel. Here was arbitrary power without control and regimentation without leadership. . . . There was only one answer. Germany was organized to such an extent that it needed a general and Hitler leaped into power. . . ."

The subsequent argument is a sort of anti-climax . . . "With families on the verge of starvation . . . idle machinery and idle labor . . . 65 per cent of our families receive less than $1,500 (a year); and 11,000,000 families are fighting starvation . . . It is the realization of these hard facts that has made our anti-trust policy the most important economic issue before us today . . . "if we do not center the development tomorrow around the ideal expressed in the Sherman Act, . . . the last obstocle to complete industrial autocracy will have disappeared. We will be on our way to an economic organization which follows the line of Germany . . ."

Now this line of argument is a radical departure from the original thought of the original brain trusters. It runs flatly contrary to NRA, and it runs flatly contrary to "economic planning," and to a "managed economy." It is not socialism at all. It is a sweetly simplified idea that the function of the Government is to be a policeman to prevent business from getting too big and powerful, so that free competition can prevail and the little businessman can thrive.

It is a dream of a kind of hothouse laissez-faire, in which the gardner will prevent any plants from growing too big or crowding out the little fellows, and if necessary break up the big combinations. For this reason, in Washington slang it is sometimes called "pulverization" or "atomization" of American business.

The swing round to this policy from the managed economy philosophy has been slow but steady. Thurman Arnold, the high priest of economic atomism, was only a year or two ago a lone voice crying in the wilderness, a sort of one-ring intellectual show by himself, slightly declassé among the ultras of Washington thought. Now, however, they seem to be swinging round to his view.

Public or Private Socialism

A significant example is in the official attitude toward Section 11 of the Utility Act of 1935. When critics first called it the "death sentence" SEC people objected, said it didn't mean "disintegration" but "reintegration." Now, however, the working philosophy seems to be that the holding companies must just go.

There's no enthusiasm at the SEC building for the swapping of properties. The sale of Indianapolis Power & Light common stock indicated definitely that the SEC is ready to "make little ones out of big ones," and the impending public sale of San Diego Power & Light confirms the impression; for once distributed to the public, these shares can hardly be gathered in again as was done in the 1920's.

In this connection a most significant statement was made by Ben Cohen in the public utility roundtable reported recently in the Savings Bank Journal and mentioned Wednesday on this page. He said:

". . . Those who believe in public or private socialism are inclined to favor a single unified control of all our utility enterprises. On the whole, however, the dangers of such a scheme are regarded by most people as decidedly outweighing the advantages . . ." The phrase "most people" may be an exaggeration. There has been no Gallup poll on the subject.

Now this phrase "public or private socialism" is pretty new. Socialism is generally thought of as just plain socialism—i. e. government ownership of the means of production and distribution. "Private socialism" must mean something else. And the only thing it presumably can mean is the same imagined picture of the German economy as cited by Thurman Arnold.

Though the late Justice Wendell Holmes once said that the "Constitution is not intended to embody a particular economic theory," (Lochner v. New York, x 189 U. S. 45, Holmes dissenting) it looks as though everybody along the line from Thurman Arnold through Ben Cohen to Justice Douglas is hoping that the Constitution can be interpreted to embody a particular economic theory, namely, the German-cartel piece of folklore.

The trouble with that yarn is that Germany has been a bureaucratic nation even longer than it has been a cartel nation. Politics there is older than industry. Bismarck started the whole modern vogue of paternalism, and it would be much more sensible to blame Hitlerism on the original paternalism than on the comparatively short-lived period of "industrial self-regimentation."

And all these arguments about "Look at Germany!" or "Look at Sweden!" or "Look at Russia!" ought to be suspect anyway. It's like saying, "I'll prove my case by the Upanishad Vedas."

All by itself, the Arnold theory sounds fairly plausible. True, it minimizes the destructive effect on monopolies of obsolescence, competition, and the economic sleepiness into which monopoly throws people, and it lugs in the most far-fetched reasoning to hammer the alleged monopolists—for instance, arguing that anti-trust prosecutions are needed to save the ill-clad and ill-housed, and then urging the Supreme Court to find price stabilization programs criminal even though they're reasonable. But the theory nevertheless has its fascination.

Double Standard Justice

However, when it is stuck in the stereopticon beside the picture of what Congress is authorizing special groups to do, it gives a perspective on a different picture. If democracy is in danger due to private price-stabilization programs, quota systems, and the like, then it seems in danger due to Congressionally authorized programs of the same nature, like the farm quota system, the sugar quota system, and the bituminous coal stabilization program. Pressed on the economics of this, the myth-makers turn to legalities and say Congress is sovereign; pressed on the legal side of their case, they turn to the economics and urge the Supreme Court to re-interpret the law to fit the alleged economics.

The above-quoted symposium on the Sherman Act contains a most interesting discussion by Walton Hamilton on "Common Right, Due Process and Anti-Trust." He says the Sherman Act comes down from the English common law, restated in the Statute of Monopolies, revived in the Fourteenth Amendment and rediscovered in the due process clause.

Thus the circle of contradiction is completed. The Sherman Anti-Trust Act is being used to protect the weak business man from the strong, and to enable him to continue his calling. But the due process clause, as a protection against government-sponsored programs of exactly the same sort is being tossed out by the Supreme Court. A man can't grow sugar beets in Ohio without a permit or sell cotton in Alabama or sell his coal (beginning in July) below a certain price, or get in on the distribution of securities unless he belongs to the National Association of Securities Dealers. And due process won't help him any longer. But if he feels pressure from private business, the Department of Justice has a staff eight times larger than in the 1920's to protect him.

Under the double standard, the Department of Justice is seeking to get the Courts to disregard intent as a factor in Sherman Act violations. It has already got the Court to agree that even reasonable business agreements may be criminal. The standard works the other way for government enterprises. There, if the intent is good (and of course it always is) the results don't matter, and even unreasonable economic practices are to be condoned.

Takes High Post

Norton & Peel

Philip W. Pillsbury

Elected President of the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co. of Minneapolis. He was formerly Treasurer of the firm. He succeeds Clark Hempstead, who was elected to be co-chairman with John S. Pillsbury and named General Counsel. A. E. Mallon, Vice-President, was named to hold the post of Treasurer.

Metal Prices Up Sharply Last Week As War Spreads

NEW YORK (AP)—Domestic consumers hit the copper market with a rush late last week following news a new war front had opened. The price was promptly raised.

At the same time the price of tin soared to around 55 cents a pound as metal dealers pondered the broadened war's effect on the Netherlands East Indies, estimated to produce around 25 per cent of the world's capacity. The quotation was nominal.

The custom smelter and outside market price of copper advanced ⅜ of a cent to 11½ cents a pound, eliminating the spread between this quotation and the primary producer figure. At the week end copper could not be bought below 11½ cents in any direction.

The export trade was slower to respond, with the biggest inquiry in the market from Rumania for around 2,000 tons. The price rose from the week's low of 11.10 cents to around 11.40 cents.

Lead shared in the buying surge, which important producers listened to the spurt in demand following outbreak of the war. The price was reduced 10 points to 5.00-5.05 cents a pound at the start of the week and a heavy tonnage was contracted for on that basis.

Zinc stirred out of recent lethargy while the price remained at 5.75 cents a pound East St. Louis.

Rapidly advancing scrap prices cheered steel circles since the improvement was regarded as a sign of betterment through the industry as a whole.

War's Spread Harmful To Farm Trade

WASHINGTON (AP)—Extension of the war to the Netherlands and Belgium threatens an important market for American farm products and an important source of supply for the United Kingdom, agricultural Department officials said.

The effect upon both depends upon the extent of the German invasion, it was explained.

The European conflict already has sharply reduced American markets in central Europe and Scandinavian countries.

Good Customers

In 1939 the Netherlands bought approximately $39,000,000 worth. Together they took about 10 per cent of United States agricultural exports to all countries. They constituted, respectively, the fourth and sixth most important outlet for farm products in that year.

Officials said agricultural exports from the Netherlands were primarily to the United Kingdom and Germany, the former taking 50 per cent of the Dutch combined exports of dairy, hog and poultry products, and Germany about 22 per cent.

Belgium does not export agricultural products in any appreciable quantities, but requires substantial imports of grains and oilseeds feed for its livestock industry.

During 1939 the percentage of American exports to the Netherlands and Belgium was: Wheat 32, flue-cured tobacco 9, western fire-cured tobacco 18, fresh apples 18, prunes 17, raisins 19, soybeans 53, oil-cake and oil-cake meal 71, and corn 25.

Buy Cotton, Wheat

The two countries also took a total of 306,000 bales of cotton.

Officials said that since the outbreak of war in Europe, the Low Countries had been relatively even more important markets for some American farm exports. For example, from September, 1939, through March, 1940, they took 45 per cent of American exports of wheat, 41 per cent of exports of western fire-cured tobacco, 22 per cent of raisins, and over 60 per cent of soy beans.

Whether any of these supplies had been reshipped to Germany was a matter of conjecture, officials said.

Halt in Inventory Accumulation Seen

WASHINGTON (AP)—Edward J. Noble, Undersecretary of Commerce, said that manufacturers' accumulation of inventories "was definitely halted in March."

Mr. Noble explained that in the previous four months industry apparently had been making more merchandise than it could sell, and therefore increased its stocks of unsold goods. In March, apparently, production just about balanced sales.

While Mr. Noble made no predictions, Commerce Department experts have previously indicated that business could not improve materially until inventory accumulation ceased.

The Weekly Magazine Section of

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Leading Articles in the Weekly Magazine Section

MAY 18, 1940

YUGOSLAVIA, WHERE THE AXIS RUBS
By Gordon W. Walker
Analysis of Yugoslavia's position in relation to the Rome-Berlin axis and the Balkan Entente.

DARK HORSE WHO WON'T STAY HITCHED
By Carlisle Bargeron
Profile of H. Styles Bridges, Senator from New Hampshire, who has been pressing a diligent campaign for the Republican Presidential nomination.

'A ROSE FOR YOU IN PORTLAND GROWS'
By Charles R. Buxton
The Portland Festival of Roses is an annual event on the Pacific Coast when thousands of persons come to pay their respects to the bounty of nature and the ingenuity of man.

THE THOMAS HARDY I KNEW
By Clive Holland
Commemorating the 100th anniversary of the birth of one of the greatest novelists of the Victorian era.

OUR GAMBLING PROBLEM
By Harlan Trott
Discussion of the effect of legalized gambling upon the state of good citizenship.

SHOULD UNCLE SAM ADOPT GREENLAND?
By Earl P. Hanson
With Denmark now an unhappy puppet state, can Greenland continue her protector's policy of isolation, and what country can best protect her shores from foreign invasion and occupation?

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Associated Press Quotations

U. S. Agencies Must Help Cut Deficit in '41

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Roosevelt has re-allotted to Federal corporations their shares of the $700,000,000 which he has asked them to pay the Treasury to reduce the deficit in the next fiscal year.

In a letter to the Senate recently, he suggested that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation bear a $300,000,000 share and the Federal land banks a $200,000,000 part.

He has adopted, however, alternatives mentioned in the letter. The RFC allotment will be cut to $175,000,000 and the other $125,000,000 of its original assessment transferred to the home loan banks. The land bank share will be cut in half by transferring a $100,000,000 of their share to the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation.

The revised allotments follow: RFC, $175,000,000; home loan banks, $125,000,000; federal land banks, $100,000,000; Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, $100,000,000; Public Works Administration, $50,000,000; bank for co-operatives, $60,000,000; Production Credit Corporation, $15,000,000; federal intermediate credit banks, $40,000,000; and federal savings and loan associations, $35,000,000.

The President's budget for the fiscal year beginning July 1 anticipated expenditures of $8,524,191,570 and receipts of $5,547,960,000, causing a deficit of $2,976,231,570. Mr. Roosevelt proposed to reduce this by having the Treasury recoup $700,000,000 of the money it has spent on government corporations in recent years.

Just how the corporations will get the money has not been decided, but officials predicted that in some cases the corporations probably would have enough idle cash on hand to meet their assessments, and in others the corporations would borrow the money from the public.

When they borrow directly from the public, the securities do not count in what is commonly called the "public debt."

Bank and Insurance Stocks

By the Associated Press

Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTS (SF) (2.40)	38¼	40¼
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	15¾	17
Bank of New York (14)	399	412
Bankers Trust (2)	54¼	56¼
Brooklyn Trust (4)	80	85
Central Hanover Bk & Trust (4)	97	100
Chase National (1.40)	21¼	22¼
Chemical Bank & Trust (1.80)	47¾	49¾
Commercial (6)	193	199
Continental Bank & Trust (.80)	13	14½
Corn Exchange Bk & Tr (3)	50¼	51¼
Empire Trust (.60)	11	12
First Nat (Boston) (2)	47	49
First National (100)	1895	1935
Guaranty Trust (12)	290	295
Irving Tr (.60)	11¼	12¼
Manufacturers Trust (2)	27	28½
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	52¼	54¼
National City (1)	27	28½
New York Trust (5)	108	111
Title G & T	31	33
	2¾	3¾

Insurance Co. Stocks

Aetna Ins (1.60a)	50	52
Aetna Life (1.20a)	59	52
Am Equit (1)	30½	32½
Am Ins Nwk (.30a)	19½	21
Am Reins (1.60a)	12¾	14
Am Reserve (.40)	46¼	48¼
Am Surety (2½)	19¾	21¼
Automobile (1a)	47½	49½
Balt Amer (.20a)	34¾	36¾
Boston (1.60a)	8½	9½
Carolina (1.30)	613	623
City of N Y (1.20)	28½	30
Conn Gen Life (.80)	21¾	23¼
Conn Fire Cas (1.20)	28¾	30¼
Fid & Dep (4)	34½	36½
Firemen's Nwk (.40)	125	127
Frank-Fire (1a)	8½	9¾
Gen Reinsur (1a)	29	30½
Georg Home (1a)	41½	43½
Glens Falls (1.60)	26¼	27¾
Globe & Rep (½)	39½	41½
Globe & Rut	10¼	11¾
Gt Amer Ins (1a)	14¾	17¼
Hanover (1.20)	25¼	26¾
Hartford Fire (2a)	24½	26
Home Fire Sec	81	84
Home Ins (1.20a)	1¼	2¼
Homestead (1)	31	33
Knickerbocker (½)	18½	20
Lincoln Fire	9	10
Maryland Cas	2	2¾
Mass Bond (3½)	1¾	2¾
Natl Fire (2)	62	64¼
Nat'l Liberty (.20a)	56¼	58¼
New Amst Cas (.40)	7	8
N Hpshire (1.60a)	16¼	17¾
N Y Fire (.80)	46½	48½
Nor East Ins	15½	17
Nor River (1)	2⅞	3⅞
Phoenix (2a)	24½	26
Prov Wash (1a)	80	84
Reg Ins Tex (1.20a)	33	35
Reinsur (P) In (1.20a)	25¾	27¼
Rh Isl Ins	25	26½
St Paul Fire (8)	2½	3
Springfield (4½a)	241	248
Sun Life (15)	114½	118½
Travelers (16)	275	325
U S Fid & G (1)	443	453
U S Fire (2)	19	20½
Westchester (1.20a)	49	51
	31¼	33¼

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon, May 13

Sterling:	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europe			
Demand	$3.22½	$3.24½	$8.2397
Cables	3.22	3.25	8.2397
France—franc	.0182	.0184	.1695
Belgium—belga	††	††	†
Switz'd—franc	.2240	.2242	.4
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	††	††	.4033
Holland—guilder	††	††	.4
Sweden—krona	.2375x	.2380x	.4537
Norway—krone	††	††	.4537
Denmark—krone	††	††	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0068	.0068	.0220
Finland—finm'k	.0196x	.0196x	.0426
Port'gal—escudo	.0347x	.0347x	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0053x	.0053x	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0234x	.0234x	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso*‡	.2265	.2270	.7187
Brazil—milreis*‡	.0515	.0315	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1700	.1700	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.4000	.4000	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2345	.2345	.8440
India—rupee	.3026	.3026	.6180
Java—florin	††	.5368	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2025	.2000	*
Shanghai—dol	.0487	.0487	*
Str Stlmnts—dol	.3700	.3700	.9613
Phil Islands—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8237	.8200	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.1675x	.1675x	‡

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately $.02283 as of March 1. ‡Free market. §Partly changed; new value not yet determined. *Paper rate. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind	20 Rails	15 Util
Saturday's close*	138.12	28.03	22.60
Net change	—6.73	—1.78	—1.21
Saturday's close	144.85	29.81	23.81
1940 high	152.80	32.67	26.40
1940 low	144.65	29.78	24.02

*Preliminary.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
3 3⅜s '43-40 June	109.16	100.16	100.16
1 3⅜s '43-41 Mch	102.31	102.31	102.31
1 3⅜s '47-43	108.13	108.13	108.13
9 3¼s '45-43	108.21	108.17	108.17
3 3¼s '46-44	109.18	109.15	109.15
27 4s '54-44	113.27	113.15	113.15
3 2¾s '47-45	108.22	108.20	108.22
11 2½s '45	108.21	108.00	108.00
21 3s '48-46	110.12	110.4	110.4
15 3⅛s '49-46	110.24	110.24	110.24
8 4¼s '52-47	120.00	119.27	119.27
1 2s '47	104.14	104.14	104.14
4 2s '50-48	102.30	102.30	102.30
105 3¼s '52-49	111.17	111.16	111.16
24 2½s '53-49	105.00	104.20	104.20
1 2¾s '54-51	106.31	106.3	106.31
2 3s '55-51	109.26	109.26	109.26
75 2¼s '53-51	103.5	103.3	103.5
22 2¾s '60-55	106.31	-06.24	106.24
3 2¾s 63-58	105.16	105.16	105.16
14 2¾s '65-60	105.24	105.15	105.16

Federal Farm Mortgage

1 3¼s '64-44	107.20	107.20	107.20
2 3s '49-44	107.4	107.4	107.4

Home Owners Loan

5 2¼s '44-42	103.22	103.22	103.22
2 3s '52-44	106.24	106.24	106.24
5 1⅞s '47-45	101.14	101.14	101.14

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 Alleghany cv 5s '44	81¼	81¼	81¼
13 Alleghany cv 5s '49	72	72	72
10 Alleghany 5s '50 st	43	42	42
22 Allegh Val 4s '42	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
1 Allied Strs 4½s '50	100¾	100¾	100¼
33 Am&For P 5s 2030	97½	97¼	97½
5 AmIGChem 5½s '49	59	58	58
1 Am Int 5½s '49	104	104	-04
22 Am T&T 3¼s '66	104½	104½	104½
44 Am T&T 3¼s '61	108¼	107⅛	107⅛
2 AnacondaCop 4½s '50	108¼	107¼	107¼
2 Ang C Nitra deb 67	102¾	102¾	102⅞
10 Arm Del 4s 57	39½	39½	39½
11 Arm Del 4s 55	101½	101	101
11 Arm Del 4s 55	101⅞	101⅞	101
15 AT&SF 4s 95	105	104	104½
7 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	97½	97¼	97¼
9 AT&SF 4½s 48	102	102	102
AT&SFRky M 4s 65	99½	99½	99½
2 A C Line 1st 4s 52	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝
5 A C Line cl't 4s 52	64½	64½	64½
3 A C Line 4¼s 64	56	56	56
4 A C Line 5s 45	73¼	73¼	73¼
4 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	37	37	37
2 Atl & Dan 2d 4s 48	31	31	31
9 B&O 1st mtg 4s 48	66	66	66
5 B&O 95 st A	24¼	24¼	24¼
2 B&O 95 st C	25¾	25½	25¼
5 B&O 2000 st D	24⅛	24	24
65 B &O cv '60 st	12	11¼	11¼
12 B&O 1st 4s 48	67½	67⅝	67⅝
3 B&O S W 50 st	43	43	43
7 Bang & Aroo en 4s51	63	63	63
1 Bang & Aroo cv 4s 51st	63½	62	62
35 Beth Stl 3½s 52	116	116	116
10 Beth Stl 3¼s 59	107¾	106¾	106¾
5 Blaw Knox 3½s '50	104⅞	103½	103½
36 Boston&Me 5s 67	97	97	97
20 Boston&Me 5s'67 st	50	49	49
5 Boston&Me 4¾s8 '61	47¾	47¾	47¾
26 Boston&Me 5s 55	47¾	47¾	47¾
5 Bos N Y AirL 4s 55	50	49	49
6 Bkly Edis 3½s 66	10⅝	10½	10½
5 Bkly Man Tr 4½s 66	108¼	108	107¼
42 Bkly Man Tr 4½s 66 ct	103¾	102¾	102¾
5 Bkly Un El 1st 5s 50 ct	89⅞	88	88
15 Bkly Un Gas 6s 47	89	88	88
5 Bkly U Gas 5s 45	113½	113	113
13 Bkly U Gas 50	112¾	112¾	112¾
2 Bkly U Gas 5s 57 B	97	96⅝	97
6 Buf & P 57	106¾	106¾	106¾
10 Bur C R&No 5s 34	37	36¾	36⅝
1 Bush Term 5s 55	4¼	4¼	4¼
7 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	43	43	43
3 Can Sou 5s '62	103⅜	103¼	103¼
23 CanNatRy 5s '70	80	79	79
17 CanNat 5s '69 Jly	93	93	93
2 CanNat 5s '69 Oct	93⅜	93¼	93¼
9 CanNat Ry 4¾s '55	93⅞	93¼	93½
6 CanNat Ry 4½s '51	90½	90¼	90½
7 CanNat Ry 4½s '56	90	89	89
5 CanNatRy 4½s '57	89½	88⅝	88⅝
32 Can Nor 6½s '46	89½	88½	89
12 Can Pac 5s '44	102	101	101
1 CanPac 5s '54	101¼	101	101
2 Can Pac 4½s '46	71½	71	71
5 Can Pac 4½s '60	71	71	71
13 CanPac 4s perp	56	55	55
13 Caro C&O 6s '52	108⅞	108½	108½
7 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	87	86	86
5 CenNewEng 4s '61	51	50¼	50¼
9 CenPac 5s '60	45	43¾	43¾
18 CenPac 1st 4s '49	68¼	68	68
10 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	16	16	16
14 Cen RR NJ 4s '87	14	13¾	13¾
109 Certain-teed 5½s '48	109	25-32	109 25-32
9 C&O 3½s '96D	78¾	78	78¼
51 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	99⅛	98¼	98¼
27 C&O rfg 3½s '63F	99	98½	99
10 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	105¼	104¾	104¾
2 CB&Q 4½s '77	86	86	86
25 CB&Q gen 4s'58	80½	80	80
9 CB&Q 4s 1l '49	89	88½	88½
2 CB&Q gen 4s '75	89	88½	88½
19 Mob & Oh 5s 47	36	34	34

Sales in $1000

	High	Low	2:00
4 Mob &O Oh 5s	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜
7 Mob & O 4½s 77	30ffl	30	30
3 Mon WPaPub Sv 4½s	109¾	109¾	109¾
2 Mon WPAPub Sv6s 65	110	110	110
2 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	101½	101½	101
6 Mor & Essex3½s	31¾	31¾	31¾
4 Mount St T&T3¼s 68	42	41½	42
55 Nat Dairy 3¾s 51ww	107¾	107¾	107¾
18 Nat Distil 3½s 49	105½	105	105
7 Natl Steel 3s 65	104½	103¼	103¼
26 Natl Supply 3¾s 54	103	102¾	102¾
11 New Eng T&T 5s 52	104	103¼	103¼
1 NJ Pow & L 4½s 60	126½	126	126
1 N O Gt Nor 5s 83	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
25 No Tex & M 5½s 54	73¼	73¼	73¼
9 No Tex & M 5½s 45ct	37	36½	36½
1 Leh ⅜ N Y 4s '45	35½	35½	35½
10 Leh C & N 4½s '54A	83½	83½	83½
3 Leh C&CN 4½s 54C	33½	33½	33½
3 Leh Val Cstl 5s '74	51	51	51
2 Leh Val HTerm 5s '54	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜
2 Leh Val 5s 2003 ptd	39½	39½	39½
5 Leh Valy 4½s 2003 asd	13⅜	13⅛	13½
5 Leh Val 4 ½s 2003	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
3 Leh Val 4s 20032asd	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
15 Libby Mcn & L 5s '55	11¾	11¾	11¾
7 Liggett & M 7s '44	102½	192	192
19 Liggett & M 5s '51	125	125	125
1 Liquid Carb 4s '47	129½	128½	128½
6 Lone Star Gas 3½s '53	106	106	106
10 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	107½	107½	107½
11 Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st	93	93	93
3 Lorillard Co 7s '44	93½	92½	92½
3 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	124	124	124
11 Lou & N 4½s 2003	84¾	84¾	84¾
12 Louise & N 1st 4s 2003	89½	89½	89⅛
18 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	85⅝	85	85
7 Lou Gas & El 3½s '66	108	108⅝	108⅝
1 Maine Cen 4½s '60	51	51	51
2 Manati Sug 4s '57	44	44	44
35 Manhat Ry 4s '90	81	81	81
8 Man Ry 2d 4s 2013 ct	44	44	44
1 Marion St Subw 4s'47	75	75	75
11 McKess & Rob 5½s '50	96¾	96¼	96¼
4 NO Tex&M 5s '54B	36⅛	36	36
3 NY&Greenwd L5s '46	13	13	13
25 NYC 1¾ 5s 2013	57½	54½	54½
41 NYC 4½s 2103 A	50½	49	49½
5 NYC cn 4s '98	55½	55½	55½
2 NYC 3¾s '46	80½	80½	80½
4 NYC cv 3¼s '52	55½	55½	55¼
7 NYC & HR 4s '42	93	92½	92½
5 NYC Chi & St L 3½s'98	60¾	60¾	60¾
4 NYC Mi Cen 3½s '98	55	55	55
14 NYCh&StLY 5½s'74A	61¾	60⅝	60⅛
28 NY Ch & StL 4½s'78	53½	52	52
2 NY Conn RR 5s'53	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 NY Dock Co 4s '51	56½	56½	56½
1 NY Edis 3¼s '65	109	109	109
13 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	19	18¾	18¾
6 NYNH&H 4½s '67	18¼	17½	17½
5 NYNH&H cvv 3½s'56	15	15	15
1 NY & R Gas 5s '51A	5½	5½	5½
10 NY Steam 3½s'63	105⅛	105¼	105¼
1 NY Tel 3¼s '67	106	105¾	105¾
21 NY W&Bost 4½s'46	73¼	73¼	73¼
2 Niagara Sh cv 5½s'50	103½	103⅜	103⅜
1 Norfolk & Sou 5s'41	73	73	73
1 Nor Am Co 5s '59	124¾	124¾	124¾
2 Nor Am Co 3¾s'54	105½	105½	105½
7 Nor Am Co 3½s'49	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Nor Ohio 5s '45	104	104	104
39 Nor Pac 6s 2047	60	60	60
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	58	56	56⅛
14 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	52	52	52
1 Nor Pac 4s '97	47¼	47	47
3 Nor Pac 4s '97 reg	66½	66⅛	66⅛
10 Nor Pac 3s 2047	66	66	66
1 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	40½	40¼	40¼
2 Ohio Ed 4s '67	108⅞	108¼	108⅜
2 Ohio Ed 4¼s '65	107¾	107¾	107¾
24 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	106	106	106
2 OklahomaG&E3¾s66	108	108	108
14 Or-WashRR&N4s'61	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Otis Steel 4½s '62A	105¼	105	105
5 Pac Gas & El 3½s '66	72	72	
4 Pac G&E 3¾s '61	107⅜	107⅝	107⅜
18 Pac Gas&El 4s '64	109½	109½	109½
Pac Mo 1st 4s '38	112¾	112¾	113⅛
1 Pac T&T 3¾s '66C'	80	80	80
10 Pen Co 4s '63	109½	109½	109½
3 Pen-Dix 6s '41 A	104½	104¼	104¼
4 Pen Oh&Det 4½s '77	95	95	95
2 Pen P&Lt 4½s '74	101	101	101
2 Pen P&Lt 3½s '69	106¾	106	106
2 Pen RR gen 5s '68	107½	107½	107½
6 Pen RR cn 4½s '60	109	108½	108½
20 Pen RR gen 4½s'65	120	120	120
42 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	102¾	102½	101½
22 Pen RR gen 4¼s'81	89¾	88¾	88¾
35 Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	97	96⅞	97
1 Pen RR 4s '48	99¾	98	98
50 Pen RR 3¼s '52	114½	114½	114½
7 Peo Gl Lt&C 3½s '47	88½	88½	88½
2 Pere Marq 5s '56	84¾	84	84
3 Pere Marq 4s '56	116½	115	115
8 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	65¾	65¼	65¼
1 Phila Balt&Wash 4s '43	54¾	54¼	54¾
16 Phila Co 5s 53	110	109⅞	109¾
4 Phil Elec 3½s '67	106	105⅞	105⅞
4 PhReadC&O cv 6s '49	109⅞	109¾	109¾
11 Ph Read C&I 5s'73	33¾	33	33⅜
8 Phillips Pet 3s'48	103¼	103	103
5 PCC & St L 5s'75 B	107½	107½	107½
34 PCC & St L 4¼s'77	107½	107½	107½
4 Pitt Coke&Ir 4½s'52	99	98¼	98¼
3 Pitts & W Va 4½s'58 A	48	47	47
2 Pitt & W Va 4½s'59 B	49	47½	47½
5 Pitt&WVa 4½s'60 C	49	47	47½
3 Portl Gen E 4½s'60	70½	70	70
5 Por Ri A Tob 6s'42 st	75½	74	74
19 Postal Tel&C 5s'53	75¾	75	75
2 Ready 4½s'97 A	22¼	21¾	21¾
5 Rem Rand 4¼s'56 ww	68½	67¼	67¼
2 Republic Steel 5½s'54	101	100½	100½
9 Republic Steel 5½s'61	106	106	106
31 Republic Steel 4½s'56	97	96¾	96¾
3 Richfield Oil 4s'52	98	97	97
3 Rio Gr West 1st 4s'39	107½	107	107
6 Rio Gr West cl's 4s'49	28½	28½	28½
3 Saguenauy Pow 4½'66	10¼	9⅝	9⅝
12 StLIM&S 4s R&G '33	84½	83	83
22 StLPeo&NW 5s'48	60	59	59
2 St Pub Swe 5s'59	22½	22½	22½
3 St L S W 5s'50 B	62½	62	62
3 StLSF 5s B '50 ct	12⅛	12¼	12⅛
34 St L S F 4½s'78	11½	11½	11½
15 St LSF 4½s'78 st	11¾	10	10
38 St L S F 4s'50 A	11	10	10
5 St L S F 4s'50 A ct	11½	11	11
1 St L SW 1st 5s'89	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
1 St L SW 1st 4s'89	10	10	10
1 StPE Gr Trk 4½s'47	64	63½	63¾
9 St Paul Un Dep 5s '72	5	5	5
3 SA & A Pass 4s '43	115½	115½	115½
1 Schulco 6½s '46	63½	63	63
1 Schulco 6½s '46 A st	30	30	30
3 Seab A L cn 6s '45	30	30	30
1 Seab A L 6s '45 ct	5¾	5¾	5¾
1 Seab A L 4½s '50	4½	4½	4½
2 Seab A L 4s '50 st	1½	1½	1½
3 Seab A L rfg 4s '59	10½	9⅞	9⅞
12 Seab-All Fla 6s '58 A ct	4	4	4
63 Shell Un 2½s '54	63½	63¼	63¼
1 Shinnens cv 4s '52	94¾	94½	94¾
1 Skelly Oil 2¾s '65	100⅛	100¼	100¼
8 Socony-Vac 3s '64	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
14 Su Bell T & T 3s '79	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Su Cal Pow 6s '47	104⅛	103½	103½
38 Sou Kraft 4½s '46	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Sou Nat Gas 4½s '51	100¼	100¼	100½
7 Sou Pac 4½s '68	105¾	105¾	105⅞
35 Sou Pac 4½s'81	44	43½	44¼
45 Sou Pac 4½s'69	42⅜	41	41
16 Sou Pac rfg 4s '55	42½	40½	40½
4 Sou Pac 2¾s'46	60¼	59½	59½
10 Sou Pac 4½s Ore '77	51¾	51	51¼
1 Sou Pac SF Ter 4s '50	45¼	44⅞	44⅞
8 South Ry 6½s '56	75	75	75
4 South Ry gen 6s '56	76⅛	75¼	75¾
9 South Ry cn 5s '94	72	71	70¼
46 South Ry gen 4s '56	89½	88½	88½
4 Stand Oil N J 3s '53	55¼	53½	53½
51 Standard Oil N J 2¾s'53	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
35 Studebaker cv 6s '45	85¾	85	85
5 Swift & Co 3¼s '50	104	104	104
6 T RR A St L 4s '53	105¼	105¼	105¼
43 Tex Corp 3s '59	110	110	110
3 Tex & Pac 5s '77 B	105½	104⅛	104⅛
1 Tex & Pac 5s '79 C	66⅝	66⅜	66⅜
5 Tex & Pac 5s '80 D	66½	66½	66½
10 Third Ave 5s '37	100	100	100
79 Third Ave adj 5s '60	32½	20½	20½
53 Third Ave 4s '60	57¾	57½	57½
15 Un El Mo 3¾s'62	107⅝	107½	107½
1 Union Oil Col 3s 59	102½	102½	102½
1 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	114	114	114
1 Un Pac 3½s'71	96½	96½	96½
19 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	108	19-32	108⅛ 108⅛
2 Un Pac 3½s 70	96¼	96	95
9 Unit Drug 5s 53	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜
2 Un NJRR&Can 4s 44	110	109⅞	109⅞
1 US Steel 3¼s 48	103¼	103¼	103¼
3 Un Stockyds 4s 51	91¾	91¾	91¾
4 Utah L&Trac 5s 44	103¼	102	102
5 Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	103⅞	102	102
10 Wabash rfg 5½s 75	107½	107½	107½
13 Wabash 1st 5s 39	61½	61¼	61¼
6 Wabash 1st 5s 39	41¾	41	41
2 Wab Det & Chi 5s 41	15	14¾	14¾
6 Wawrth 4s 55	50	50	50
24 Warner Bros 6s'48	66½	64½	64½
6 Warren Bros 6s 41	87½	86¾	87
10 West Pan 3½s'66	30½	30	30
9 West Shore 4s 2361	110	109¾	109¾
6 Westn Md 5½s 77A	46¾	45	45
1 Westn Pac 5s 46 tsd	90¼	90⅛	90⅛
7 Western Un 5s 51	15¾	15⅝	15⅝
1 Western Un 5s 60	66⅛	66	66
17 Wheel Stl 4½s 66A	63¾	63	63
3 Wilson&Co cv 3¼s 47	100⅞	100	100
22 Wis Cen 4s 49	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
7 Youngst S&T 4s 61	31⅜	31	31
28 Young S&T cv 4s 48	106	106	106
	106	195½	105⅛

Foreign Bonds

9 Abitibi P&P 5s '53	51	48¼	48½
7 Agr M Bk 6s '47	24	24	24
2 Antioquia 7s '45	10	10	10
2 Antioquia 1st 7s '57	9½	9½	9½
17 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
7 Argentine 4½s '71	77	76½	76½
8 Australia 6s '55	84	84	84
1 Australia 4½s '56	59	58	58
1 Belgium 6s '55	53	53	53
11 Brazil 6½s 26-57	48	48	48
11 Brazil 6½s '27-57	12½	12	12
5 Brazil C Ry El 7s '52	12½	12½	12
5 Brisbane 5s '57	52	52	52½
2 Brisbane 5s '58	50	49½	50
6 Brisbane 6s '50	50½	50½	50½
13 Buen A 4s '84	42	42	42
1 Buen A 4½s '77	58¾	56	58
4 BuenA 4½s Aug '76	58⅞	58¾	58¾
1 Buen A 4½s Apr '76	60¼	60¼	60¼
1 Bulgaria 7½s '68	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝
1 Bulgaria 7s '67	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝
67 Canada 5s '52	10	10

Women Seek 'No War' Ticket, Mrs. Gannett Tells the Press

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 13—The women's vote of the Nation will go to the Presidential candidate who convinces them that he really knows how to keep this country out of war, in the opinion of Mrs. Frank E. Gannett, who, as campaigner for her husband, the Rochester, N. Y., newspaper publisher, said she had refused to predict his place in the Republican race until three weeks ago.

"I wouldn't have Frank change places with any of the candidates now," Mrs. Gannett told reporters at the Savoy Plaza Hotel here. She said his popularity increased during his recent western trip.

Mrs. Gannett is a likable woman. With her husband's views on domestic and foreign affairs unusually well on the record through his chain of publications and his vigorous speeches in a tour of 42 states, Mrs. Gannett feels she can concentrate on her true task, to make friends for him. "And I think I've really done that," she said.

Still a novice as a public speaker, Mrs. Gannett finds she likes it when she can talk on a subject she knows, as, for example, the qualifications of her husband to conduct the affairs of the Nation. The idea took her by surprise at first, she said, but soon became feasible to her.

Mrs. Frank Gannett

Of Rochester, N. Y., whose husband seeks the Republican nomination for President. Mrs. Gannett is about to begin a speaking tour in her home State.

Studied U. S. Needs

In fact, she felt she could lend him her whole-hearted support, after taking stock of the Nation's needs and her husband's equipment to serve them.

Mrs. Gannett saw foreign policy as the big issue of the 1940 election campaign and a business man in the White House as the Nation's prime need.

"I've watched him grow from a little business man to a big business man without any show of growing pains," Mrs. Gannett said, referring to her husband. "He seems to have licked off each job as it came along. He is an employer of over 4,000 people, has been sharing profits for over five years, and his own employees have voluntarily called him a 'model and enlightened employer.' He knows how to make money, save money and share money."

Organized Opinion

Mrs. Gannett remarked that her husband toured Europe twice in the past few years to study "the causes and effects of dictators" and had also studied the "supremely important" South American markets at first hand.

She added he was the only candidate who had defeated the New Deal four times, organizing public opinion on the issues of the Supreme Court "packing" bill, sit-down strikes, the reorganization bill and the lending and spending bill.

Mrs. Gannett will address women's organizations in a 12-stop tour of New York State beginning at Chautauqua on May 15 and winding up at a rally in Rochester, June 20. Like her husband, she will travel by private airplane.

Mrs. Gannett is a native of Rochester, the daughter of the late Judge Werner, of the Court of Appeals. She went to school in Munich, Germany, and later at Rosemary Hall, in Greenwich, Conn., where her daughter Sally, 17, now is preparing to apply for a position as a motion picture critic or music critic on her father's newspapers. Mrs. Gannett says her daughter is dubious about her campaigning because it separates them more, but that her 11-year-old son, Dixon, approves heartily.

Netherlands Royal Family Goes to Britain

The heirs of the Royal House of the Netherlands—Princess Juliana, her husband Prince Bernhard, and their two children—arrived in London today.

Princess Juliana led her two-year-old daughter Beatrix by the hand, while nine-month-old Irene was brought in a gas-proof box. Prince Bernhard and a nurse carried the box.

The Earl of Harewood, brother-in-law of King George VI, met the Royal family at the station.

A communiqué issued by the Foreign Office, with authority from the Netherlands Legation, said:

"People of the Netherlands will be very happy to learn that their beloved Princess is in safety. It is, of course, of paramount importance even if the worst should happen (for which fortunately there is no indication at present) that the Royal House of Orange-Nassau should be safe.

"Prince Bernhard has accompanied the Princess and their daughters to London with the intention of resuming his duties as Aide-de-Camp to the Queen as soon as at all possible."

The Netherlands Minister, H. M. van Haersma de With, still is in Berlin because negotiations for the departure of the German Minister to The Hague, Julius Graf von Zech Sonst von Burkersroda, have not been completed.

In general, authorized sources said, Germany will act on a reciprocal basis concerning the treatment of prisoners or civilians and exchanges of them—"just as liberal or narrow" as the Allies.

Nazis said they had destroyed more than 400 enemy planes at a loss to themselves of only 31. They said 320 enemy planes were destroyed on their own bases, 58 were destroyed during air attacks.

Meanwhile the Belgian Legation in Bern, Switzerland, announced that Belgian diplomats and consular officials from Germany were expected to arrive at the Saint Margrethen frontier station in Switzerland, across from old Austria, today.

Authorized sources in Berlin said the Belgian Ambassador, Count Jacques Davignon, and his staff, had left last night for the Swiss frontier to await the arrival of V. von Bülow-Schwante, German Ambassador to Belgium, and his staff. Both missions will cross the border at about the same time.

New Conference Is Sought To Restate America's Status

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 13—Representatives of major Latin-American powers are today urging the United States to take the lead in calling a new Pan-American Conference to discuss and formulate a common policy for the whole of the Western Hemisphere as the European war spreads toward the New World.

The powers most insistent upon such a conference are Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Uruguay, while Jose Maria Cautillo, Foreign Minister of Argentina, has gons so far as to declare that under present circumstances Western Hemisphere neutrality is fictitious.

The proposal for a consultative conference has been met with extreme caution here since officials have not yet ascertained just what South American countries would want to do about redefining their position in regard to the conflict nor just what the reaction of the people of the United States would be to the proposal that "fiction" be replaced with a recognition of "realities."

Stronger Defense Ties Sought

At the same time, the United States State Department, together with the White House, has long sought stronger ties with Latin America in regard both to hemispherical defense and to action to be taken in times of international crisis. Thus the State Department is expected to give the utmost attention to any Latin American proposal for redefining New World neutrality policies.

United States interest in any concrete proposals will be all the more intense since the strongest support for calling a new Pan American conference is evidently from Argentina, long the outstanding anti-Yankee and isolationist force in Latin America.

The Government of Argentina sent to the other governments of the New World a statement that present New World neutrality regulations were insufficient and should be redrawn.

"Today neither of the belligerents respect the will of the neutrals nor are the neutrals able to enforce neutrality isolating them from war," the Argentinian statement declared. "Neutrality was created to preserve sovereignty and under present conditions it distorts or diminishes it, but does not protect it. It is fictitious, a dead concept which must be replaced to meet the realities to which we live."

Foreign Minister Cantillo said that the question of revision had first come up around the middle of April when an invasion of Belgium and Holland seemed imminent but that certain nations did not favor a change at that time.

"But since the latest invasion with a wholesale disregard for international rules there appeared a growing demand among these nations for a new expression," Señor Cantillo is quoted as saying.

Declaration Violations

Latin American dissatisfaction is believed here to center chiefly upon the Declaration of Panama, which established a 300-mile zone around the Americas from which hostilities were supposed to have been excluded. The prohibitions of the Declaration were repeatedly violated, however, the most famous instance being that in which three British warships chased the German pocket-battleship, Graf Spee, into the harbor of Montevideo.

Particular interest is aroused here by the fact that the Argentine suggestion came so close upon the heels of President Roosevelt's broadcast Friday evening in which he pointed out that modern inventions had almost eliminated distance and spoke particularly of the short time now required to go by air from Africa to the coast of South America.

The President's speech is seen here as indicating that the Argentine proposal will receive a favorable response in that it closely follows White House sentiments.

Uruguay Position

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, May 13 (AP)—Informed sources said last night that Alberto Guani, Foreign Minister of Uruguay, was studying the possibility of a continental declaration through the Panama neutrality organization ratifying well-known American neutrality principles, and that he already had exchanged views with other governments in the Americas.

New Housing Unit Expected to Clear Atlanta of Slums

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—The Atlanta Housing Authority has announced construction plans for Herndon Homes, one of the final units of the comprehensive plan which is expected to eliminate slum areas here completely This unit, a 19-acre negro housing development containing 522 units, will cost $1,798,000

Construction is already under way on another large negro unit—the 22-acre Eagan Homes. This unit comprises 648 family units and will cost $2,000,000 The Authority originally planned the Herndon development for the west end of the city, but objections of white residents in that section to this extension of negro housing projects into the region, caused the project to be broken up into these two parts

The areas being cleared to provide room for the two projects include the most disreputable slums of the city

Herndon Homes bears the name of Alonzo F. Herndon, an Atlanta Negro who was born a slave but who rose to fortune and extensive business holdings. He left a great deal of money to charity, in addition to establishing several business enterprises which still continue.

This Herndon Homes unit is the third of the Housing Authority's negro housing projects, Grady Homes, built at a cost of $3,100,000 and housing 616 family units, being the pioneer in this city.

Three white units are now operating or building: Techwood and University, with 1,200 units, and costing $6,000,000, Clark Howell, with 630 units, and slated to cost $3,500,000, and Capitol Homes, with 616 units, to cost $2,800,000.

Assault on Lowlands Repeats History

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Germany's invasion of Belgium and the Netherlands recalls that European conquerors since the time of ancient Rome have led their armies into this traditional battleground of rival imperialisms.

Julius Caesar, Charlemagne, the Emperor Charles V, Philip II of Spain, Louis XIV of France, Napoleon, and the Kaiser Wilhelm II—each sought to either gain control of this traffic center of European land and sea ways, or coveted it as a gateway to some more vital goal.

The Kaiser, whom the Low Countries had hoped for two decades would be the last of the line of conquerors to invade their lands, regarded the two tiny kingdoms in much the same way as do present German military leaders—as a means toward an end.

In the Hitlerian plans for operation, the Low Countries are obviously strategically important both as a side-door to France flanking the powerful Maginot fortifications, and as a base from which England, barely more than 100 miles across the Channel, could be attacked.

Similarly, when Gen. Alexander von Kluck, commander of the first German army, led his troops through Belgium in August, 1914, it was for the purpose of flanking the Rhine fortifications to reach French soil.

Von Schlieffen Maneuver

This maneuver was drawn from the operations' manual of the famous German commander Count Theobald von Schlieffen, who laid out the strategy of a lightning blow in the west, to be followed by a quick stroke in the east. The western assault, according to the Schlieffen plan, would consist of a wheel movement, the outer extremity of which would cut through Belgium and sweep down through France in a movement which would encompass Paris. The German armies were extended along the radius of this wheel at intervals of roughly 20 miles.

The German drive of 1914 differed from the present invasion in that it did not include Netherlands territory. But in many points the present invasion of the Low Countries and that of 1914, show striking similarity.

Both invasions were proceeded by declarations that Germany would respect the neutrality of the small countries.

Reichsführer Hitler in 1937 pledged himself to respect the neutrality of both Belgium and the Netherlands. And the invasion of 1914 came but a short time after Germany's Chancellor, Dr. Theobald von Bethmann-Hollweg, had declared that Germany had no intention of violating Belgium's neutrality and a still shorter time after the German minister in Belgium had assured Belgian statesmen that respect for Belgian neutrality was a "political axiom for Germany."

Pledges Violated

But apparently these pledges held as little weight in the balance of Germany's strategical "needs" in 1914 as they do today. When Britain's Foreign Secretary Sir Edward Grey asked the German Government just before war enveloped Europe whether Belgium's neutrality would be respected, Germany replied that it could not answer the query. And when the British ambassador in Berlin asked von Bethmann-Hollweg about Belgium's neutrality, the German Chancellor is credited with the famous observation that the treaty was only a "scrap of paper."

Thus, although Germany in 1914 tried to justify its invasion by claiming that France had intended to invade Germany by way of Belgium, actually technicalities were waved aside by the German leaders.

With the same complete disregard for pledges and commitments with which Germany marched across the frontier of the Low Countries last week, von Kluck's army crossed into Belgium on Aug. 4, 1914.

Neutrality of Netherlands

Thus while today's events are in a sense the World War repeated for tiny Belgium, it is the sudden breakdown of 130-years of carefully preserved neutrality for the Netherlands.

Holland's escape from the German invasion of 1914 was due in part to the fact that Germany saw the advantages of a peaceful state to guard its northwestern flank, and in part to the fact that the Netherlands Army was mobilized and ready for any invasion.

From the memoirs of the German commander at the start of the war, Gen. Count Ludwig von Moltke, it is apparent that before the passing of Germany's famous tactician, Count von Schlieffen, in 1906 the German staff intended to march across the southeastern corner of the Netherlands, known as the "Limburg tongue," in order to reach the Belgian frontier at a point nearer the North Sea. But the delay of a few days which abandonment of this plan would involve was not considered sufficient reason for bringing Holland into the war.

Mobilization Unnecessary

The Netherlands army remained mobilized until 1918, and although both Germany and Britain sought to pass troops across Netherlands territory, the tiny kingdom managed to retain its neutrality.

Had the two Low Countries signed a mutual military assistance pact as certain of their statesmen proposed before 1914, the Netherlands might have had a more difficult time in keeping out of the war.

Belgium and Holland have been under foreign domination many times in their turbulent history, and they have fought a dozen wars with each other. Today they are fighting a common aggressor Even before they were invaded simultaneously by Germany, there was an unwritten military cooperation contract between them, agreed upon shortly after war broke out last September.

Paintings of Old Masters Go on View in Los Angeles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—The Los Angeles Museum has just established its first permanent exhibition of old master paintings—the Paul Rodman Mabury collection, termed by critics the most important art bequest in Southern California since the Henry E. Huntington collection.

The work of a lifetime of collecting at a cost of $500,000, Mr. Mabury's bequest to the Los Angeles Museum includes significant works by such artists as Titian, Tintoretto, Reynolds, Stuart, Corot, Delacroix, Rubens, Bordone, Raeburn, and Winslow Homer.

Addition of this group to a gift of contemporary American and French paintings from Preston Harrison, friend of Mr. Mabury, marks the foundation of the art division of the Los Angeles Museum, and the formation of a trust known as Museum Associates, Inc., empowered to accept works of art for the Museum.

Roland J. McKinney, Museum Director, and for 10 years Director of the Baltimore Museum of Art, terms several of the paintings "the finest of their kind in America," especially the ones by Titian, Lotto, Bordone, and Corot.

Perhaps the greatest masterpiece in the Mabury collection is "Portrait of a Lady," by Titian, described by Dr. August L. Mayer as "a genuine work by Titian; the noble brushwork, the expression and many details are very characteristic of the style of the great master after 1560."

"Portrait of a Young Barberini,," Lorenzo Lotto's portrayal of a young member of the powerful Florentine family, is not excelled by any Lotto painting in America.

Tintoretto's "Portrait of a Venetian Magistrate," probably done about 1585, is generally regarded as the companion to the portrait of a noblewoman now in the Minneapolis Institute of Fine Arts.

Familiar for its blend of the sacred and secular, Paris Bordone's "Madonna and Child with St. Anthony and St. Jerome," is a time-defying tribute to the painter.

Painted about 1612 to 1615, "Portrait of a Man," by Peter Paul Rubens, is a vibrant, powerful painting after the Baroque style, of which Rubens was the supreme master.

Representing the Dutch school are Koninck's "A Dutch Gentleman," Aert de Gelder's "Portrait of an Old Man," both reflecting the honey-colored light and the sudden shadow, characteristic of Rembrandt. "Sewing Girl," by the modern artist, Josef Israels, was purchased by Mr. Mabury in 1916.

High lights of the English collection are two oil canvases, "General Henry Wynyard," and "Portrait of Mrs. Cadell," by Sir Henry Raeburn. Sir Joshua Reynolds' "The Honourable Mrs. Mordaunt" and John Constable's "Old Mill" were other eighteenth century English paintings in the collection.

Poultry Production Rises in Georgia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga.—A satisfactory increase has been shown in poultry production in this State during the part of 1940 just past, according to an official of the State Agricultural Extension Service. The actual increase is nearly 400,000, or a gain of 14 per cent over the number of poultry, in flocks, in 1939.

The present number in the State, 8,528,000, represents a striking change in growing policy in that it shows marked improvement in standard-bred flocks, a definite increase in the number of small, highly-bred flocks, and a lesser number of commercial flocks having 1,000 or more fowls.

Ninety per cent of all farms in the State now raise chickens, most of them in adequate number to supply themselves and afford some surplus for sale.

Charlotte Shows Business Growth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—That Charlotte has 267 manufacturing establishments and has branch offices of 400 national concerns, is brought out in the new industrial directory of the City issued by the Charlotte Chamber of Commerce.

Compartive figures of 1939 and 1938 show the following increases in various barometers of business for 1939: Bank clearings, 10 per cent; newspaper advertising linage, 3 per cent; unemployment placements, 28 per cent; post office receipts, 7 per cent; number of building permits, 17 per cent; amount of building permits, 108 per cent; number of gallons water pumped, 9 per cent; new water meter taps, 35 per cent; retail credit reports, 13 per cent; electric meters as of Dec. 31, 8 per cent; telephones as of Dec. 31, 11 per cent; carloadings, inbound, 11 per cent; carloadings, outbound, 22 per cent.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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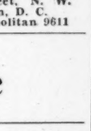

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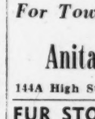

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TORONTO
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Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

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LONDON
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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Did You Ever Wonder

What Calcimine Is Made Of?

Calcimine is a cold-water paint, white or tinted, for use on plastered walls and ceilings. The word "calcimine" from the Latin **calcis**, "lime."

Calcimine has been used for wall decorating for thousands of years—probably ever since the first walls were finished with a flat, smooth-textured surface. Walls with lime and water-corlor coverings have been unearthed among the ruins of ancient civilizations in Egypt and Asia Minor. A form of calcimine was known and used by the Aztecs long before Columbus discovered the New World.

A good calcimine is made from a mixture of zinc-white, clear glue, water, and pigment to give it the desired color. Cheaper forms substitute lithopone (chiefly zinc sulphide and barium sulphate) or Paris white (calcium carbonate) for zinc-white.

A superior damp-proof form of calcimine uses casein instead of

FROM AN EGYPTIAN WALL-PAINTING EXCAVATED AT BIBAN-EL-MULUK

glue. Casein is a principal ingredient in milk. After the butterfat is removed, the casein is precipitated, washed, and dried, forming a white powder soluble in any alkali in water. Casein can serve as a binder or size in cold-water paint, making the whiting and pigment adhere to the surface to which the calcimine is applied.

Calcimine is not to be confused with "whitewash," which is made from unslaked lime. The two do not work well together, and whitewash should always be removed from any surface to which calcimine is to be applied.

The United States Department of Agriculture states that ocher, cochineal, and dogwood are substances commonly employed in tinting calcimine. Colors which are affected chemically by lime (such as chrome yellow, chrome green, Prussian blue, etc.) should not be used in calcimine.

Calcimine (known variously as kalsomine, fresco, distemper work, etc.) is well adapted for inside decorating because of the lovely, soft pastel tints possible, and because it is not expensive to use.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Sunbonnet Sue

Party Fun

Letters

Empty the contents of a box of "anagrams" on a table so all the letters are in a pile face downward. The players sit around the table.

The leader begins by turning up one of the letters and says, for instance, "Bird." The players all see the letter; and the first one who responds with the name of a bird commencing with that letter is given the card; and it is then his turn to turn up a card calling out "Bird," "Animal," "Fish," "Famous Man," or anything he wishes.

Suppose the first letter were "E," and a player answered it with "Eagle"; the next letter, "G," and "Famous Man" was called, someone would say "Grant."

The one who answers the most, thus obtaining the greatest number of cards, is the winner.—Luella C., Wichita, Kan.

Where Would You Find—

1 The home of Longfellow's "Village Blacksmith"?
2 The Gulf of Ob?
3 The Oriole City?
4 Forbes Field?
5 The next to last state to enter the Union?
6 A grison?
7 The International Date Line?
8 Laval University?
9 The Frog Pond?
10 Franz Josef Land?

(Answers appear on this page)

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

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Christensen, Ingold Elster (ĭng′-ōl ĕl′-stĕr krĭs′-tĕn-s'n)—Head of a German-controlled governing committee set up in Oslo, Norway.

Colban, Erik Andreas (ā′-rīk än-drā′-äs kōl′-bän)—Norwegian Minister to London.

Egersund (ā′-gĕr-sōon)—Southeastern coast town of Norway, terminus of the cable to England.

Gayda, Virginio (vêr-jēn′-yō gī′-dä)—Editor of the Giornale d'Italia, frequently the editorial mouthpiece of Premier Mussolini.

Géraud, André (än′-drā′ zhā′-rō′)—French commentator on foreign affairs, who writes under the name of "Pertinax," in L'Echo de Paris and Le Populaire.

Ley, Dr. Robert (lī)—German Labor Front leader.

Posedel, Bill (pōz′-dĕl)—Pitcher for the Boston Bees.

Stefani (stä′-fä-nē)—Italian news agency.

Tellez, Gen. Ignacio Garcia (ĕg-nä′-syō gär-sē′-ä tä′-yäs)—Mexico's Minister of the Interior.

Terboven, Josef (yō′-zĕf tĕr′-bō′-vĕn)—Civil Administrator for the German-occupied area of Norway.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Dubrovnik (dōō′-brôv-nĕk)—Important port of Yugoslavia, on the Adriatic.

Linlithgow, Marquis of (lĭn-lĭth′-gō)—Viceroy of India.

Undset, Sigrid (ōōn′-sĕt)—Danish woman author, who has enlisted for volunteer service in Norway.

Key: āle, chāotic, câre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, àsk, sofá; ēve, hĕre, êvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charity; ōld, ôbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sôft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ûnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natûre, verdûre; K=ch in G. ich, ach; boN; yet; zh=z in azure.

Monitor Camera Club from Howard N. Findley, New York City

Silhouettes on Peachtree Street

Pedestrians cast their shadows on Atlanta's famous thoroughfare.

Footnotes to History

Howe Did Not Invent the Sewing Machine

In the year 1846, the United States Government granted Elias Howe, a young New England inventor, his first patent on a sewing machine. Eleven years later, in 1857, the perfected mechanism, bearing his name, and the culmination of many long years of effort expended in fighting piratical rivals, as well as in solving problems of construction, became a reality.

Yet Elias Howe was not the first man to build a workable sewing machine. The honor properly belongs to Thomas Saint, a British cabinet-maker, who, in 1790, procured a patent on a mechanical device for sewing shoes. But apparently no commercial development of the invention was ever attempted.

In 1830, Barthelemi Thimonnier, a French manufacturer, successfully placed in operation about 80 machine sewers. The Parisian tailors of the day, fearing the threat of idleness due to Thimonnier's rapidly-working project, destroyed the apparatus.

A few years later, the first American sewing machine was put into use by Walter Hunt, a New York mechanic. However, he neglected to seek a patent until after 1846, when Elias Howe received his first rights from the United States Patent Office.

Despite attempted piratings, and, later, honestly invented improvements, Howe, after many spirited courtroom battles, retained full rights to his patents.—**Joseph A. Moore.**

Daily Quotation

DURING a very busy life I have often been asked, "How did you manage to do it all?" The answer is very simple; it is, "Because I did everything promptly."—SIR RICHARD TANGYE.

Brevities

Daily Oklahoman: One radio program is really funny. Hearing the audience laugh so heartily at such jokes is really amusing.

Brubaker in The New Yorker: The renewal of Mrs. Roosevelt's syndicate contract for five years may have third-term implication. On the other hand, it might indicate that the family's chief breadwinner is soon to become unemployed.

In Lighter Vein

The Plea

Observed in a little country store in Michigan:
"You need your money
I need mine,
If we both get ours
It will sure be fine,
But if you get yours—
And hold mine too
What in this world am I to do?"

Double Duty

The bootmaker so prided himself on the quality of his work that he guaranteed each pair of boots to last six months without repairs.

Imagine his surprise when one day a man returned with a pair of boots that had worn out in three months from the day of purchase.

"What's the matter with them?" asked the bootmaker. "Don't they fit?"

The other shook his head. "Yes," he said, "they fit well enough on me, but they're a bit tight for my brother on the night shift."—Tit-Bits.

If They Had Used Want Ads.

Wanted: New worlds to conquer. Alexander, Box 336, Macedonia.

Investment Opportunity: Want to borrow about $20,000 for six months. C. Columbus, Care S. S. Santa Maria.

Musical Instruments: Fiddle for sale, slightly damaged by fire. Nero, Rome.

Shipping Notice: Hereafter tides shall cease between 6 a. m. and noon Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays. Canute, Arbiter of Disputes.

Literary Work: Speeches written for all occasions. See Patrick Henry, Richmond, Va.

A Skeptic

"What did Mr. Dubb do after missing the sixth putt?"

"Took out his tape measure and measured the ball, then the diameter of the hole."

Best Method

Brown: "Do you expect to help your wife with her housecleaning this spring?"

Blue: "Yes. I expect to stay out of her way."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

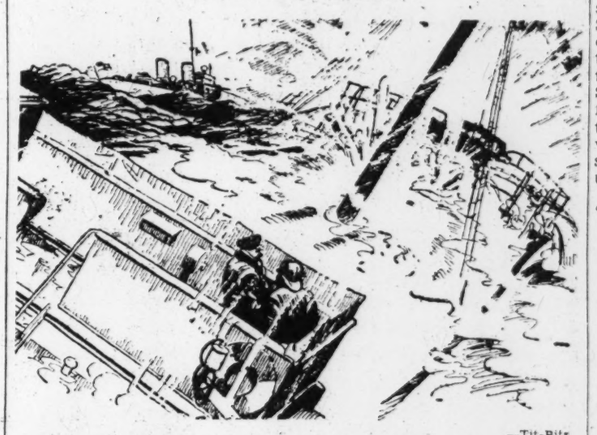
Will Rogers, Benefactor

New York, N. Y.

An example of the late Will Rogers' generosity was recently related by a fellow Thespian. When the Oklahoma humorist was playing in the "Follies" in New York City, the fellow members of his company saw Will hurry out of the theater after the matinee. No one knew where he went, but one curious friend followed him one day and discovered that those secret visits of Will's were to East Side tenement houses; there, incognito, he would climb the tallest tenement buildings and inquire as to each family's individual needs. So week by week he supplied coal, food and other human needs, as the lists required. When the fellow worker confronted Will with his secret, Will insisted that it remain unknown.

It was Will Rogers' way of "feeding the multitudes."

World of Humor



—Tit-Bits

Captain (in convoy): "It's grand to know the Navy is escorting us—it gives us a fine feelin' o' real comfort!"

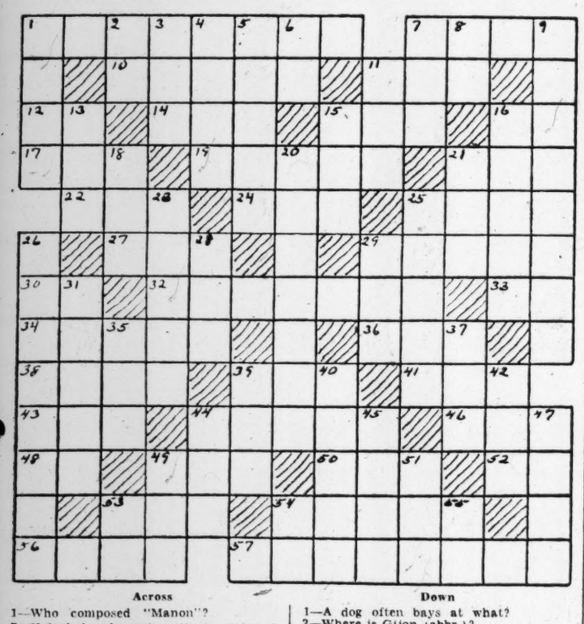
Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. Brattle Street, Cambridge, Mass.
2. An inlet of Western Siberia, Arctic Sea.
3. Baltimore, Maryland.
4. The home of the National League baseball team at Pittsburgh, Pa.; seats 33,537.
5. New Mexico, on Jan. 6, 1912.
6. A South American weasel-like carnivore.
7. An imaginary line approximately at the 180th meridian, at which dates change. It is a somewhat irregular line drawn through the Pacific Ocean in a north and south direction.
8. Quebec, P. Q., Canada.
9. A shallow, artificial pool on Boston Common, Boston, Mass.
10. An archipelago in the Arctic Ocean.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who composed "Manon"?
7—Haleakala, largest extinct crater in world, is on what island of Hawaii?
10—Leoncavallo's "La Bohème" takes place where?
11—What river is largest in Scotland?
12—What is a river of Siberia?
14—What do you call a parcel of hemp fiber weighing about 2½ pounds?
15—Would a lapon have fins buds, or oars (sing)?
16—Height (abbr.).
17—Who was father of Abner, chief of army under Saul?
19—Who composed "The Rosary"?
21—What is an extinct bird of New Zealand?
22—What is a county of southeastern New Mexico?
24—A sedjadeh is a bat, rug, or hut—which?
25—Where is Two Harbors (abbr.)?
27—What is a river of Wales and England?
29—Who offered Achsah his daughter in marriage to whoever would take Kirjath-sepher?
30—Where was Job's home?
32—What is a city of southwestern Alberta, Canada?
33—What is symbol for gold?
34—What fruit furnishes chief source of citric acid?
36—What exclamation expresses derision?
38—What insect is mentioned only in Book of Matthew?
39—In speaking of Biblical Gilgal, what possessive pronoun would you use?
41—Natural food of squirrels.
43—Aaruu, Switzerland, is on what river?
44—A gaavabu is a tree, mask, or toad—which (pl.)?
46—What is smallest canton of Switzerland?
48—Rupees (abbr.).
49—What suffix forms verbs?
50—Cahors is capital of what department of France?
52—What is the Biblical "you"?
53—Unity.
54—Who is Olivia's waiting woman in Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night"?
56—Who was one of Ahab's governors (I Kings 22:26)?
57—What fortified palace was erected by Moors in 13th and 14th centuries at Granada, Spain?

Down

1—A dog often bays at what?
2—Where is Gijon (abbr.)?
3—Moisture in stone is what?
4—What is poetic name of Oscar Wilde's birthplace?
5—Niamey, French West Africa, is on what river?
6—What is a plural ending?
7—Would a dhanuk be a rug, owl, or man?
8—What is a commune of France?
9—Constantinople is now called what?
11—Markets of Tyre were supplied with what metal by ships of Tarshish?
13—Who was chief god of Babylon?
15—What kind of tree is the gondang?
16——— Path is a town of South Carolina.
18—Who was son of Peleg (I Chron. 1:25)?
20—What is a Latin version of the Scriptures?
21—What unit is used in measuring diameter of wires?
23—What village of Berkshire, Eng., is famous for the races held each June?
25—What calendar consisted of an invariable year of 365 days, with no leap year?
26—Where is Plovdiv?
28—What is a river of China?
29—Loud shout.
31—Who is mentioned in Titus 3:13 in connection with Apollos?
35—Alexander Graham Bell was born in what month (abbr.)?
37—Who was eldest son of Nahor and Milcah (Gen. 22:21)?
39—Where was George Moore, novelist, born (abbr.)?
40—What word is found only in the poetical books of Old Testament?
42—What is a commune of Spain?
44—What river of China flows to Siang River?
45—What is a commune of Latium, Italy?
47—During wars of earlier part of Saul's reign, what city was held as garrison by Philistines (I Sam. 13:3)?
49—First act of "Manon" takes place in what?
51—Who is a little boy in Dickens's "Christmas Carol"?
53—What is a bird of Hawaii?
54—Milliliter (abbr.).
55—What is 11th month of Jewish civil year?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Intrigue*

By LE PELLEY

AS TUBBY AND BUDDY LOOK OVER THE STRANGE LETTER AND MAP, A FIGURE LURKS OUTSIDE THE CLUBHOUSE WINDOW...
IT'S A MAP ALL RIGHT...
IT'S HARD TO MAKE IT OUT...
I'LL TRY TO MAKE A COPY OF IT SO IT WILL BE EASIER TO READ...
YES, THAT'S A GOOD....
HEY—! THE LIGHT!
SOMEONE'S IN THE ROOM..!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*More House Cleaning*

By RODGERS

I decided to stay outside as much as possible today—
"I can help this house cleaning business best by keeping out of the way"—I decided—
BANG!
!!!
But it seems that's easier said than done!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Giving Till It Hurts*

By THE HAGERS

"OUR QUIZ WAS NOT SO GOOD TODAY; LET'S SEE HOW MUCH TOM GAVE AWAY."
WHEN WE DREW NEAR TOM'S GROCERY STORE, WE FOUND HIM LOCKING HIS FRONT DOOR.
TOM'S GROCERY
"YOU HEARD YOUR QUIZ PROGRAM, NO DOUBT. HOW MANY SACKS DID YOU GIVE OUT?"
"STEP IN," SAID TOM. "SEE FOR YOURSELVES. YOUR PROGRAM EMPTIED ALL MY SHELVES!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MAY 13, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Stakes Across the Sea

The relation of the United States to the war in Europe, as the President's statement to the press makes clear, has not been officially changed by the Nazi thrust into the Low Countries. This is not surprising. The fundamentals of that relationship are grounded in such traditional American policies as the Monroe Doctrine and the Open Door, and in an outlook both as to internal and external order which Americans share with the peoples of the Allied countries.

The relation of the United States to the war in Europe, nevertheless, has been, overnight, perceptibly sharpened by the events in the Netherlands. Nazi invasion of Holland brings home to Americans, as even the Russian invasion of Finland or the Blitzkrieg in Norway could not, the fact that vital American interests are ultimately involved in this war. And "ultimately," it now appears, is always sooner than the complacent suppose. Like the distant Australians, the people of the United States sense that the war has come closer to them since the Germans have struck at the Netherlands, and that its approach is through the Netherlands Indies.

Diplomats in both Japan and the United States have long calculated that a German attack on the Dutch must produce new unsettlement in the Far East. A few weeks ago the Japanese stated their interest in preserving the status quo in the East Indies. This declaration was quickly answered by one from the American State Department. Thus the United States also made plain its own determination to check any attempts to take advantage of Dutch embarrassment should an attack be made on the Netherlands.

That an event in Europe should have such direct repercussions on vital American interests will not surprise those who are thoroughly informed on the United States' political and economic position among nations. Rubber and tin from the East Indies are essential to American industry. But in broader terms, too, the attempt to attack Britain through the Low Countries brings home to Americans facts which they have been perceiving with increasing clarity ever since Munich.

One of these facts is that Americans have been able to face westward, relying on one fleet in the Pacific Ocean, because the British Navy covered their backs in the Atlantic. Perhaps they actually have been too inclined to assume that the Atlantic was Britain's business. But on this assumption they have developed a liberty of action elsewhere and an attachment to Western Hemisphere and Far-East policies that would have been costly in the extreme without the co-operation of other like-minded nations.

So far as a community of ideas is concerned, most Americans readily recognize—indeed, instinctively react from—their awareness of a joint trusteeship in which they with European democracies seek to preserve "a way of life." They are less constantly awake, however, to the hard economic and political facts that must condition American attitudes and policies in a world in flux. The invasion of the Low Countries profoundly shocked Americans, as the President told the American Scientific Congress in Washington. It also will awaken many to a more complete appreciation of American stakes in the struggle in Europe.

This Week's Appreciation:

To the modern South which has just ended its first year without a lynching. Since 1892 when the number of lynchings reached the peak of 231, there has been a marked decrease in this kind of lawlessness. Reasons for the decline include the activity of religious and civic agencies which have crusaded against it, pressure of public opinion and criticism in the North, and revulsion of public feeling and a tremendous change of thought due to education by awakened Southerners. May the months to follow sustain this fine record.

Mechanization leaves the Royal Canadian Mounted Police only 150 mounts for 2,600 men, but that will be all right with radio fans if they leave enough for Nelson Eddy and his singing comrades.

"There will be nothing there for anyone to be ashamed of," promises Mayor La Guardia for the 1940 New York World's Fair. For this guarantee of clean fun, the nation should be grateful.

It looks as though a European neutral's greatest need just now is protection from "protection."

Mothers and *Der Tag*

Around the globe men have been observing Mother's Day. In many lands in many ways men have paid tribute to that unselfed love which most nearly patterns the divine. They have delighted to honor the women who have guarded them in weakness, nourished them in growth, guided them in strength, and loved them through everything with a love which saw good in them—perceiving dimly or clearly that they should manifest the attributes of the one Father-Mother.

Yet even while from Sweden to Australia men paid tribute to the tender, cherishing qualities which protect and preserve humanity, what may be the world's greatest battle was opening. Millions of men launched themselves at other millions with all the forces of mechanized destruction. New demands are made on the mother-thought. As men truly honor it by seeking to understand and express it, courage and fortitude will be turned less to hating and hurting, more to helping and healing.

Help for Transportation

The Omnibus or Wheeler-Truman Railroad Bill just coming out of conference deserves praise on several points. It will be perhaps the most important, certainly the most embracing, railroad legislation to be passed in twenty years.

It is unfortunate that the legislators found it impossible to work out some adjustment between the ancient problem, technological unemployment, and the obvious need for a modernization of the law concerning consolidations. It has been estimated that some $300,000,000 could have been saved by scrapping the consolidation theory left over from the Transportation Act of 1920 and substituting provisions which would broadly permit such regional consolidations as in Great Britain.

But on the other hand the bill is a long step forward from existing railroad legislation. For one thing, it treats the problem of transportation as a whole. It is not a railroad bill, but a transportation bill. With the immense changes in transport by land, sea, and air in the last generation, this brings the law in line with the facts. It will help much toward a co-ordinated transportation system, and by putting a floor under rates prevent cut-throat competition.

It will tend to assure fair rates for water transportation and prevent a post-war collapse of intercoastal shipping rates such as occurred after the last war and blocked proper maintenance and modernization of shipping facilities. It will wipe out the now obsolete land-grant cut rates to the Government. And, according to the statements of its provisions given out, it will set up a Board of Investigation which can do much to co-ordinate still further the multiplying transport facilities in the United States.

Co-operation: Business Basis

Close, intimate co-operation between Britain and France is now an established fact, and Ministers of both countries have been asserting that it will not end with the war. But Governments come and Governments go, and the moods of peoples alter.

There is, therefore, even more significance in the intercourse between French and British industrialists and between workers' organizations than in the measures taken by the Ministries. Some months ago the trade-union movements of the two countries got together and arranged to help each other in their union activities and to support their Governments. Recently the leaders of industry have been meeting to give a practical turn to the movement.

The Federation of British Industries and the Confédération Générale du Patronat Français have met and gone into details. They have recognized that the right thing to do is to work through individual industries, bringing the practical men in each together to eliminate uneconomic competition and to maintain price levels just high enough to reward the producer but low enough for the needs of the consumer. They have decided to establish a permanent Anglo-French Industrial Council which will work with a view not only to war conditions but co-operation after the war.

In this respect their activities are quite in accord with the memorandum on "the bases of the foreign economic policy of the United States" which Mr. Sumner Welles handed to M. Paul Reynaud when he was in Paris. These beginnings base co-operation on day-to-day practice, which is becoming embodied in the trade systems of the two countries and is independent of politics.

For the Platform Builders

Barnum Brought Me Over

What a Circusman Reads—XI

The circus always is "good copy" for feature writers. One season the Saturday Evening Post commissioned Karl Harriman, then a free lance writer, later editor of the Red Book, and Arthur William Brown, the then very young and less-famous-than-now illustrator, to travel with us and turn out a series of articles. Both of them were regular fellows and became good troupers. I know they were sorry when their three weeks on the road were over.

Incidentally, I was once the means of giving Harriman a great laugh. It was a day when we were giving only one show, the afternoon one (matinee isn't said round a circus—too sissy). Mr. Bailey was in Europe and I was nominally in charge. "Nominally" is necessary if I am to be truthful. Theoretically I was representing him; actually, of course, the running of the show was in the hands of old-timers, Superintendent Hyatt, Tom Lynch, George Arlington, all of whom had forgotten more about a circus than I would ever know.

However, there I was, sitting on the tongue of a wagon waiting till the band over in the Big Top played the finale and the rest of the endless paraphernalia rolled off the lot to follow the already dismounted cooktent and Menagerie Top and rumble down to the loading runs to make another stand. Suddenly I felt, rather than saw, someone standing at my shoulder and then heard a roar of laughter.

"What's the big idea?" I grinned back.

"You've given me the best story yet," he shouted. Canvasmen a few yards away were pitching iron stakes into a baggage wagon. "A circus man reading Ruskin!" That great liberal was my current idol then, and the book I was reading was "The Seven Lamps of Architecture."

* * *

But I was not the only reader around the circus. There was more than one "windjammer" in Carl Clair's band who turned his five-year trip through Europe into a grand tour which might have been envied by scions of Georgian noble houses or the author of "A Sentimental Journey." A little chap, whose name has slipped me in the passing years, kept tabs on the cooktent door. The caterer who had that arduous, but not unlucrative, concession was paid so much per head per meal by the circus management—eighteen cents for the workingmen, twenty cents for the performers, and twenty-five cents for us exclusive chaps of the administration, meaning the treasurer, the bookkeeper, the Pinkerton detective, and myself; and the young man I speak of checked the attendance at each meal. In private life, however, he was a dyed-in-the-wool Dickensian from Oil City, Pennsylvania, and in England, whenever the show sojourned near the shrine of some Pickwickian episode, he slipped away to prostrate himself before it in exultant adoration.

Increasing duties in my latter days with the Greatest Show on Earth kept me pretty close to the grindstone, but as a cub around the show, when I first joined it on the Continent, I chummed around with two other youngsters.

Theodore Bauer was picked off a Budapest newspaper by our press department. Later he became a brilliant and beloved member of the publicity craft in the United States. The other side of this triangle of friendship was a bright young fellow from Hamburg. The irrepressible Emil Tempel. He was well educated, spoke a weird but fluent English, and was endowed with that freedom-loving, breezy temperament common to the hardy race bred on the Baltic. Tempel was supposed to be an assistant around the manager's office-tent, but as he was never in evidence when any work was brewing, I suspect he was kept because he was such an amusing sort of chap and everyone liked him.

* * *

"Ach, lieber Mac," he would say to me, "*Du bist ein grosser Dummkopf.* You are always there and so these Amerikaner make you work all the time. Emil Tempel can never be found. *Also*, they get tired of look-for him. *Nicht wahr?*"

Dumas' three musketeers were not more inseparable than we three—German, Hungarian, English. We bolted from our several jobs whenever a chance offered. Could we be blamed? On the Continent it was seven days a week for the Greatest showed twice on Sundays. For us cubs, hours from 7:30 a. m. until the night performance was over. Still, we managed to squeeze in plenty of fun. Sometimes our absence was to be explained by the vicinity of some ancient cathedral, Bruges or Chartres; sometimes the lodestone was a pink-cheeked *Mädchen* back in yesterday's stand in a Bavarian town with laughter on her lips musical as the pipes of Pan. Or, as the circus train slowed down when passing through a city at night which we wished to see we would drop silently off in the blackness, taking a chance of making a freight that would get us to the show town in the morning. It meant a bawling out for being late—but we had seen the Schaffhausen Falls in Switzerland or pulled off something even more adventurous, as we did when we went to Russia.

WILLIAM R. MACDONALD

(To Be Continued)

The Bookshelf

In Praise of Britain

Great Britain has been through dark hours and in tight spots before now, and has always come through. Many know this, but it is interesting and heartening to read just what these trials and sometimes blunders were, and what it was that brought a simple-hearted, democratic people out on top. James Truslow Adams has told the story, as he always spins a historic narrative, engagingly and with vigor, in his EMPIRE ON THE SEVEN SEAS (New York: Scribners. $3.50).

But the story is, as the title indicates, much more than the ordinary history of the British Isles. It is a popular history of the British Empire from the time the United States broke away from it down to the present. It is unusual in that it carries along the development of the Dominions. And so it shows a source of strength that may be vital to the British tradition of democracy in its present test.

Repeatedly during the Napoleonic wars Britain was entirely alone. During one of these periods occurred the Battle of the Nile, after which young Horatio Nelson gave evidence of one of those qualities in which lies the staying power of the British race. "Genuinely religious, he ordered a service of thanksgiving to be held the morning after the victory, on the bloodstained decks and amid the confusion of damage on his flagship."

This strain of devoutness, running through all classes, does much to explain the English respect for law and order, the mutual consideration at the base of compromise and peaceful adjustment, the love of home and decency which made Queen Victoria the most effective symbol of empire in the line of Hanoverian monarchs, the sense of duty which characterized such a military figure as "Chinese" Gordon, and the sense of fair play which has made the English, for all their faults, the best colonial administrators.

The author also shows a considerable moral force at work in the democratization of suffrage and government in the United Kingdom through such steps as the Reform Laws of 1832 and 1884. This latter act of the Gladstone ministry practically coincided with another of those times when Britain was fighting a Continental war alone, having been deserted by the French in the defense of the Suez Canal. Again, at the turn of the century, Britain seemed to have started out very badly in the muddles which produced the Boer War. But this debatable chapter was nobly retrieved, the author finds, by the good relations subsequently established between the Dutch settlers and the English in the government of South Africa.

Mr. Adams is frankly Anglophile. He warns the reader of this in the preface, where he says, "Aided by France, the one great opponent to the coming of a new Dark Age to the soul and mind of man is the British Empire. Our own fate is more at stake than many realize."

T. N.

Watchman, What of the Night?

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By J. Roscoe Drummond

All Washington is thinking one thought, doing one thing. It is thinking that the war which many presumed they could call "phony" has suddenly become very terrible. It is thinking that the war which many believed could be confined to the Old World has startlingly come very near to the new.

It is seeking to digest the meaning to America of the fact that the Nazis have burst upon three more neutrals, Holland, Belgium, and Luxemburg, and that the war which, physically at least, seemed to be a European war, is now on the brink of being the second World War.

Those who are close to the people and the events in the capital at this critical juncture recognize that there is one central fact which Americans must fully weigh, that there is one unusually difficult problem which American democracy must meet, that there is one indispensable condition which must be fulfilled if the United States is to prove itself alert, wise, and united in the grave decisions to be made.

* * *

The central fact is that the outcome of this war is of vast and vital concern to the American people. Aggression in Europe, in the Far East, potentially in South America, is not a matter of indifference to Americans. Many perceive that a lone democracy could not retain its way of life in a war-dictated world.

The question is when and how America can act—act with capacity and insight and risk—to protect its own peace and its own freedom by strengthening the arms of the Allies whose cause, which probably 90 per cent of American opinion considers right. The central fact is that an Allied victory can insure the security of the Western Hemisphere and that an Allied defeat can only bring militarism and insecurity to the Western Hemisphere.

The unusually difficult problem is that the American people must make urgent and grave decisions in foreign policy in the middle of a national campaign year. They cannot comfortably wait for the ballot box before the American Government sets its course with respect to the war. It must be prepared, morally, physically and spiritually, to meet the emergencies of the war, without regard to partisanship or personality. American public opinion needs to be so clear that it can take foreign policy into its own control, so that the war is allowed to become neither a means of retaining office nor a means of acquiring office.

The indispensable condition which must be fulfilled if the United States is to prove itself alert, wise, and united, is that American leaders must be completely honest, completely frank and completely straightforward with the people. Government officials must tell what they learn; politicians must say what they think; religious leaders must speak what they know.

* * *

President Roosevelt's address before the American Scientific Congress, representing more than 2,000 scholars, economists and natural scientists from the twenty-one American republics, was a step in this direction. It was a fortuitous occasion for it enabled him to speak out appropriately, forthrightly and immediately on what he believed the German invasion of the Low Countries means to the Western Hemisphere. On Friday morning he tore up one speech he already had dictated and wrote another between his Cabinet meeting at 2 o'clock that afternoon and 9:30 o'clock that evening.

Mr. Roosevelt spoke neither as party leader nor politician: he spoke as the President of the United States. The President's most significant words deserve to be read again and prayerfully pondered. He said:

> "This very day three more independent nations have been cruelly invaded by force of arms. . . .
>
> ". . . A continuance of these processes of arms presents a definite challenge to the continuation of the type of civilization to which all of us in the three Americas have been accustomed.
>
> "What has come about has been caused by . . . those who, if successful in (their) aim, will, we must now admit, enlarge their wild dream to encompass every human being and every mile of the earth's surface.
>
> "Can we continue our peaceful construction if all the other continents embrace by preference or by compulsion a wholly different principle of life?"

* * *

The errors of history do not need to repeat themselves, and today the American Government and the American people have the opportunity to profit from the harrowing experience through which Great Britain is now going. It is clear now, however tardily, that from the very rise of Hitler in 1933, the leaders of the British Government either failed to perceive the meaning and the intent of Nazi Germany, or, perceiving it, failed to confide in the British people their honest appraisals and candid views.

Lord Baldwin once declared that he did not dare tell the British people the truth because he believed they would not support him. Now, Lord Baldwin is a sincere and honorable statesman, but he made a tragic mistake, for he delayed Britain's preparing for the Nazi war which its very unpreparedness helped to invite. Britain's experience shows that the national consciousness of a democratic people must have sufficient spiritual intuition to demand that its leaders tell it the truth.

The tendency of people to resist the truth and of politicians to conceal the truth has been observable in Washington and throughout the country in recent months and it is this tendency which needs to be reversed if American democracy is to meet the emergencies which lie ahead.

The prevailing cliche, or method of concealment, is for politicians to make a ringing declaration of foreign policy by announcing that they will keep America out of war. That is deception and deceit. All wish to see the United States spared from war, but this political talk about keeping out of war is not a means of keeping out of war; it is a hope, not a policy; it is a device to evade and avoid discussing the real issues truthfully and courageously. The President's words Friday evening suggested those issues.

American public opinion can take the truth and deserves to have it spoken candidly and constantly about every phase of the war and about every phase of America's vital stake in its outcome.

"Britain Is United as Never Before"

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

After several months of war Britain is united as never before and we are going on to the end of this road. It may be long or short, but we will travel to the end of it, and at the end of it there will be freedom for us to live our own lives, or the last corpuscle of the blood of the last Briton alive will have ceased to course through his veins. We can do nought else.

It is a pitiful thing to see a nation which we thought truly great priding itself on being a superior race, boasting of its superiority and strength, and attempting to impose its will and dominance on its neighbors. It is a tragedy to see how Hitler and his gang have got the German people to take this view of themselves.

During the last war, I sat late into one night discussing with a French soldier, an interpreter who had been a schoolmaster and was an intellectual man, the likely happenings of the future. We were both agreed that eventually we would win that war, and we were right. But he said one thing to me that I shall always remember: "Whatever happens," he said, "you Britishers and the people of the United States will always be the dominant race. You will dominate the world because you do not try to dominate. You are different from any other race because you allow for diversity. You permit other people to hold their own views without persecuting them or trying to compel them to change their views." There was a lot of good horse sense, I thought, in his remarks.

In Britain today, there is little difference from the normal. Food is plentiful and, though rationing is in effect, there is more than ample. There is no want of any ordinary commodity. The thing that strikes one is that everybody is working harder. There is a general feeling that every single man is going to help us to win by just sticking at his job and working to his utmost capacity.

We in Britain are fighting for our very existence, for all that we have that we consider makes life worth living. If we are beaten life will not be worth living, and so we are willing to die, every one of us, rather than be beaten. But for the most part we consider we are fighting for ourselves. We are not fighting to help America. We all of us feel that this is our affair and America should keep out of it. Some day when you people over there feel that Germany or Russia, or both, are threatening American lives and Americans' way of living, America may have to fight them. Were I an American I should certainly fight for America, but I would not fight for Britain or France or anybody else.

Hitler's attack on Poland was the immediate cause of European war. Britain had promised to help all it could, but we gave that promise because we knew that we were going to be attacked next, because we stood in his path in the way of his plan for world domination. If Germany ever did beat us, would Hitler stop at that or would he then go on either with or without allies to find America standing across the path of world domination he has undoubtedly planned? That is a question the American people must answer for themselves. It will not concern us then for we will not be in a position to help. You may read of peace plans and proposals being made here and there, but take it from me, there will never be a peace agreed to by this country as long as Hitler and his gang rule Germany.

There is one thing I personally feel proud of: In spite of every foul provocation, Britons are fighting clean. Can that be said of our enemy? Expressing my pleasure one day at the fact that one of our submarines refrained from torpedoing the Bremen when she was at its mercy, a naval officer remarked to me, "Good gracious, no British sailor would think of sinking a merchant ship unless it could save its crew. That simply couldn't be done." And my own boy, who is in command of a flight of his own, one day when at home on leave, remarked to me that no British pilot would ever consent to bomb open towns.

We are all confident that, though the road will be a long and rough one, we are going to win in the end. Our only worry is that the foul tactics of this foe may so embitter us as to make it difficult to be fair in the peace that we will have the job of making. Germany will have to come into the comity of the nations of Europe, but it will have to be a clean and purged Germany.

Bonnyrigg, Midlothian, Scotland C.

Pledges, Peace and Politics

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In spite of every effort put forward by President Woodrow Wilson, the World War was fought with hatred, and peace made in bitterness of spirit. Had peace been based fairly and squarely upon the Fourteen Points, hatred and bitterness of spirit would have been allayed, and comity between the nations established.

It is creditably reported that before President Wilson sailed for Europe in December, 1918, he sent a message, through Colonel House, to his associates about to meet at Versailles, saying in substance that he had as yet received no formal approval of the Fourteen Points, and that he desired assurance in writing that the Allied Powers accepted the Fourteen Points as the working formula for peace. It was obvious that they did not take the Fourteen Points seriously. No written statement was prepared.

Before the people of the United States take part in the present war, we must be assured by definite and binding pledges that peace will bring economic adjustments essential to all nations and political arrangements satisfactory to the peoples of each country.

Washington HARRY A. GARFIELD